FORGERIES IN ELECTION FRAUDS
The Federal Grand Jury Strikes a New Lead.
SEE PAGE 9.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE NEW REPUBLIC
All About BRAZIL; Past and Present.
SEE PAGE 20.

VOL. 41.—NO. 32. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1889.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER TWENTY CENTS A WEEK.

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And at Prices that will even beat their own best record, which speaks volumes! Even Crawford's Regular Prices beat the "Sale Prices" of all other stores every day in the year, and oh, so easy! 'Tis a moral and a physical impossibility for any store in this city to come within 25 per cent of Crawford's Prices! You have been told the reason before! When on the War Path for Bargains, keep this in mind: Don't fool your hard-earned money away when Crawford's is always with you! This week Crawford's put on sale the Advance Purchases of Twelve of their Department Buyers still in the East. Note the Prices, See the Goods and See the Crowds at the

GREAT BROADWAY BAZAAR.

Drives in Dress Goods!

A New Importation at Prices That Are Regular Eye-Openers.

At 15c—2 Cases English Dress Plaids, all wool filling, in the latest styles, Selling everywhere at 25 cents

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At 27½c—135 Pieces 38-inch English Coupure Suitings, in the latest shades, Actually worth 40 cents

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Ladies' Fine Beaver Cloth Jackets, applique trimmed, bell sleeves, full Directoire style, in greens, blues and tans, for $5.75; regular $10.00 Jackets.

Same Style Tailor-Made Jacket, in plain black, for same price, $5.75.

Ladies' Extra Quality Full Directoire Jackets, satin-lined fronts, for $7.75; regular $13.50 Jacket.

Ladies' Jackets of fine beaver, with heavy applique trimming, for $8.50; regular $15.00 Jacket.

SPECIAL DRIVE IN Children's Collars!

5000 doz. Children's Lace, Embroidered and Irish Point Collars at

10c, 15c, 20c, 25c Each.

Biggest drive ever offered, really worth three times the money.

10,000 Remnants of Fine Crepe Lisse, Tinsel and Ribbon Ruching will go

At 5c Each.

Worth 15c each; all short pieces.

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100 doz. Stamped Linen Scarfs, 1 1-2 yards long, 25c each.

100 doz. Stamped Linen Scarfs, 2 yards long, 40c each.

Fancy Cord for Cushions, 5c, 10c, 15c per yard.

Fancy Momie Linen Scarfs with drawn work, 1 1-2 yards long, 98c; 2 yards long to match, $1.33 ea.

Momie Linen Sideboard Scarfs, 2 1-2 yards long, $1.15 each.

1000 Bunches of Embroidery Silk, assorted, 25 skeins each, 10c per bunch.

Fancy Handkerchief Cases $1.75 to $5.00.

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HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

Stretching the entire length of the main South Aisle (Avenue A), from the western to the Eastern Boulevard. WHY "EXCHANGE?" Because you give your dimes and dollars and Crawford's gives you—well, EVERYTHING in the curio line: Toilet Cases, Albums, Bisques, Terra Cotta Figures, Lamps, Rose Jars Bronzes, Antique Easels, Oriental Jugs, Bohemian Ware, Silverware, Clocks, Pictures, etc., etc., with no end of Vases and dainty little trifles for Christmas, Wedding and Anniversary Gifts. And, best of all, for **VERY LITTLE MONEY.** Less by half than you are asked for the same articles in other houses, and, as for variety and stock—well, no one ever knew Crawford's to "take a back seat among the squirrel-eating members of the congregation," and the present probability is that nobody ever will.

Come Right Along With Your Backsheesh and Take Away Some Curios.

25 dozen Plush Work Boxes	25c each
50 dozen Separable Cuff and Collar Boxes	75c a set
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125 dozen Plush Toilet Cases, white fittings	$1.00 each
500 sets Plush Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	$1.00 a set
1,000 Silk Plush Photo Albums	50c each
80 dozen Elegant Silk Plush Photo Albums	$1.00 each
Long Silk Plush Photo Albums, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50 up to	$10 each

Album Easels	50c to $1.00 each
50 dozen Plush Autograph Albums	25c each
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75 dozen Leatherette Scrap Books	25c each
85 dozen large size Leatherette Scrap Books,	50c each; worth $1.00 each

SPECIAL.

100 dozen Children's Silk Plush Muffs, all colors	95c each

MILLINERY.

Great Reduction in Trimmed Stock.

Trimmed Turbans and Walking Hats at	$1.85; reduced from $3.00
Hats trimmed with wreath of Ostrich Tips and All-Silk Ribbon	From $3.00 to $5.00

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Plush Steamer Caps at	75c; reduced from $1.23
A new invoice of Puritan Caps	From $1.50 to $2.50
Polo Caps in cloth	15c; reduced from 25c
Plush Tam O'Shanters, for either girls or boys, with ribbon trimming and pompon	$1.25; reduced from $1.75
Our Felt Hats	25c; reduced from 75c

TIPS.

A splendid line of Tips, in black and colors, at	25c; reduced from 50c
Gray Mottled Wings	10c; reduced from 25c

SPECIAL.

[illegible]ice of Bridal Wreaths and Sprays just received	Sets from $1.25 to $6.50

[illegible]VENIR. Given with every purchase of $2.00 worth of goods or over, an Elegant Embossed and Frosted Christmas Card, 10x15 inches in size.

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PEARL OPERA-GLASS For $4.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK.

CELEBRATED SOLID GOLD Aloe's

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses For $5.00.

Guaranteed to Suit and Eyes Thoroughly Tested.

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DR. OWEN'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC BODY BELT & SUSPENSORY will cure All Rheumatic Complaints Lumbago, General and Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Kidney Diseases Nervousness Trembling, Sexual Exhaustion, Wasting of body disease caused by Indiscretions in Youth, Age, Married or Single Life. All diseases pertaining to the womb or genital organs of male or female SENT TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ON 30 DAYS TRIAL. TRY A PAIR OF DR OWEN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES PRICE $1 PER PAIR. ALSO AN ELECTRIC TRUSS AND BELT COMBINED. Send 8c. postage for new illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent you in plain sealed envelope. Mention this paper, address *OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.,*
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Ladies' and Gents' Solid Gold Watches from $10 to $100. Before buying come and see our Bargains. All our goods are Guaranteed. Just opened out a Large and Fine Stock of Seasonable Clothing. We can show you the Finest Genuine Misfits in the City.

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619 OLIVE STREET.
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ESTABLISHED 1859.

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SUITS CLEANED IN SIX HOURS.

Cleaning.		Dyeing.	
Coat	$1 00	Coat	$2 00
Pants	50	Pants	1 00
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6 N. 6th st., bet. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.
Orders by express promptly attended to.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

(CLOTHIERS.)

Great is the tailor.—Carlyle.

No community can rise above the artistic level of its tailor—'tis precisely what its tailor makes it. Had there been a Browning, King & Co. in Coomassie, Sir Garnet Wolseley needn't have stormed it. Had there been a Browning, King & Co. in the Soudan, "Chinese" Gordon, the noblest figure of these latter commonplace days, needn't have died. If civilization wants to annex Asia and Africa, let civilization give Asia and Africa Browning, King & Co.'s high-class-low-price Clothing, and the thing's done!

The tailor is either a public benefactor or an insufferable affliction. Let there be a good tailor in a town and you'll have beautiful suburban villas, and picture galleries, and the highest public and social indications of taste. Where, on the other hand, a *bad* tailor reigns supreme, both the public and private buildings are poor and characterless, while the extent of pictorial art is the vulgar chromo.

Browning, King & Co.'s is one of the oldest establishments in its line in America, and it has been marked throughout its history by continuous progress in the profession. To-day this firm is confessedly without a rival in tailordom! If it be true that "imitation is the sincerest kind of flattery," Browning, King & Co. have been tremendously complimented by the people who attempt to imitate them. But travesty is neither imitation nor competition, and their Clothing still holds its unimpaired place in the popular esteem.

Browning, King & Co. want every gentleman who hasn't hitherto been a customer of theirs to test what degree of *art* and *character* can be expressed in garments turned out by competent, intelligent and progressive workmen.

Synopsis of seasonableness:

High artistic tailor-made Suits, Overcoats and Trousers for Men, for Big Boys, for Little Boys.

Samples and Fashion Plate mailed on application.

BROWNING, KING & Co.,
Cor. Broadway and Pine.

THOSE who wish a wide circulation for their wants should try the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WM. F. CROW & CO.,

AT THEIR NEW STORES,

501, 503 and 505 N. Broadway,

N. W. COR. ST. CHARLES ST.,

Will Offer the Following

EXTRA SPECIAL BARGAINS

During the Coming Week!

25 pieces Cashmere India Black Gros-Grain Silk, a splendid wearing silk, at 65c, 75c, 90c, $1 and $1.25 per yard.
25 pieces of the Celebrated Cashmere Imperial Black Silk, 5 numbers, prices are $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25 per yard.
10 pieces 20-inch Black French Armure Silk, small neat figure, excellent wearing goods, $1, $1.15 and $1.30 per yard.
10 pieces Black French Radzmir Silk, 90c, $1 and $1.15 per yard.
10 pieces extra quality Black French Faille, $1, $1.15, $1.25 per yard.
1 lot Black Satin Duchess and Satin de Lyon, $1 and $1.25 per yard.
1 lot Black Brocade Silks and Satins, 90c, $1.25, $1.50, $2 per yard.
1 lot Black Moire Antique and Moire Francais, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard.
1 lot Imported 24-inch Black Surah Silks, 75c, 90c, $1.10 and $1.25 per yard.
1 lot 27-inch genuine Black China Silk at 65c per yard.
1 lot 18, 20 and 22-inch Black French Satins at 50c, 60c and 75c per yard.
100 pieces of the celebrated Black Crow Cashmere, the purest dye and best goods imported, prices 45c, 50c, 60c, 75, $1 per yard.
50 pieces Lupin's 40-inch Black French Serges, 45c per yard.
50 pieces Priestly's celebrated Silk Chain Henriettas, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 per yard.
25 pieces Black French Armures and Drab de Alma, 75c, $1, $1.25 per yard.
10 pieces 45-inch Black pure Mohair Tamise, 50c, 60c, 75c per yard.
15 pieces 54-inch Black French Brilliantine, 75c, $1, $1.25 per yard.
10 pieces 54-inch Black French Sicillians, 65c, 85c and $1 per yard.
1 case 54-inch Ladies' Black Australian Cloth at 50c per yard.
1 case 54-inch Ladies' Black Saxony Suiting at 65c per yard.
1 case 54-inch Ladies' Black French Suiting, 80c per yard.
10 pieces 54-inch Ladies' Black French Broadcloth, $1 per yard.
250 pieces Colored Dress Goods, plaids, stripes and combinations, all reduced to about 60c on the dollar.
1 case 54-inch Ladies' Colored Cloth Suiting, reduced to 50c yard.
1 case 54-inch Ladies' Colored Saxony Suiting, reduced to 65c yard.
25 pieces 54-inch Genuine French Broadcloth, reduced to $1 yard.
100 pair extra quality California White Blankets $7 per pair.
100 pair 11-4 extra quality Buell's St. Jo White Blankets $6 pair.
100 pair 11-4 All-Wool Yosemite White Bed Blankets, $4.50 pair.
100 pair 10-4 All-Wool Yosemite White Bed Blankets, $3.50 pair.
50 pair 10-4 All-Wool Iowa Scarlet Blankets, $3.75 per pair.
100 pair 10-4 extra heavy Blue Gray Blankets, $2 per pair.
100 pair 10-4 Colorado Natural Wool Blankets, $1.50 per pair.
100 New Hampshire best Kersey Horse Blankets at 65c per blanket.
125 bales Cotton Comforts, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 each.
10 cases French Sateen Snow Flake Batting Comforts, $2.25 each.

☞ We solicit an examination and a comparison of prices of above goods before purchasing, knowing full well that you can purchase the Best Dry Goods in the city for the Least Money at the Old and Reliable Dry Goods House of

BROADWAY AND ST. CHARLES ST. **WM. F. CROW & CO.**

BEST MATERIAL LOWEST PRICES

Leonard Roos Fur Co.,

Practical Furriers, 512 Locust Street.

Seal and Plush Garments to Order a Specialty.

Have on hand a larger and more complete stock of Fur Goods than all Hat and Dry Goods houses combined.

Sachet Powders.

Mellier's, 50c oz. *Atkinson's, $1.00 oz.*

Mellier's German Cologne.

Pint Bottle, $1.50. *Half-Pint Bottle, 75c.*

Mellier's Favorita Cologne

The Latest—8 oz. Bottle, $1.00.

Mellier's Florida, Lavender, Verbena and Heliotrope Waters, handsome 8 oz. Glass Stoppered Bottles, 50c.

Mellier's Violet Water, 75c a bottle.

MELLIER'S—518 OLIVE ST.

Every Family

Should Have a Gallon Jug of

Flaccus Bros.' Tomato Ketchup

THE BEST MADE.

Packed in Pint and Quart Bottles and One Gal. Jugs.

Western Depot,

David Nicholso[illegible]

Importer and Dealer in [illegible]
Groceries, Wines and [illegible]
[illegible]

THE VEIL LIFTED.

Reasons Behind the German Emperor's Visit to the Sultan.

Helpless Condition of the Tottering Moslem Empire Laid Bare.

Russia's Diplomatic Maneuvers to Recoup Herself for an Unpaid Indemnity.

A Turkish Official in London Unbosoms Himself to a Newsgatherer.

Gladstone Criticised for His Strictures on Pitt—Her Majesty Objects to Opening Parliament in Person—English Anxiety As to Bulgaria's Future—The Social Swim—Brilliant Nuptials of a Titled Englishman and an American Lady—London's Nasty Scandal Will Not Down—Statistics of the Parnell Trial Just Closed—Canada's Premier Congratulates Mgr. Satelli—Berlin Budget—William's Court to Take on New Splendors—Stanley and Emin Nearing Civilization—M. Leon Say on French Politics—Samoan Matters—Compendium of Foreign News.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Correspondents, since Emperor William's visit to Constantinople, have been transmitting many statements to the effect that the Emperor had secured an additional guarantee for the peace of Europe by bringing Turkey into relation with the Triple Alliance. About the most trustworthy information on the subject was obtained this afternoon by your correspondent from an attache of the British Legation at Constantinople, who was in a position to know many facts concerning Emperor William's visit to the Sultan. Said this informant:

THE VEIL LIFTED.

"The German Emperor was able to form a perfectly accurate estimate of the military position of Turkey. For many years the Sultan has employed German officers in several of the higher military posts. At present Gen. Von Der Goltz, perhaps the cleverest of all German officers of his generation, is in the Sultan's service. There is no secret about what he told the Emperor. The Turkish soldiers are of the best material in the world, but the nation has no class from which intelligent officers can be formed. The Sultan has no money, his whole service is corrupt, and the number of troops at his disposal is therefore limited. In a word, Turkey is not a great power, and while the Emperor and the Sultan came to a mutual understanding, it could not amount to a military alliance, which would mean co-operation in offense as well as defense.

IDENTITY OF INTEREST.

"The great apprehension of Germany is that which is aroused by the prospect of an extension of Russian power in the east of Europe. Such an extension is also a danger against which the Sultan is on his guard. There is, therefore, a community of interest between the two powers. Each of them is anxious to prevent the further aggrandizement of Russia. The Emperor took account of the actual state of the Ottoman Empire and consequently avoided any step toward making Turkey a fourth party to the league of peace. The fact is that the power of the Sultan does not correspond in magnitude to the area of the territories nominally subject to his authority. The Christian population is a cause of irritation rather than a source of strength.

TURKEY'S WEAK ELEMENTS.

"The Christians of Macedonia have been so pressed under Turkish rule since the treaty of Berlin that they would undoubtedly welcome any event hurtful to Turkey or otherwise that should put an end to their subjection. The Christians of Armenia, also, would welcome a Russian invasion as a relief from intolerable anarchy. But the mood of the Christian population is only a part of the weakness of the Empire. The Turkish population of Asia Minor is disaffected and anxious for an end of the prevalent misrule. In fact, the Sultan has, outside the great powers, only two sources of strength. He can count on the fanatical Moslems of the provinces nearest to his capital so long as he refrains from any appearance of siding with the Christians. But in this support there is fresh danger. The orthodox Moslems have in recent years become more and more reactionary, and the old and desperate hostility to everything Christian is reviving. If the Sultan should commit himself to this party he would only precipitate the inevitable end. The opinion is current among diplomatists that a modification of the Ottoman Empire in Europe and the Archipelago is not very far distant."

A BARGAIN FOR BOTH.

The story which comes from Odessa to the effect that Russia is negotiating with the Porte for possession of a portion of Turkish Albania in exchange for a receipt in full of the war indemnity imposed upon Turkey by the settlement of the Turco-Russian reads like another version of "A New Way to Pay (or Collect) Old Debts." Russia, it is plain, had long since given up the hope of receiving any of the money due her, while the Sultan, if he ever does allow himself to be worried by such matters, had despaired of ever being able to divert from the sums he chances from time to time to borrow for his pressing needs an amount that would be likely to appease his importunate creditor. Russia, taking advantage of the Sultan's impecunious condition, offers to forgive him the debt if the Porte will surrender a desirable piece of territory, which happens to be one that Turkey is now experiencing much difficulty in governing, and the continued possession of which is likely to lead the Sultan into trouble. [illegible] the negotiations now pending it would [illegible] that each will eagerly bite at the bait held out by the other. Russia will cancel a [illegible] which she has long ceased to regard as [illegible] value in consideration of Turkey's [illegible] territory she is glad to get rid of, [illegible] will be happy in the belief that the [illegible] been outwitted.

THE PARNELL TRIAL.

[illegible] the public proceedings of the Parnell Special Commission is a source of gratification to all parties concerned in the business. To the Parnellites it is a matter of satisfaction, in that it ends a farcical trial of a case in which, from the manner of its prosecution, they had lost all interest except curiosity to learn to what lengths the court in its final decision would dare to go in its ill-concealed bias in favor of the *Times*, and it is with feelings of relief to the Torries that a further exhibition of the weakness of a cause which promised so much and has yielded so little is removed from the broad light of publicity to the narrow confines of secret deliberation.

Although Mr. Parnell succeeded with very little effort in clearing his skirts of the accusations so recklessly made against him and was also successful in proving by the *Times'* own witnesses that the paper's charges ware based on forgery and perjury, the man of all the accused Parnellites and Home Rulers who emerged from the

TREADMILL OF CALUMNY

with the highest honors is Michael Davitt, whose reputation as an earnest and self-sacrificing patriot and an eloquent orator is greatly enhanced, and whose importance as a factor in the construction of the inevitable Irish Government is recognized by those who have hitherto turned their backs upon him.

STATISTICS OF THE TRIAL.

Some very interesting statistics of the Parnell Special Commission are published this afternoon, from which are gathered the facts that during the sittings of that body Justice Hannen spoke twenty-four times, Justice Smith, 402, and Justice Day only once. The testimony of 500 witnesses was taken, in the course of which 98,267 questions were asked. It is stated upon what is regarded as excellent authority that Justice Hannen will retire from the bench as soon as he shall have finished his labors in preparing the report of the Commission, and will likely be elevated to the peerage.

GIVING BRAZIL COLD COMFORT.

The English and Continental press continue to indulge in expressions, some of which are manifestly published with official sanction, casting doubt on the stability of the new Brazilian Republic and advising deliberation in the indorsement of what is as yet at the most an experiment. Out of the general discussion of the events which have transformed the empire of Brazil into a republic have arisen rumors of discontent in Portugal and Spain likely to lead to similar results, but such reports may safely be dismissed as canards, started by stock-jobbers and others having ulterior designs upon the purses of the unwary and confiding.

EUROPEAN RECOGNITION.

As regards recognition of the new South American power the consensus of opinion is that it will not be recognized by any European government until it has demonstrated its stability and responsibility and ample guarantees are given for the fulfilment of the obligations of the empire and of its own.

A MARRIAGE ANNOUNCED.

The marriage of George Murray, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Professor of Glasgow, to Lady Mary Howard, eldest daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, will take place from Castle Howard on the 30th inst.

WILL CLEAR HIS HONOR.

Lord Euston's application to the courts for leave to criminally prosecute the North London *Press* for alleging his implication with the West End Club scandal has been granted.

HIS HONOR SALVED.

A professional agitator named Kelly, who took a prominent part in manufacturing public sentiment in favor of the sugar bounties bill, has obtained a verdict of £5 damages against the *Star* for calling him a fraud.

A BRITISH CRUISER LAUNCHED.

The naval English cruiser Blake was launched to-day with the usual ceremonies attending such occasions. The honor of christening the new ship, which is the largest vessel of her class in the navy, was awarded to Lady Hamilton, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty. The engines of the Blake are of 2,000-horse power, and she will carry forty-two guns. Her maximum speed is to be twenty-two knots an hour.

THE SCANDAL WILL NOT DOWN.

The West End scandal, which resulted in the petition of Lord Euston to institute criminal proceedings against the newspaper for using his name in connection therewith, are still the theme of general interest. The details are of the foulest description, rendering the publication of allusions sufficiently suggestive to convey even a vague idea of their nature impossible. For this and other reasons more or less obvious the newspapers generally avoid mention of the subject, but it is known positively that the inhuman practice alleged involve a larger number of peers, high Government officials and others prominent in social life than it was at first reported or anybody can be found willing to admit.

GLADSTONE CRITICISED

For His Strictures on Pitt—The Queen on Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Mr. Gladstone has been criticised by Lord Hartington and others for the language in which he has, on more than one occasion, characterized the part taken by Pitt in bringing about the union of the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland. It is not very generally known that the historian, Mr. Lecky, has used language almost, if not quite, as strong as that employed by Mr. Gladstone. In his "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," Lecky describes Pitt's share in this famous, or infamous transaction. "Castlereagh," he writes, "who was the more immediate agent in corruption, appears to have performed his task with a perfect equanimity, and Pitt, the great contriver and organizer of the whole, preserved throughout that tone of lofty piety and self-complacent virtue which he knew so well how to assume." And again: "Scarcely an element or aggravation of political immorality was wanting; and the term honor, if it be applied to such men as Castlereagh or Pitt, ceases to have any real meaning in politics."

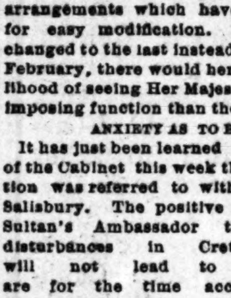
PITT NOT A PATRIOT.

Wm. E. Gladstone.

The notion that Mr. Pitt was a heaven-born minister, whose every action must be applauded by every patriotic Englishman, is in truth a notion of comparatively recent origin. Very different was the opinion to which Lord John Russell once gave expression. Writing to Lord Melbourne on December 19, 1838, he said, "I agree with Tavistock in laying on Pitt the fault of the corn laws and every other difficulty we have or shall have. His measures were: £500,000,000 of debt, a bad currency, the poor laws, a bad law for Canada, swamping the House of Lords and his faults of omission were about equal to those of commission; so that it is difficult to find any political evil which is not to be traced to Pitt. However, one has the satisfaction of thinking that a country which has survived being governed by Pitt must last forever."

By the side of these denunciations, Mr. Gladstone's criticisms on Pitt do not seem severe enough to merit the wrath they have aroused in certain quarters.

THE QUEEN AND PARLIAMENT.



Queen Victoria.

As to the Queen opening the next session of Parliament in person, it was said to-day by one of the officials of state specially concerned in these functions that he knows nothing about it and does not believe Her Majesty has any such intention. The Queen appears never to have accepted the view that to open Parliament in person is necessarily a part of royal duty. She has always regarded the ceremony as a most fatiguing one, involving as it does a long parade, in more or less weighty robes from the Victoria Tower, through the corridors of the House of Lords. Although the Queen's clear and admirable voice is unimpaired, she has never read her speech during her widowhood. The opening of the session generally occurs at a season when to be present Her Majesty must abandon arrangements which have become too fixed for easy modification. If the days were changed to the last instead of the first week in February, there would hereafter be more likelihood of seeing Her Majesty take part in this imposing function than there is at present.

ANXIETY AS TO BULGARIA.

It has just been learned that at the meeting of the Cabinet this week the Bulgarian question was referred to with anxiety by Lord Salisbury. The positive assurances of the Sultan's Ambassador that the renewed disturbances in Crete cannot and will not lead to important issues are for the time accepted, but it is thought impossible to calculate upon what may happen in Bulgaria, the only certainty being that Russia will not make things pleasant for Prince Ferdinand. Lord Salisbury holds studiously aloof, and is willing to interpret every move as a pacific one. But at any moment the hands of the powers may be forced, and it is the Bulgarian and not the Greek question with which Germany has direct concern. Both Germany and Turkey are desirous, while avoiding any question of Turkey's joining the Triple Alliance, to do what is possible in the event of further difficulties in Bulgaria to assert the influence of the Berlin treaty for the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

THE PEERAGE TO BE HIS PRICE.

A report has recently been industriously circulated to the effect that Mr. Gladstone has decided not to contest his seat in Parliament at the next election, in view of his acceptance of the peerage, which it is known that the Queen and Lord Salisbury are axious to confer upon him, ostensibly as a reward for his great public services, but more likely as a means of destroying his influence. This report is scouted by the Liberals, who point to their leader's repeated refusals of the honor suggested and is doubted by many Conservative admirers of the ex-premier's greatness, but the story continues its rounds all the same.

M. LEON SAY.

The Patriotic Frenchman Hopeful of His Country's Future.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Leon Say, leader of the Liberal party, who has done so much to bring about the concentration of parties in the Chamber of Deputies, was called upon at his charming mansion in Passy by a Press News Association correspondent, and in an hour's conversation freely set forth his views on the political situation, present and future. After complimenting the American press for its energy and public spirit, and referring with admiration to the progress and stability of the United States, he said:

"Our Republic is stronger to-day than it ever was. We are striving to make France in Europe what the United States are in America, a sure and firm republic. This can be done only by a policy of moderation, which my colleagues and I will seek to have consistently carried out. This policy I have laid down in my recent speeches.

THE COUNTRY'S NEED.

"What our country needs," continued M. Say, "is good laws, good friends, good armies and good examples; laws which will protect the rights of all citizens and be respected by all; armies strong enough to defend our land and inspire respect abroad, at the same time serving as schools of patriotism, and not as instruments of political passion. We need good friends at home and abroad, whom we will seek to gain by the sincerity, good faith, tolerance and moderation of our government, an example we have in your own country, and we need but to follow it to render our government strong and stable. The result of the elections has been a triumph for the Republic, but a still greater one for a moderate republic. Pledged to the latter, I am decidedly opposed to any revision of the constitution. Our organic laws are good enough if they are wisely and earnestly administered. The new chamber, composed of men of moderate tendencies who largely outnumber the old radicals, will see that the laws are so administered. That is its mandate from the people."

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

Coming down to details, M. Say declared they would restore to the clerical element all its political privileges, relieve it from military duty, consign to it in time of war attendance in hospitals and the administration of the consolation of religion. The law which compelled a priest to shoulder a musket was the work of Gen. Boulanger. Sisters of Charity, too, M. Say would have restored to the hospitals in the interest of humanity, if not of justice, for, compared with their tender devotion, lay assistance had proved an expensive and lamentable failure. The reason the country has been in such a constant state of agitation is because so many mistakes have been made. All parties were to blame for them and blamed each other, distrusted each other, lost confidence in their leaders, refused to accept new chiefs or listen to old. Such was the state of affairs before the elections. Now it was in a fair way to be remedied. While the Liberal party would form no coalitions for merely partisan purposes, their efforts in the Chamber had been to form a great central party, to carry out their ideas of moderation. Between the extremes there was a place for a great Liberal Republican party.

M. Say refused to talk about Gen. Boulanger, but in the course of his conversation incidently alluded to him with contempt, once saying he had broken his neck by climbing too high.

SAMOAN MATTERS.

Malietoa Elected King—Typhus Raging—Shipwrecked Sailors Rescued.

APIA, Samoa, Nov. 5. (via San Francisco, Nov. 23.)—Notwithstanding the provisional elections held here last month by the natives which resulted in the choice of Mataafa as king and Malietoa as vice-king, Tamasese's followers elected Malietoa king and Tamasese vice-king. The selection of Mataafa last month was only a temporary arrangement and the natives look to the settlement of the question of who shall be ruler at Samoa by the three powers represented at the Berlin conference. The foreign residents are also anxious to have the matter settled by the same parties. There has been no fighting on the island and everything is tranquil.

TYPHUS FEVER RAGING.

There were several deaths among the sailors of the German man-of-war Sophie and the report that these deaths resulted from typhus fever caused great alarm. A number of other sailors are ill and are being treated temporarily at a hospital established on the shore by the Germans. The British and American residents asked their respective consuls to investigate as to the nature of the disease. They held a conference with the Captain of the Sophie, who informed them that he thought the disease was really typhus fever. Subsequently the surgeons of the United States steamships Adams and the Sophie and the resident German physician consulted and concluded that the disease was Samoan fever, known as "totu vela" or "hot blood."

THE CAUSE TRACED.

The Sophie's surgeon attributed the disease to the decaying of the substances in the wrecks of the Trenton and the other war vessels lost in the hurricane of March last. The sick sailers were removed to a remote part of the island. Two more deaths have occurred among them since.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS RESCUED.

A boat containing nine of the crew of the Flying Venus, from Puget Sound for Melbourne, which was wrecked at Penrypn Island, arrived at Apia two weeks ago. The British Consul has sent a schooner to Penrypn Island for the others. The schooner has not yet returned. The men who came here in the small boat say the Venus struck on a coral reef about four miles from land and soon went to pieces. All hands escaped to land.

R. W. Wilcox, charged with conspiracy in connection with the recent uprising here, was acquitted by a native jury October 31.

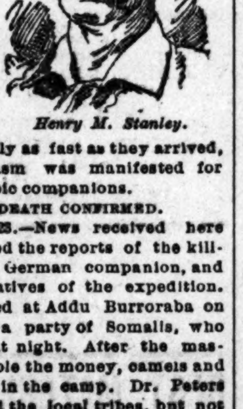
NEARING CIVILIZATION.

Henry M. Stanley and Dr. Emin Hourly Expected at Zanzibar.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—As the Stanley and Emin party approach the coast interest in their movements increases. There is much complaint at the meagerness of news. Every scrap doled out from Zanzibar is flashed through the world and read with avidity. Prof. Schweinfurth, the great African traveler, wires from Berlin that he has just received a letter from Emin Pasha. It was written at Usambero and dated August 28. It repeats and confirms the news already published, but in it Emin adds: "I am half blind. My eyes pain me terribly."

Fresh and fuller details are expected daily by messengers outrunning the party. Every preparation has been made on the coast and at Zanzibar for its reception.



Henry M. Stanley.

Maj. Wissman continues to be very active and aggressive in his operations against hostile natives. He is now forming an expedition to Kilimanjaro Mountain, with the object of opening a caravan route in that direction and subduing ferocious tribes.

The Anti-Slavery Congress at Brussels has been full of interest during the week. Dispatches from Zanzibar were read daily as fast as they arrived, and great enthusiasm was manifested for Stanley and his heroic companions.

DR. PETERS' DEATH CONFIRMED.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 23.—News received here from Lamu confirmed the reports of the killing of Dr. Peters, a German companion, and all but five of the natives of the expedition. They were massacred at Addu Burroraba on the Tana River by a party of Somalis, who attacked the camp at night. After the massacre the natives stole the money, camels and everything of value in the camp. Dr. Peters was friendly with all the local tribes, but not with the chief of the Somalis, who made the attack. The place where the massacre occurred is eight days' march above Korkorro.

A CONTRADICTORY REPORT.

A Berlin special says that the Emin Pasha relief committee has received a cablegram from the Hamburg Co. at Zanzibar, which states that Lieut. Borchert, one of the commanders of the second column of Dr. Peters' expedition, reports from Lokomani that the Somalis dispersed an English expedition, not the expedition under command of Dr. Peters. Lieut. Borchert further says that Dr. Peters and his party are safe and well, and that they have established a fortified station at the foot of Mount Kenya.

WILL WAIT FOR FURTHER NEWS.

The conflicting reports as to the fate of Dr. Peters have caused the Emin relief committee and others most intimately connected with the exploring and relief parties at present in Africa to suspend the issuance of further statements concerning him until the receipt of authenticated dispatches confirm his death or safety.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.

Street Fights Between Rival Factions—The Trouble Quelled.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—Mail advices to-day say the revolution is confined to rioters in the town of San Cristobel. The difference arose among some aldermen about enforcing an obnoxious city ordinance, and when the Mayor called out the military to enforce order, a general street fight ensued between the two factions. The riot was not quelled until two had been killed and several wounded. Other participants were put under arrest.

At Matanzas on Thursday the Military interfered with the civil authorities, which so enraged the latter that a riot ensued. Two regiments of Spanish soldiers met on the streets and fought, throwing the populace into the wildest excitement. The fight became general and one officer and three men were killed and many wounded. Trouble still exists, but with no fighting since Thursday.

SOCIAL SWIM.

Brilliant Nuptial Ceremony—Wedding Postponed—Homeward Bound.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

THE marriage of Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice to Miss Carolin Fitzgerald to-day was one of the most fashionable of the season. All the leaders of London society were present at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, where the ceremony was performed. Rev. Charles Gore, Chaplain and Bishop of Lincoln, officiated, assisted by Rev. J. Storrs, vicar of the parish. The church was decorated with flowers, plants and ferns. The father gave the bride away. She wore a white satin dress with long train, veil of point d'angleterre lace and tulle; no ornaments but a superb bouquet of orchids. The bridemaids were six in number and included Miss Alice Dunham of New York. After the ceremony a reception was given at the residence of the parents at Rutland Gate and was largely attended. Amongst those present were Earl Granville, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Marchioness of Blandford and Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft. There were a number of costly presents given and amongst others a pair of silver candlesticks by the Marchioness of Salisbury.

WEDDING POSTPONED.

The marriage of Ballard Smith to Miss Butterfield, which was arranged for Monday at St. Martin's-in-Fields, has, owing to the continued ill-health of the lady, been postponed till spring, when it will occur at the residence of Mrs. Butterfield in New York.

HOMEWARD BOUNDS.

The homeward bounds include Mr. Fink and daughter on the Aller. His health is improved, though he is not well yet. He goes to Louisville, Ky., to regain strength. He denies the report of being interested in railway enterprises here, and says his journey has been of pleasure. On Elder, C. A. Bircher, Henry F. Merritt; on the Servia, Mrs. F. B. Spinola, John H. Starin.

BERLIN BUDGET.

The German Emperor's Enlarged Ceremonies—Current Gossip.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—It is announced that Emperor William of Germany intends to introduce entirely new ceremonies in the future reception of foreign dignitaries at Berlin, greatly enhancing the magnificence of such occasions. It is presumed that his own receptions in Athens, Constantinople and elsewhere have suggested the changes. Count Herbert Bismarck has intimated his intention to follow the example of his father in the matter of holding official receptions and a new and doubtless high agreeable feature will be added to Berlin official life.

The German Government is about to offer 1,000 marks a year and expenses to each sharpshooter who will volunteer to serve in Africa for a period of twelve months or longer.

The Naples journals assert that Emperor William, on the occasion of his recent meeting with Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, persuaded the latter to arrange a meeting with King Humbert of Italy at Florence, and that the conference will be held almost immediately.

A railway accident occurred at the station at Dresden to-day by which an engineer and two firemen were killed.

The North German Lloyds Steamship Co. has completed arrangements to run a special steamer between New York and Bremen for the transportation of cattle.

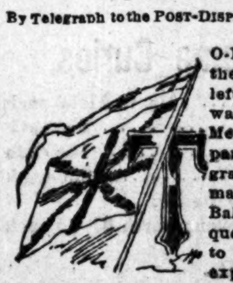
Two officers of the Bavarian army have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment each for duelling.

The aggregate number of Socialists arrested throughout Germany within the last two weeks is very large.

CANADA.

Premier Mercier Congratulates the Pope's Representative—Notes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.



QUEBEC, Nov. 23.

TO-DAY Mgr. Satelli, the Pope's delegate, left for Boston. He was visited by Premier Mercier before his departure, who congratulated him on his magnificent speech at Baltimore and requested him to present to His Holiness an expression of the sentiments of filial affection of the Roman Catholics of the Province. M. Mercier added that notwithstanding two of the members of the Cabinet were Protestants, there was a unanimous expression of admiration for the Holy Father and satisfaction at the happy manner in which the Jesuits estates question had been brought to a settlement. The Premier further stated that, in commemoration of the great act and in order to perpetuate its memory, it was proposed to send to the Pope a copy of the law, the order in the Council and the deed of quittance and cession, transcribed in letters of gold on parchment. Mgr. Satelli expressed his warm approval and declared the Holy Father would be highly pleased to receive such a document, and it would be religiously preserved in the Vatican archives.

AN IMMENSE COAL FIND.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 23.—Large amount of coal have just been proved at North Sidney, Cape Breton, and will soon be developed and operated by an English company organized for that purpose. Mr. Greener, the well-known mining expert, claims that there are 19,000,000 tons of coal in the seams in North Sidney that he has already proven, and he has taken up large areas for his company abutting on the property of the general mining association.

The Guatemalan Revolt.

PANAMA, Nov. 15.—Particulars of the revolution in Guatemala are now made public. It appears that an assault was made on the Matase-Ciuntia barracks and that the arms were seized. The revolutionists then started on an expedition. Directly the Government received news of the movement, troops were sent out under different commanders, receiving prompt support from Santa Rosa.

JUST RECEIVED
AT
-Crawford's-
Too Late for the Large "Ad."
Ladies' Satin-Lined Plush Sacques
FOR
$7.25 and $8.00.
WORTH DOUBLE.

An Irish Meeting Proclaimed.

DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—The great mass meetings to be held at Kilkenny and Waterford in honor of the "Manchester Martyrs" have been proclaimed by the Government. The projectors, however, will carry out their programme. Large bodies of police have been ordered in readiness to enforce the Government prohibition.

FAILURES.

Ask an Extension.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Sanger & Wells, dealers in coffees, at 86 Front street, have asked an extension of time from their creditors. They propose to settle in six, twelve and eighteen months, and offer as security the patents of the Anchor Barrel Manufacturing Co. of Detroit. The firm's embarassment is attributed to investments in the barrel company's business, which promises well, but is slow. A tight money market also contributed to the results. The liabilities are about $800,000 and assets small. The firm is an old one and enjoyed a high reputation and creditors are inclined to accept its terms. The firm deals mostly in Java coffee and was not hurt by the advance in Brazilian coffee.

Closed by the Sheriff.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 23.—Floyd, Jenks & Co., retail jewelers and dealers in musical instruments, were closed by the Sheriff to-day. The firm had been in trade but a few months and had not sufficient capital to meet oppositions of elder houses. Fifteen hundred dollars will cover liabilities.

A Manufacturer Fails.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., Nov. 23.—The failure of William H. Livingood, a manufacturer of Woodbury, N. J., late of this city, was announced to-day, the Sheriff of this county having levied on his real estate here on an execution for $15,000.

Liabilities Exceed Assets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Adolphus H. Carvin and Louis H. Colton, grocers at 1831 Broadway, assigned to-day without preferences. Liabilities, $51,051; assets, $36,500.

Marcus Brown, shirt manufacturer at 41 Third street, also assigned to-day. Liabilities are unknown.

FIRES.

Livery Stable Destroyed.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 23.—Early yesterday the livery stable of Frizzell, Powell & Johnson, at Vienna, in Johnson County, about sixty miles up the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago road, was destroyed by fire. Twenty-one horses and ten or twelve vehicles were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $7,000; insurance, $3,400.

A Town Fire Swept.

PARIS, Ky., Nov. 23.—A fire at North Middletown yesterday wiped out all the principal stores. This is the second destructive fire in ten days. The Kentucky Classical and Business College was burned on the 12th and some of the young ladies ran a mile bare footed and in night clothes during a rain.

Residence Burned.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SLATER, Mo., Nov. 23.—The residence of J. P. Bridges two and one-half miles west of town was destroyed yesterday. Loss $2,500.

A Town on Fire.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 23.—Plain City, a town of about one thousand inhabitants, twenty miles from here, is burning. Telegraph and telephone communication has been cut off. Several fire engines have started from here.

In the Liberal Element.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 23.—The call issued by Plymouth Church last night for a congregational council to install Dr. Abbott and Rev. Mr. Bliss as pastor and assistant pastor of that church is addressed not alone to such local churches as are in harmony with the advanced ideas of Plymouth, but also the Andover professors, President Dwight and ex-President Porter of Yale, and many noted men representing the liberal side of the church's doctrine.

"BIG DAN WREN" FREE.

The Noted Chicago Boodler Released From Joliet To-Day.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon Dan Wren, one of the members of the "boodle" County Board, left the penitentiary at Joliet. With the exception of Farmer McLaughrey, who was released some months ago, Wren is the first one of the County Commissioners consigned to the States Prison for two years for being too free with the peoples money, to be liberated. Like the farmer, he was wiser than his fellows, and gave up the fight against the inevitable long before the Supreme Court decided that all must go to the penitentiary. Wren was such an elephant on the hands of the State when he entered upon his term that it was a problem how to provide for him. There wasn't a pair of striped trousers, a vest or a jacket that came within a yard of fitting him in the whole stock of clothing. Everything, even to shoes, had to be built to measure. The ordinary sized prison cell was too small, and when he had once been crowded into one he looked like a stuffed owl in a bird cage. A special cell and bedstead were fixed up for him in the prison solitary. He could not eat the prison food at first, and his weight fell to 250 pounds, but he soon began to fill up and is now as big as ever. His prison work was overseer of the convict hostlers and teamsters.

Big Seizure of Cider.

MASON CITY, Io., Nov. 23.—Sheriff Kierk, with his deputies, constables and marshals, reinforced by a delegation of citizens, made a raid on the cider venders here last night, and the result has produced a sensation. One thousand one hundred and eighty-four gallons were secured, and this is now in the custody of the Sheriff. An examination was made to-day by expert chemists, and they find that it contains upwards of 4 per cent alcohol. Extensive litigations will doubtless follow.

ELUDING CONSTABLES.

JAS. A. SMITH, SR., SEEKS SECLUSION AND SAFETY IN FOREST PARK.

The Ex-Ice King Escapes the Vigilance of Officers Who Are Armed With Subpoenas—The Report That He Had Gone to Canada With $50,000 Untrue—A Close Watch Kept on His House.

JAMES A. SMITH, Sr., President of the J. A. Smith & Sons Ice & Fuel Co., spent yesterday afternoon among the bosky dells of Forest Park. He was not out for his health alone, but was also seeking the solitude of the woods to escape the service of a subpœna by a Constable who has been looking for him since the day of the failure. He has not gone to Canada or elsewhere with $50,000 to elude his creditors, as was related in a sensational story printed in a morning paper yesterday. There are fully a dozen men in the city, however, who will be pleased to know that the Smith family is still a part of the community as they have long since became convinced they were not, having had several constables shadowing the haunts of the Smiths since the day the firm assigned, but the sleuths could not find "hide nor hair of them." The situation in the legal fight for service before the commissioners appointment has become really amusing. The day after the ice firm failed Mr. Charles P. Chouteau tried to serve a subpœnia upon members of the Smith family

COMMANDING THEM TO APPEAR

at a certain date before a notary and there have their depositions taken and tell all they knew about the Smith & Sons Ice & Fuel Co. The Smith family did not relish the idea of being summoned and kept out of the way as much as possible and, according to the statement of one of them, for good and sufficient reasons. Last February they made a proposition to Mr. Chas. P. Chouteau to the effect that if he would endorse their notes they would give him 15 per cent on all sums advanced on endorsements made. He said he preferred half the profits of the business for the year and the Smith Co. consented. They gave Mr. Chouteau a complete statement of the condition of affairs and he endorsed two notes amounting to $62,000, one deposited with the State Bank and the other with the Franklin Bank. Up to the time these notes were made there had been only one cold spell, during which the Smith company gathered in quite a stock of ice, but the crop was so small that every ice dealer thought ice would command a very high price during the summer. Mr. Chouteau looked upon his investment there as an exceedingly good one. A week later another cold spell set in, and every one got ice. The investment did not seem so bright then. During the entire summer ice was actually sold on the streets for less than it cost to put it up, and every ice dealer lost money.

SOMETHING HAD TO DROP

and it did. During the time Mr. Chouteau was with the ice company he had a man engaged to look over the books of the firm and to see that no ice went out of the ice houses in East St. Louis or on the Illinois river without his permission and report every other day. The ice company collected its bills and spent some of the money paying off old debts and some in paying up two notes for $62,000 endorsed by Mr. Chouteau. The season closed and as no profits were made and the notes were not paid, Mr. Chouteau closed in on the firm. Mr. Valle Reyburn, Mr. Chouteau's attorney, now wants to summon the Smiths before a commissioner and learn from them what was done with all the money collected during the year, but Mr. Chouteau had a man especially engaged to keep him posted on the firm's financial condition, and, as they claim, every transaction was placed in black and white on the books. Mr. Chouteau has attached everything in sight belonging to the ice company, has garnished all the creditors of the firm on both sides of the river, and even broke into the box at the Safe Deposit Co.'s vault. Mr. Chouteau lives in Carondelet and so does Mr. Smith, Sr., They always came up on the cars together and went down in the evening. They have stopped that long since, and now instead of Mr. Smith, Mr. Chouteau's traveling companion each way is a Constable, who wears a subpœna

IN HIS INSIDE POCKET

ready to read to Mr. Smith if he is caught riding in the train. So far he has eluded them. He does not sleep at home, but stops with his friends. When the hiding place is discovered, Mr. Smith's attorney finds some matters in East St. Louis or some icehouses on the Illinois River need Mr. Smith's personal attention and he is sent to look after them. Traveling agrees with Mr. Smith, as he has worried a great deal over his troubles and needs new scenes to drive dull care away. He makes these periodical business trips every other day, and while he is gone the sleuths watch his house for him as he generally leaves only a colored servant in charge. Mr. Smith has said he feels grateful to the constable for his vigilance. When Mr. Smith is in the city he may be seen behind a good horse in Forest Park, Tower Grove Park, Shaw's Garden and Carondelet Park. The leaves of the trees have turned sear and yellow and rustle on the road

AS THE BUGGY

rolls over them, and this, together with the scenery, makes a drive through the woody suburbs a pleasure indeed. As to Messrs. Stephen and James A. Smith, Jr., they are to be seen on the streets almost any hour, though a Constable is after each one with a subpœna to appear before a Notary and give depositions as to the affairs of the late company. It has been said the Smith family will not be at home to constables until their attorney has had a Commissioner duly appointed by the court, before whom depositions will be taken, and at a time when the firm of Fisse & Tiffany are ready to defend them.

A Sensational Letter.

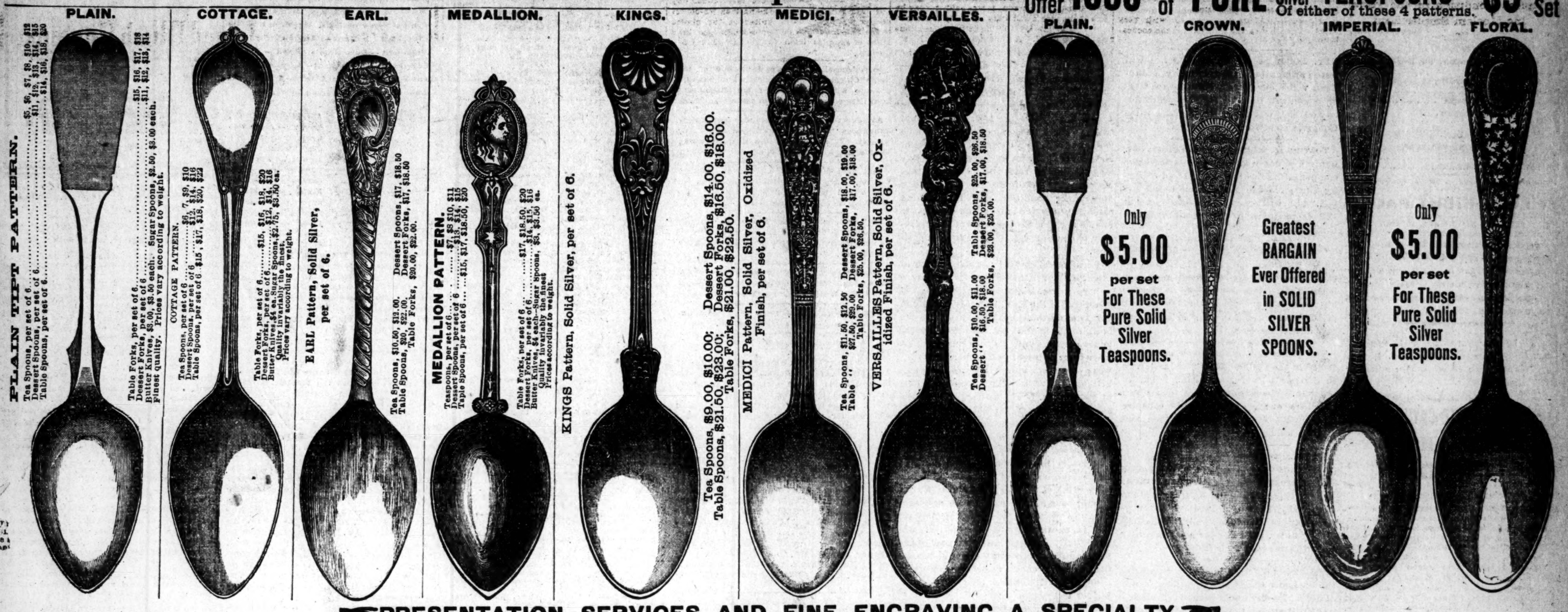
COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 23.—Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, Commander of the Maryland Confederate troops, has written a sensational letter to Senator Butler concerning protests of Grand Army men against the erection of a monument at Gettysburg. Gen. Johnston declares that [illegible] against the South [illegible] and for the profit that [illegible] the present agitation is caused by [illegible] pension claimants.

Lowest-Priced House in America for Fine Goods!

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO. Cor. of Broadway and Locust St.

Note our Low Prices for these Pure Solid Silver Spoons and Forks

We Offer 1000 Sets of PURE Solid Silver TEASPOONS AT $5 Per Set Of either of these 4 patterns.



PLAIN.

PLAIN TIPT PATTERN.
Tea Spoons, per set of 6.......$5, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12
Dessert Spoons, per set of 6.......$11, $12, $13, $14, $15
Table Spoons, per set of 6.......$14, $16, $16, $18, $20

Table Forks, per set of 6.......$15, $16, $17, $18
Dessert Forks, per set of 6.......$11, $12, $13, $14
Butter Knives, $3.00, $3.50 each. Sugar Spoons, $2.50, $3.00 each.
Finest quality. Prices vary according to weight.

COTTAGE.

COTTAGE PATTERN.
Tea Spoons, per set of 6.......$6, 7, $9, $10
Dessert Spoons, per set of 6.......$12, $14, $16
Table Spoons, per set of 6..$15, $17, $18, $20, $22

Table Forks, per set of 6.......$15, $16, $18, $20
Dessert Forks, per set of 6.......$12, $14, $16
Butter Knives, $4 ea. Sugar Spoons, $2.75, $3.50 ea.
Quality invariably the finest.
Prices vary according to weight.

EARL.

EARL Pattern, Solid Silver, per set of 6.
Tea Spoons, $10.50, $12.00. Dessert Spoons, $17, $18.50
Table Spoons, $20, $22.00. Dessert Forks, $17, $18.50
Table Forks, $20.00, $22.00.

MEDALLION.

MEDALLION PATTERN.
Teaspoons, per set of 6.......$7, $8 $10, $11
Dessert Spoons, per set of 6.......$13, $14, $15
Taple Spoons, per set of 6.......$15, $17, $18.50, $20

Table Forks, per set of 6.......$17, $18.50, $20
Dessert Forks, per set of 6.......$14, $15, $16
Butter Knives, $4 each—Sugar Spoons, $3, $3.50 ea.
Quality invariably the finest
Prices according to weight.

KINGS.

KINGS Pattern, Solid Silver, per set of 6.
Tea Spoons, $9.00, $10.00; Dessert Spoons, $14.00, $16.00.
Table Spoons, $21.50, $23.00; Dessert Forks, $16.50, $18.00.
Table Forks, $21.00, $22.50.

MEDICI.

MEDICI Pattern, Solid Silver, Oxidized Finish, per set of 6.
Tea Spoons, $11.50, $12.50 Dessert Spoons, $18.00, $19.00
Table " $27.50, $29.00 Dessert Forks, $17.00, $18.00
Table Forks, $25.00, $26.50.

VERSAILLES.

VERSAILLES Pattern, Solid Silver, Oxidized Finish, per set of 6.
Tea Spoons, $10.00, $11.00 Table Spoons, $25.00, $26.50
Dessert " $16.50, $18.00 Dessert Forks, $17.00, $18.50
Table Forks, $23.00, $25.00.

PLAIN.

Only $5.00 per set For These Pure Solid Silver Teaspoons.

CROWN.

Greatest BARGAIN Ever Offered in SOLID SILVER SPOONS.

IMPERIAL.

Only $5.00 per set For These Pure Solid Silver Teaspoons.

FLORAL.

PRESENTATION SERVICES AND FINE ENGRAVING A SPECIALTY.

WE ASK Every buyer of Silverware to come and see our immense collection of silverwares and our Low Prices, and we are certain that you will purchase of the MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

NOT A BOODLE ISSUE.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP TO BE FOUGHT FOR ON ITS MERITS.

Montana's Dual Legislature Organized—Kansas City Republicans Wild Over the President's Appointments There—Judge Brewer and the Supreme Bench—Roswell P. Flower's Proposition to Do Away With the Spoils System—Political News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 23.—Much interest is being manifested over the senatorship which comes before the Legislature in January. Messrs. Brice and Thomas, who at present seem to be the leading contestants for the place, are making a systematic canvass of the State, and are calling personally upon the nineteen Senators and sixty Representatives who form the Democratic membership of the General Assembly. Two objections are urged against Brice; first his immense wealth, and second that he is practically a resident of New York. Against Mr. Thomas it is urged that he, too, is a man of great wealth. His friends try to offset this, however, on the ground that his fortune is the result of a third of a century in the manufacturing business, and that he has always been on the advance line of tariff reform. Nearly all the most advanced tariff reformers in the State are making a canvass for him. Hon. John A. McMahon, C. W. Baker, Hon. John McSweeney and Gen. T. E. Powell are in the field, and the first named may succeed to the strength of both Brice and Thomas, in the event that neither can secure the nomination. The intimations so frequently made that the Senatorial campaign is to be one of boodle are groundless. A more incorruptible Legislature has not been chosen in Ohio for a quarter of a century than the one elected this year.

Disappointed Republicans.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—Kansas City Republicans are probably the sorest Republicans in the country to-night. The appointment of Gen. Devol as Collector of Revenue a short time ago caused a little murmur. Devol was a little "near" during the campaign and put his shoulder to the wheel in a very gingerly fashion. However, they let that go, but the partymen pinned their hopes on the post-office and the surveyorship of the port. "These two offices," they said, "must go in accordance with our dictation," and they dictated Col. Jewett for Postmaster and Dr. Fitzpatrick for surveyor of the port. Nofinger, the Hoosier friend of the President, was appointed Postmaster, and Griffin, the Hoosier who has been in office so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, was appointed Surveyor. The Republicans howled. Fitzpatrick, the Irish-Republican leader and steadfast champion of the party, howled so loud in Washington that he was heard in Kansas City. On top of this, Nofinger has given a choice position in the post-office to John S. Harrison, a Democrat and the nephew of the President; another choice position to H. J. Boyce, a Democrat, and the choicest position, that of Assistant Postmaster, to his son. An interview with any of the leading Republican workers consists of a series of dashes and exclamation points.

Montana's Dual Legislature.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 23.—The Lower House of the Legislature organized this afternoon in two branches, the Republicans meeting in a hall on Main street, and the Democrats in the Court-house. The Republicans had thirty members, two more than a quorum. The body was called to order by Justice Kenny. The organization was perfected by the election of A. C. Witter of Beaverhead County Speaker; and Benj. Webster of Lewis and Clarke County Chief Clerk. A full list of subordinate officers were also elected, and a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

The Democrats organized with Mr. Blakely of Gallatin County as Speaker. The members were sworn in by a Notary Public. The doors were closely guarded. No one was admitted, except those holding certificates of election from County Clerks. This branch also took a recess.

The Senate met at the Court-house, but the Democratic members absented themselves and there was no quorum. Lieut.-Gov. Rickards called the Senate to order. On the roll call eight Republicans were present and were sworn in by Judge Hunt, after which they adjourned till Monday morning.

Stirring Up a Judge.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., Nov. 23.—Great dissatisfaction is manifested by the manner in which Judge F. G. Hamer has devoted his time and attention to the interests of politics and his private affairs instead of his duties as Judge of the Tenth Judicial district. The following petition, already signed by over 200 citizens of Custer county, is now in circulation, and will be presented to Judge Hamer:

"To the Hon. F. G. Hamer: Relying upon our constitutional rights to petition any department of the government upon questions for the good of the people, and believing that in the frequent adjournment of your court in this county you are committing an unwarrantable waste of the people's money, and by so doing you compel litigants to wait year after year for the final adjudication of their causes, and the business of the court and the interests of the people are made subservient to your honor's private affairs and interests, and that to attend to your own private business you neglect the duties of your office, we, therefore, most respectfully petition your honor to resign your office or promptly attend to its duties."

Wanted—One Vote.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 23.—At the Republican caucus this morning, M. N. Johnson had 40 votes for United States Senator out of 80. Casey received 13; McComber 11; Walsh 9. Verification being called for, three members changed their votes, the count of Cass going from Ordway to Sohnson giving him a majority and the nomination. The changing was objected to, but the chairman decided that it was allowable. An appeal was taken, but before the vote was announced a motion to adjourn was sprung. This gave rise to long and bitter wrangling, coupled with threats of bolting. The vote of the adjournment stood 40 to 40, according to the count kept by a dozen members and the reporters, but the Secretaries, both anti-Johnson men, declared adjournment carried, 42 to 38. The caucus was then adjourned till to-night.

In the joint session of the Legislature at noon the vote stood: Johnson, 42; Casey, 13; McComber, 13; Ordway, 9; Walsh, 8. Johnson needed one vote. Recess until 2 p. m.

Bullets vs. Fists.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 23.—Fifteen armed men, under command of Capt. Jack Smith, guarded the Court-house last night, on account of rumors of an attempt by the Republicans to storm the halls. Some color was added to the report from the fact that a number of deputy marshals were said to have been sworn in by Marshal Irvie, under the leadership of Dunc McDonald, the heavy-weight champion pugilist of Montana, for the ostensible purpose of protecting the furniture in the assembly halls, which belongs to the United States. There is no doubt that Capt. Jack Smith would give a warm reception to pugilistic party if it attempted to make a forcible entrance while he was on watch.

Judge Brewer for Supreme Justice.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 23.—It is reported here on excellent authority that the President is seriously considering the name of Judge David J. Brewer in selecting a successor to the late Stanley Matthews on the Supreme Bench. John M. Thurston said to-day:

"The appointment of Judge Brewer would, I think, give universal satisfaction in the East. Judge Brewer possesses one of the clearest of judicial minds. His record on the State Supreme bench of Kansas and on the Federal bench fully authorizes the belief that he would make an exceptionally strong man on the Supreme bench."

Mississippi's Vote.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 23.—On account of belated returns from one county the vote cast for State officers has not been promulgated, but with only one county out the returns show that Gov. Stone received about eighty-four thousand and forty-five votes. The balance of the ticket averages about the same. Of the scattering votes John R. Lynch received six and James R. Chalmers five for Governor. The entire vote in the State was upwards of one hundred thousand, as in several counties the Republicans cast a large vote for Legislature and county officers without voting for State officers.

A Novel Contest.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., Nov. 23.—The committee appointed by the Democratic County Committee to distribute the prizes offered by boroughs and townships showing the greatest percentage of Cleveland's vote at the late election met here this afternoon. There were seven prizes, ranging from $10 to $25. Oley township received first prize on the part of the townships and Womelsdorf first prize on the part of the boroughs. The latter showed 95½ per cent.

Opening the Battle.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 23.—At 11:30 last night Auditor Kinney, whose duty it is under the law to call the House of Representatives to order, furnished the newspapers with a notice addressed to Republican members of the House of Representatives notifying them to meet in the Iron Block, Main street, at noon to-day, where he will open the session of the Legislature.

Radical Reform.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Congressman Roswell will offer to the next Congress a bill or a constitutional amendment providing for the election by the people of postmasters, collectors of Internal Revenue, Custom-house officials and other Federal officers, the President only to retain the power of removal for cause.

DELEGATES TO WASHINGTON.

The World's Fair Committee Preparing for an Active Campaign.

A meeting of the Executive and Congressional Committees of the World's Fair was held last night at the headquarters of the Executive Committee in the Mermod & Jaccard building. Those present were Charles H. Turner, C. A. Cox, C. C. Maffitt, D. H. Armstrong, Nathan Cole, J. G. Prather, Anthony Ittner, Frank Galennie, R. C. Kerens and J. C. Tarsney. Thomas Fitch, Congressman from Nevada, had been invited to attend but was unable to do so, as he had an engagement with W. S. Forman of Illinois to consult in reference to the congressional campaign. Mr. Fitch sent word that he was for St. Louis, and would do all he could to promote its selection.

The first business before the meeting was the question of representation at Washington. Letters had been sent to all the gentlemen appointed, and the following sent favorable replies: C. P. Ellerbe, G. M. Breckenridge, M. G. Reynolds, R. J. Delano, R. A. Campbell, F. N. Judson, David W. Caruth, T. B. Bullene, W. J. Lemp, E. O. Stanard, W. P. Holliday, E. A. Noonan, Jerome Hill, Winslow Judson, John B. Jaynes, J. H. Carroll, and Charles E. Pearce. The time for the departure of the delegation has not yet been fixed, but it is probable that the delegates will not go in a body, but that some will leave with the delegates to the Silver Convention, and the rest will go early in December.

The necessity of preparing a bill for presentation to Congress naming St. Louis as the site for the World's Fair was then dwelt on, and the following gentlemen appointed to draft a proper bill: Anthony Ittner, James O. Broadhead, and Leveritt Bell. The Committee then adjourned.

Assaulted and Robbed.

About 9 o'clock last night Charles A. Crooker was assaulted in the alley in the rear of 601 Spruce street, and robbed of $40 in bills. He reported the matter to the police, and about half an hour later Officer Schleifstein arrested one Jesse A. Armstrong. He locked him up at the Four Courts, and will hold him until to-morrow morning on suspicion of having been implicated in the robbery. Crooker was drunk at the time and can give but a meager account of his misfortune. He says three men held him up. He says Armstrong is one of them. But a little over $10 was found on the prisoner's person.

A Great Frying of Fat.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

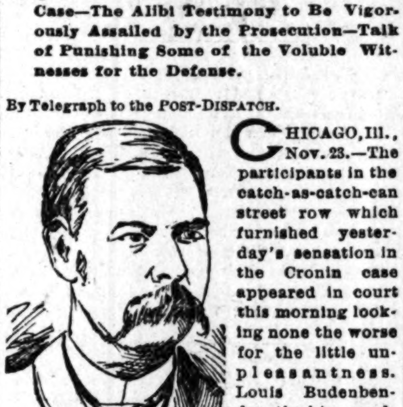
Judging by the recent elections, an enormous amount of fat will have to be fried out of the manufacturers in 1892. The sizzling of 1888 is not worth mentioning compared with what is to come.

THE JURY DISGUSTED.

FREQUENT DELAYS IN THE CRONIN TRIAL IRRITATE THE JURORS.

Conjectures as to the Outcome of the Famous Case—The Alibi Testimony to Be Vigorously Assailed by the Prosecution—Talk of Punishing Some of the Voluble Witnesses for the Defense.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.



Dr. Cronin.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—The participants in the catch-as-catch-can street row which furnished yesterday's sensation in the Cronin case appeared in court this morning looking none the worse for the little unpleasantness. Louis Budenbender, the big, good-natured German, took the affair philosophically, but could not conceal his impatience to get back to the quiet life which he left in Hoboken. He was on hand promptly when court opened, but the State was not disposed to cross-examine the white horse alibi witness. The reason is that the detective force has been unable to discover anything in the New Jersey man's record which needs to be shown to the jury, and he was allowed to depart in peace later in the day. The defense has been conspicuous for the Irish nationality of nearly all its willing witnesses, most of them being Clan-na-Gael sympathizers and friends of the triangle as representing the anti-Cronin faction. On the other hand the bulk of the witnesses for the State and all those who gave the most important evidence were of German or Scandinavian birth. The trial seems to have brought out in a strong light the antipathy of one race toward another and the unquenchable desire of the German population to be avenged on the Irish for sending the Anarchists to the scaffold and penitentiary.

THE JURY DISGUSTED.

The jury are getting very tired of the delays in the trial, and when another occurred this morning they could not conceal their disgust. The defense expected to have Thomas Lynch, the distiller, on the stand to tell about going with Dan Coughlin to Koch's boarding-house to look for Kunze, regarding the dynamite explosion, but the witness had suffered a relapse. Lawyer Forrest announced that the defense would rest with Koch's evidence on that branch of the case so far as his clients were concerned. This closed the defense for Bourk and Coughlin. Attorney Donohoe said he might have one or two more witnesses on behalf of O'Sullivan and Kunze, but he would not get them in court until Monday morning. On the understanding that the defense must be ready to finish its case Monday, and if no more witnesses are to be called, then the State must be ready to proceed with its rebuttal case. Judge McConnell gave the jury another holiday, much against their inclination. The rebuttal evidence will take up two days, so that the closing scenes of oratory and argument will be witnessed next week. The State will pay some attention to the "no inner circle" defense of Beggs, by calling Mortimer Scanlan of Chicago, a member of the Clan-na-Gael executive, to prove that an "inner circle" is not a myth. The senior guardians of all camps are members of the dark and mysterious body and in that capacity Beggs appointed his secret committee. It is even known that John F. Finerty, the ex-Congressman, and one of the witnesses for Beggs, was chairman of the "Inner Circle" a few years ago when the United Brotherhood flourished.

PROBABILITIES OF CONVICTION.

The lawyers on the one side of the case will be greatly disappointed at the verdict if they really believe what they say for publication. Both sides are as sanguine of success—one for acquittal and the other for conviction—as contending armies on the eve of battle. The State will practically ignore the alibis, and the general impression is that the defense has not shaken the testimony in its most important parts. Beggs has no more evidence to put in and is the most hopeful of all the prisoners. But Attorney Foster has had too much experience with juries to be too sanguine of acquittal. The case of Oscar Neebe, the Anarchist, is a sample of what a jury will do, evidence or no evidence. Bourk, who is supposed to possess more nerve than any of the prisoners, is becoming very restless. His glance is quicker and more shifting than when he was first put on trial, and he smiles appealingly at his lawyers when they come near him, and looks for sympathy from any one who will take notice of him. His hands are continually on the move and he shifts his head around like a dog with a muzzle. A timid demeanor has succeeded his early air of nonchalance and confidence. Kunze is absolutely indifferent, while the sleeping, half closed eyes of O'Sullivan betray nothing of the thoughts that may be surging within. Coughlin sits and stares at space like a man in idleness. To sum up the whole case as it now stands unbiased general opinion is that including the defense the State has made out a much stronger circumstantial case against Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Burke than the jury had to hang the Anarchists on. The case of Kunze is considered doubtful, but though the prosecution will not admit it even, they do not look for a conviction of Beggs.

The State's Strong Position.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—When Dan Donohue gets through with his evidence in behalf of Kunze the State will begin the introduction of its evidence in rebuttal. Among other things that will be proved will be the fact that all of Pat O'Sullivan's ice wagons and all of his men, with the single exception of Mulcahey, were engaged until after 1 o'clock on the morning of May 5 owing to the demand for ice.

A number of witnesses will be introduced that Monehan, Knight and Brennan could not possibly have played cards in the Ashland avenue saloon, as they claimed to have done. The testimony that will be used to quash the remarkable statements made by the Hylands as to their visit to Nieman's saloon on the night of May 5 has already been outlined. The two cousins swore that when they reached the saloon there was nobody there but Nieman. The latter has furnished the names of at least a dozen men who were there at the hour the cousins mentioned, and they will all take the stand.

So far as Bourk's alibi is concerned, it will not stand long when witnesses are introduced to show that Matt Banahy, the saloon-keeper, was out buggy-riding on the night of May 4, instead of serving drinks over his bar, as he claimed. It was on account of his absence from the saloon on that night that suspicion was originally directed against him and caused his temporary arrest one day about a month ago to give Hatfield, Revell & Co's salesman, and Throckmorton, Knight & Marshall's book-keeper a chance to identify him as J. B. Simonds.

Coughlin's alibi has gone down under its own weight. There was a good deal of gossip around the Criminal Court building yesterday about instituting criminal proceedings against every man who has lent himself to the alibi business, but Judge Longenecker said nothing would be done in this direction until the trial was over.

A Bold Arraignment.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—"On this platform, to-night, I charge Patrick Eagan, our Minister to Chili, and Alexander Sullivan with having betrayed the confidence of Parnell. I charge them with having betrayed the trust imposed in them by the Irish people. I charge them with the robbery of Irish funds. I charge that if it had not been for this robbery Dr. Cronin would not have been murdered. Egan and Sullivan are guilty of embezzling funds intended for the prosecution of the Nationalist movement in Ireland. These men are worse than spies. They are traitors to the cause they profess to advance. Patrick Egan bartered the freedom of Ireland for prominence and office in the Republican party and Alexander Sullivan sold the Irish people for American politics. The Irish cause is now tottering and on the verge of ruin because of the acts of traitors and murderers. It is not sufficient for us to punish the perpetrators of the Cronin murder, but to dig and find the root and destroy it. We must hang the arch-traitor who urged his dupes on to this deed of blood. We also demand that Egan and Sullivan be called to strict account to the Irish people for their misdeeds."

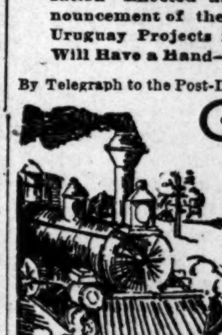
So spoke Rev. Daniel B. Toomey, of Polo, Ill., to an applauding multitude of 4,000 friends of Dr. Cronin, assembled in Battery D Armory to-night to commemorate the execution of Allen Larkin and O'Brien, twenty-two years ago.

ANOTHER BIG COMBINE.

THE BURLINGTON AND UNION PACIFIC TO FORM AN ALLIANCE.

High Officials of the Two Great Corporations in Conference—Atchison Reorganization Effected and the Official Announcement of the Fact Promulgated—Uruguay Projects in Which Americans Will Have a Hand—The Railroads.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.



OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 23.—President Perkins, Vice-President Stone, General Manager Merrill, General Superintendent Brown and Superintendent Duggan of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy arrived in this city yesterday morning and went into a conference with Vice-President Holcomb and Traffic Manager Mellen of the Union Pacific and General Manager Holdredge of the Burlington & Missouri. President Perkins' trip was given out as a little stop-over in the city, en route to Lincoln and the west, for a "shoot," but some of the parties to the deal admitted that it was big game that he was after. The officials discussed the proposition to form a combine between the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific roads, and the Burlington system to extend south to St. Louis, west to Chicago, and have the benefit of the Burlington connection beyond these points.

"I do not think it can be closed up to-day," said one of the officials, "but if it is agreed upon it will be much stronger and closer than the arrangement between the Union Pacific and Northwestern."

They also discussed several propositions for the joint use of stations in the Southwest where the roads in question connect.

Atchison Reorganization.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—The Atchison directors to-day at a full meeting formally declared the reorganization plan effective. The following resolutions were adopted and signed by Chairman Magoun:

Whereas, The stockholders of the company have provided for the necessary funds to meet the requirements of the company, subject to the terms of Circular No. 63; and whereas the holders of a majority of all the outstanding bonds of the Atchison system, both in Europe and the United States have assented to the plan of reorganization, dated October 15, 1889, therefore be it voted that the said plan of reorganization be and is hereby declared effected and that official announcement of this fact shall be made by the Chairman, accompanied by notice that bondholders to secure participation in the benefits of the plan should deposit their bonds on or before December 15, 1889, and that after that date bonds will only be received under such equitable conditions as the Board of Directors may establish.

It is announced by another authority that $18,000,000 of bonds have been deposited in London under the new plan.

Gen. McNulta's Return.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 23.—John McNulta, late Receiver of the Wabash, arrived to-day with his wife, little daughter and servant from a tour of several months in Europe, combining business with pleasure. He has had interesting business views with the most prominent railway people of England and the Continent.

Anticipating the Future.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 23.—The recent sale of land around Kababikka Falls, on the Kamminestiqua River, to Minneapolis flouring men, has been followed by the filing of notice in the House of Commons yesterday of an application by the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway to build a branch line to Kababikki Falls.

St. Paul Extensions.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 23.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has recently completed two surveys between St. Joseph and Atchison on the Kansas side of the river. One is over the hills, following a route surveyed before at the expense of the city of Atchison, and the other is a resurvey of the old "Hall road," down the bank of the river. Part of the roadbed of the "Hall road" still exists and it is said that by adopting this and hewing a ledge out of the bluffs where they come close to the river, a very good road could be made. The road at present stops at St. Joseph, on account of a litigation about right of way through the city. When this is settled the road will be extended to Kansas City, and from present indications Atchison will be made a point on the line.

Uruguay Railroad Projects.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Frederick G. Smith, cashier of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., has resigned to go to Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, to undertake the duties of financial agent of a company of London capitalists controlled by F. A. Bowen, formerly of Chicago, who is backed by the Barings. Mr. Bowen has a concession from the republic of Uruguay to build 600 miles of road from Montevideo to Rosaro and Paysandu. George Smith, chief engineer of the Burlington, will accompany his brother and act as chief engineer of all the railroad or other tramway enterprises the Barings have on hand.

Southern Pacific Litigation.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 23.—Counsel for the United States Government in the United States Circuit Court yesterday filed amended bills in equity against the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., in consolidated cases against that corporation to vacate and annul the patents to lands issued by the Land Department to that company. The ground upon which the Government seeks to vacate the patents goes into the legality and validity of the organization of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., as a corporation. It goes into the title of all lands in California claimed by that corporation and involves the question as to whether it now holds any franchise from the United States.

Inspecting American Roads.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Count Antoine Zazairski, Russian engineer and savant, visited the Cowles electric smelting and aluminum works here to-day. He is at the head of a dozen Russian engineers now in this country inspecting the railroads of the United States and Canada, and will use their researches in new roads the Russian government is building across Siberia.

Sold Under Foreclosure.

DES MOINES, Io., Nov. 23.—The St. Louis, Des & Moines Northern Railroad, a narrow gauge road running from here to Boone, a distance of about fifty miles, was sold yesterday under a foreclosure to Solon Humphreys and J. T. Granger for Gen. G. M. Dodge of New York. Their offer was about $475,000. The road will be transferred to-day to the Des Moines & Northern Railroad Co.

BOUGHT HIM OUT.

Leopold Mohr, the Caterer, Purchases the Business of Fraser, the Candy Man.

Leopold Mohr, the caterer and confectioner, so long and favorably known in St. Louis, and who has been long established at 1424 Chouteau avenue, has bought out Fraser, the candy man, at 602 Olive street.

The Fraser establishment is centrally located, and has always had the cream of the St. Louis patronage. Mr. Mohr will make every endeavor to retain and enhance the already good reputation of the establishment and it can be confidently stated that all orders placed with this well-known confectioner will receive the most careful attention and that all confections supplied will be the best the market can afford. The unparalleled success Mr. Leopold Mohr has met with in his business in the Lafayette Park district is ample evidence of his high standing in his particular line of business.

The business Mr. Mohr has just b[illegible] deals exclusively in candy, confectione[illegible] ice cream and Mr. Mohr has express[illegible] self as determined to bring the [illegible] this establishm[illegible] up to the stan[illegible] cellence for w[illegible] all other conc[illegible] he is [illegible] already re[illegible]

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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Subscribers receiving the POST-DISPATCH *by carrier will confer a favor by reporting to this office any lateness in the delivery of their papers, or any irregularity or other cause of complaint, in order that the same may receive prompt attention.*

Weather forecast for twenty-four hours, commencing at 8 a. m. to-day, for Missouri: Fair; cooler; northerly winds.

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PAGE 28—"BLIND LOVE," by Wilkie Collins, Cold Sores—Our Puritan Holiday, Games and Matters For All—The

THE emancipation of Cuba would remove one of the few relics of barbarism in the Western hemisphere.

WE have no objection to a World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 and to one in New York in 1894—provided there is one in St. Louis in 1892.

THE election offenders will have to answer to the crime of forgery as well as fraud. This opens a little wider crack in the penitentiary for them.

LIBERALITY in the matter of terminal facilities should be the motto of the Municipal Assembly. But liberality means equal facilities for all roads, and no monopoly for any one.

ST. LOUIS people of both parties will watch anxiously to see how many Republican votes our three Republican Congressmen will rally to the support of this city on the World's Fair question when Congress meets.

TO THE Republicans in Congress: St. Louis has not asked for or received any compensation for the unexpected majority she gave the Republican ticket last fall. She will accept the World's Fair of 1892 as payment in full of all claims on that score.

COMMISSIONER OVERALL, who carries about with him the legal think-tank of the Board of Police Commissioners, has been in St. Louis a whole week and the board are still uncertain whether the laws of Missouri prohibit the publishing of lottery advertisements.

THE rumor that plans have been perfected in the Council to revive and pass the job gas bill of last session is hardly credible. We cannot believe that seven members of the Council would conspire with outsiders to make such an open and daring raid on the city treasury.

THE abandonment by EMIN of his territory means the end of individual efforts in the great work of civilizing Africa. The next step will be the occupation of the country by the Great Powers of Europe—Germany in the lead—and its division among them, with more or less friction in the adjustment of their claims.

THERE is a divergence of opinion among the St. Louis Congressmen in their sense of duty. To-day Congressman NIEDRINGHAUS will attend the dedication of a mission church built at his own expense, while Congressman FRANK will publish his Louisiana State Lottery advertisement in violation of the laws of Missouri and of public decency.

THE resolution introduced by Gen. HENDERSON in the Pan American Congress congratulating the Brazilian delegates on the peaceful change of their form of government from a monarchy to a Republic may not have been diplomatic, but it was popular. If put to a vote of the people of the United States it would have carried without a dissenting voice.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER proposes to wipe out the spoils system as far as the President is concerned by introducing a bill making the principal Federal offices elective. Of course, the protective right of removal for cause would be preserved for the President or the superior department official. This is a radical measure, but why should not the people choose their postmasters and revenue officials rather than one or more politicians with axes to grind?

WHEN seven out of every eight white Republicans in the capital of Kansas scratch their party nominee for County Clerk merely because he is a negro, how far would they go in their opposition to a ticket of negro county officers nominated by the opposite party? It seems a fair presumption that they would, in such a case, kick as viciously as the Democrats do in any section of the South.

THE news contained in to-day's SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH that the United States District Attorney has discovered another and better charge on which to convict the parties guilty of naturalization frauds last fall will be welcomed by all honest citizens. It appears that in many cases in which second papers were issued they were obtained by means of forged certificates purporting to be from the Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction. Thus forgery is added to fraud and the chance of convicting the rascals is vastly improved.

THE testimony of the old Kansas neighbors of the Bender family as to the identity of the two women extradited from Michigan as KATE BENDER and her mother was conflicting, but sufficient to justify the holding of them for further trial. Much more conclusive evidence will be required to satisfy a jury beyond all reasonable doubt of their identity, and there is a widespread belief in Kansas that a dozen or more prominent citizens could testify as eye-witnesses of the extinction of the whole Bender family and point out the very spot on which they expiated their crimes.

WHEN the National Silver Convention is called to order in Music Hall next Tuesday it will undoubtedly constitute a splendid body of men, representing all the interests affected by the silver question and nearly every State in the Union. The country has responded heartily to the call of the citizens of St. Louis for this important gathering. As the newspaper which contained the first suggestion of the convention, and which has given it its chief encouragement, the POST-DISPATCH is gratified at the assured result. The citizens of St. Louis have made complete and generous provision for the entertainment of the delegates, and it remains for them to determine what shall be the outcome of the conference.

NINETY-TWO, OR NEVER!

At a meeting of the Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York the President of the society earnestly advocated the location of the World's Fair at New York, but told her that she cannot in less than five years put up buildings equal to those of the Paris Exposition.

A prevailing impression of this kind among the capitalists of New York probably explains the slow growth of her guarantee fund. A World's Fair at New York inferior in its outfit to that of the Paris Exposition they do not want, because it would be a discredit to them and their city. If the discovery of America by Columbus is to be celebrated by a World's Fair in 1892, they would rather some other city, of which less would be expected than of New York, should have it. We may therefore reasonably expect that New York will compete for the location only on the condition that the opening shall be postponed two or three years to enable her to make the preparation necessary to beat or equal the Paris Exposition.

Chicago, feeling that a prolongation of the contest over the location is necessary to her success, is also suggesting a postponement of the Fair, and this attitude of her two competitors should enable St. Louis to go in and win. Their attempts to get up Fairs and Expositions have always been failures, while hers have always been successes, conspicuous and brilliant. It is the World's Fair of 1892 that St. Louis is after, and all she asks is that Congress shall settle the question of location at once, so as to give the winning city as much as possible of the intervening time for preparation.

St. Louis knows what has to be done and will undertake it with the indomitable pluck of the West, and with a confidence born of past experience and success. To postpone the opening beyond 1892 is to abandon the distinctively national and commemorative purpose of the Fair, and St. Louis will undertake to save that feature of it while her doubting, hesitating or lukewarm rivals are pleading for more time.

A SIGNIFICANT STEP.

The favorable response of the clergymen of this and other cities to the appeal to devote their Thanksgiving sermons to discussion of the moral side of the spoils system and other political abuses has peculiar significance.

It marks the recognition of the fact that politics has a moral side. Too many of the American people are prone to look upon politics as outside the bounds of ethics. They regard corruption among politicians as a necessary evil and look upon successful political crimes rather as evidences of smartness than of moral debasement. The man who steals or conspires to steal ballot-boxes is not regarded with the same abhorrence as a man who steals a coat or a loaf of bread. The man who defrauds the people of their rights through ballot-box stuffing, bribing of voters or doctoring election returns, frequently retains his position in society, or his privilege of holding office. There is even an inclination to applaud a successful stroke of villainy in politics. The perverted view of political sins, the lethargy of the public conscience are among the chief dangers to the Republic, and afford political rascals the opportunity and encouragement to continue their rascality.

The action of the clergy tends to place such crimes in their proper light, to reveal political dishonesty as far worse than any other kind because its debasing influence is greater and its effects more far-reaching. The important end is the education of the public mind and conscience to a true sense of the immoral enormity of political offenses. A great and valuable step is accomplished when the preachers treat the subject as a legitimate field of religious instruction and rebuke.

The theme chosen by the local clergymen, "The Duties of Christian Citizenship," is comprehensive. It embraces the entire range of abuses which at present disgrace American politics. Its keen, bold treatment by the ministers of this city can not fail to make Thanksgiving Day memorable as a day on which the reform spirit will receive magnificent encouragement.

THE idea advanced at the meeting of the State Democratic Committee that the Democrats of Missouri need a tariff education is all bosh. The Democracy of Missouri is well educated on the tariff question, but it needs enlightenment on the Coal Oil Inspector grabs, the Burks blunder, the late landslide in St. Louis and other dark incidents in modern history.

THERE is indeed much food for thought in the figures presented by Mr. WILLIAMS yesterday on the occasion of the meeting of the State Democratic Committee. These are the figures:

In 1876 TILDEN's majority in Missouri was 54,627 and PHELPS' majority 48,924. In 1884 CLEVELAND's majority in Missouri was 30,906 and MARMADUKE's 520. In 1888, CLEVELAND's majority was but 2,503 and FRANCIS' minority about 6,000.

We are not in possession of any evidence to show that Democracy in Missouri is any stronger to-day than it was a year ago.

THE ladies of New York's 400 are said to be opposed to having the World's Fair in New York. At a recent luncheon attended by the social leaders and many wives of the World's Fair Committeemen a ballot was taken, and the vote was against the Fair by a big majority. Whether the ladies think that it would be a pity for their husbands and fathers to waste money on a common old exposition when there are so many lovely gowns, bonnets and jewels to be had, or whether they don't want to be bothered with country cousins does not appear. But it settles the World's Fair movement in New York.

EXPLORER STANLEY's return will be awaited with deep anxiety by a large number of people who would like to know how to pronounce the name of that place he reached the other day. It is spelt Mpwapwa and the nearest that anyone who has never been there can come to its pronunciation is "Umph, Papa."

IF Secretary BLAINE doesn't look sharp Postmaster WANAMAKER will have every delegate to the Pan-American Congress carrying home a line of samples from the WANAMAKER emporium.

THE discussion over the derivation of the name Chicago is interesting, but useless. Chicago will not be the name of the place after Congress meets. Its name will be mud.

AN advertisement in a Colorado newspaper announces "a grand sacred dog fight" for Sunday. This is entirely too flippant a way of referring to a Wagner concert.

THE firm of TANNER & DUDLEY, Pension Agents, is a magnificent combination of mouth and brains. DUDLEY can do the scheming and TANNER the jawing.

IT is rather remarkable that Postmaster WANAMAKER does not put all the mails in pants. He could keep his Berlin shops busy in this way.

IT has been raining continuously in Chicago for a week. There must have been an overflow in the World's Fair stock tank.

THE barb-wire trust must be a very unpleasant and difficult thing to handle.

A Healthy Democratic Sentiment.

From the Pittsburg Post.

There seems to be a very healthy sentiment declaring itself in Ohio that the United States Senatorship is not on sale, and that brains rather than money-bags will carry off the prize. There is no objection to men of wealth aspiring for political preferment, but in the Democratic party there should be other credentials than a check-book. The Republican party is to-day dominated by millionaires and the agents and attorneys of great corporations. If the Democratic party falls to this level what is there to choose between the two? Nothing that we can see. If our success in such a great conflict as that waged in Ohio for the last six or eight weeks is merely to mark the preferment of a Democratic millionaire, with interests antagonistic to the great mass of the people, rather than Charley Foster and the Standard, what is the use of going to the polls? That is the question the people will ask, if the politicians and legislators do not.

Frank Hurd for Senator.

From the Boston Herald.

The Providence *Journal* suggests that the Ohio Democrats elect Frank Hurd to be their next Senator. This is much too good a choice to be anticipated of them; but it would be a brilliant as well as a bold stroke. It would send a man into the Senate of intellectual honesty as well as of extraordinary independence and strength of conviction. It would substitute statesmanship for money bags in a quarter which has especially the reproach of bowing down to the latter, and might be the beginning of a new era to dawn upon the Democratic party. If the Democrats were true to the principles it would signalize, it would surely be the inauguration of an era of victory such as the party has not known for a generation.

A Chicago Peculiarity.

From the Kansas City Journal.

"It is rather a sad reflection on the stage, and particularly that portion of it devoted to comic opera and burlesque," says the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, "that a young woman cannot leave one city for another without starting the rumor that she has eloped with some wealthy admirer." Some opera singers can leave some cities without creating any such a rumor. The fact that Lillian Russell couldn't leave Chicago suddenly without causing a suspicion that she had eloped is not a sufficient basis for the P.-D.'s generalization.

In Need of a Pointer.

From the Kansas City Times.

The POST-DISPATCH of St. Louis observes "that Kansas can not change her politics or her position on any question with more ease and celerity than Ingalls can." That is true, and Senator Ingalls is now staying awake of nights trying to discover how soon Kansas is going to change her position. If anybody can tell him the exact dimensions of the resubmission revolution Senator Ingalls will present him with a nice letter or some other equally valuable token of his esteem.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DOCTOR.—Half dollars of 1827 are not at a premium.

SUBSCRIBER.—A half-dollar of 1808 is not at a premium.

DUMAS.—A dime of 1833 has no premium on it at present.

M. E. W.—The quotation you refer to is from Lord Chumley.

SUBSCRIBER.—A wins. A Cunard line touches at Boston.

G. R.—Robert Downing, the tragedian, is about six feet in height.

YOUNG SPORT.—You do not say where the horses you ask about raced.

CONSTANT READER.—See regulations for private scales in the issue of Saturday, November 23.

WORLD'S FAIR—A half dollar of 1836; Liberty cap and milled edge, is valued at $5 by old coin dealers.

R. P. H.—For information concerning Hannibal see the ancient histories or the encyclopedias.

A AND B.—In cases where the contest is not decided, the stakes are returned to the persons betting.

GREENHORN, East St. Louis.—It is not improper to propose to a young lady when she is in mourning.

B.—We do not recall the date of publication of the reprinted notice of the hunt for the Kellerman heirs.

ENGINE CO. 16.—The name of the State by act of the Legislature is pronounced as if spelled Arkansaw.

SNYDER.—The postage-stamp flirtation in full was published in the POST-DISPATCH of November 22, 1887.

SNIDER.—The postage stamp flirtation was published in full in the POST-DISPATCH of November 22, 1887.

SUBSCRIBER.—Just now we cannot tell who the next Postmaster of St. Louis will be or when he will be appointed.

READER.—For a situation on a railroad as conductor or brakeman apply to the general or division superintendent.

W. D. M.—There are numbers of books on the care and education of dogs. See catalogue at the Public School Library.

SCHOOL-BOY.—Miss Hattie Waters, formerly of the Brass Monkey combination, is at present with the City Directory Co.

FRANCIS.—A man who owns sixty acres of ground owns twice as many as one who owns thirty. He also owns as many again.

A. J. D.—A soldier who is dishonorably dismissed and re-enlists under a false name is discharged, and can draw no pay or mileage.

CONSTANT READER.—United States Senators are elected by the State Legislatures for a term of six years. Salary $5,000 per annum.

GEO. H. BERRY.—The lowest denomination of money in England is the farthing; in Germany, the pfennig; in France, the centime.

ARGUMENT.—There are seven police captains in St. Louis; they are Frangel, Fruchte, Campbell, Joyce, Boyd, McDonald and Hercules.

P. B.—1. Flora Walsh of "A Brass Monkey" Co. is about 19 years of age. 2. It would take a great deal of space to tell how actors get into the profession.

R. M.—In a jack-pot at draw poker if the man next to the dealer opens, any man after him, including the dealer, has a right to raise the opener of the pot.

X. Y. Z.—1. The White House is so-called, because it is painted white. 2. It depends upon the court in which the trial is held how long a time is allowed for an appeal.

ENQUIRER.—1. There are at present in New York city thirty-seven daily papers. 2. A newspaper published every day in the week except Sunday is called a daily paper.

AH THERE.—1. Miss Flora Walsh of "A Brass Monkey" Co. was born in San Francisco. 2. She has been on the stage about four years. 3. Lizzie Evans is about 28 years of age.

CHILLS AND FEVER, Corning, Ark.—Arrangements for the establishment of the bank you mention have not progressed far enough to enable us to give you positive information.

HENRY.—1. You will have to wait like all other creditors of the assigned firm for your pay as salesman for services rendered before the failure. 2. The time is fixed by the assignee.

ÆOLIAN.—See "Life of Mendelssohn" in the Public School or Mercantile libraries. Patti is coming to America early in 1890. Charley Ross was never found. Your penmanship is fair.

SUBSCRIBER.—There is no law at present relating to personal property found or picked up on the street if the owner does not advertise it. It is yours until he claims it, and can prove his claim in court.

J. A. B.—You should present the matter to the Missouri Historical Society, some of the members of which may be able to give you some information concerning the record of Gov. Clark's proclamation.

A CONSTANT READER.—Between fifteen and sixteen blocks of standard length—300 feet—make a mile. The distance between Jefferson avenue and Forest Park is two miles. The initials M. A. stand for Master of Arts.

SUBSCRIBER.—If A., B. and C. in a game of poker ask for three cards each and A.'s is faced, he gets two and waits for his third until B. and C. have been dealt their three each. In some games the faced card is accepted.

DOC.—Yes, there will be Thanksgiving matinees at both houses. The prices will be the same as the night prices during the week. There will be three matinees during the week at both houses. Popular prices will be charged at the Wednesday matinee.

C. P.—Full arrangements have not been made, and complete information cannot therefore be given. The Knights of Father Mathew, 600 strong, the Walsh Zouaves and Emerald Cadets are expected to participate.

JOHN B.—The United States statutes forbid any one opening a letter not addressed to himself or herself. No modification is made as to husband and wife opening one another's letters, and if they do so without authority it is in violation of the law.

LENOX.—1. The Black Hills is not a State or territory, and therefore has no chief official. 2. It is no breach of etiquette for a young lady in a party who has nothing to talk about to say little, but rather shows proper regard for the feelings of others. 3. A lady need not help a gentleman put on his coat in a theater or elsewhere.

KIMBALL.—1. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, American history, and English composition are required for entrance into West Point. The requirements at a competitive examination are such as those who conduct them choose to establish. 2. No appointment in the Eighth District will be made before next summer. 3. Address House of Representatives.

THEY DID NOT FIGHT.

The Police Look in Vain for a Meeting Between Two Local Pugs.

Yesterday morning the police were informed that the fight between Hugh McManus and Pat Allen would come off last night. They immediately set about stopping it, and kept under surveillance Jim Sweeney's place near the Fair Grounds, Gibson Bros. saloon at Cheltenham, a private residence near by and a carpet cleaning works at Twenty-first street and Washington avenue. The tip was a false alarm and no effort was made to bring the men together last night, and it is safe to say that if they meet at all it will not be for some weeks. A detail of officers was kept posted for several hours at each place under suspicion.

The Mormon Inquiry.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 23.—The Mormon inquiry was continued to-day. Principal Talmage of the Mormon College testified that the revelation of plural marriage was from God, but that the constitution, when properly administered does not interfere with any revelations of God.

Witness believed the law against polygamy unconstitutional. About one Morman out of thirty was a polygamist. He believed the president of the church divinely called and would obey him.

A Hack Thief Caught.

Officer Dundan arrested Chas. Graham, alias McPhillips, at 12:15 o'clock this morning, charged with stealing a hat and lap robe from a hack in front of central Turner Hall. The property was recovered at Graham's house, No. 21 South Tenth street, and identified by the owner, Chas. W. Gilbert, who lives at No. 5 North Compton avenue. A warrant will be sworn out for him Monday on a charge of petty larceny.

Fatal Collision.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 23.—At 10:30 to-night a freight train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, dashed into the rear end of a local passenger train which was standing at the station. E. V. Curry of Bethlehem, a railway postal clerk was killed. John Vanhorn of Bethlehem received injuries which will probably prove fatal. Chas. Nunnemacher of Hokendaqua had his leg cut off and an unknown woman was injured about the head.

On Account of Heavy Tracks.

NAPA, Colo., Nov., 23.—Sunol, Stamboul and other racers did not start to try to lower their records to-day, the track being in bad condition because of recent heavy rains. If the weather is favorable an attempt will be made on Saturday next.

A Chinese Joint Raided.

Sergt. Dawson and Officers Dillon, Burns, Heath and Danaher raided Ah Fung's gambling joint at No. 15 South Eighth street at about 1 o'clock. The proprietor and twelve players were arrested and taken to the hold-over. They were playing tan.

Death of Capt. R. B. Forbes.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Capt. Robert B. Forbes, one of the last of the old merchant princes of this city, died to-day, aged 85 years. He was prominently identified with shipping interests.

HOW MEN SUCCEED.

The Art of Commanding Others Which Comes by Instinct.

From the Baltimore Sun.

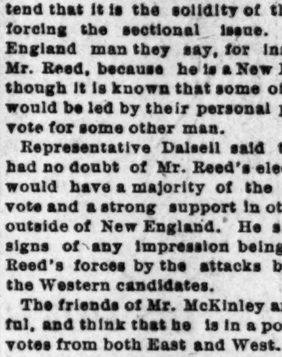
He who learns when to humor, when to command, and how to play upon the hopes, ambitions, cupidity or fears of others, so as to get them to do his bidding, has mastered the greatest of all instruments. There are men of this kind who, having special aptitude for command, soon learn, unconsciously it may be, how to lead, guide or drive others. They come to the front in war, in politics and in business life, and succeed oftentimes in spite of defects in their scholastic training while their better educated rivals, lacking knowledge of men, fail altogether, or, if they rise above the ranks, gain only subordinate places. Until within recent years there have been scarcely any attempts to make man a school study; nor is it to be expected that the study as now carried on will take the place of experience in raising up managers of men. Yet it is worth while for those who find themselves deficient in this respect to formally begin the study in their own person as in that of others. Self-study is always useful, for it develops unexpected weaknesses that may be corrected if there is a disposition to improve, and it at least gives suggestions as to the weaknesses of others, through which they may be controlled or managed.

A VERY CLOSE RACE.

The Contest for the Speakership Grows Interesting.

Each Candidate's Friends Confident of Success.

Reported Combination Against the Ohio Man—Pension Officials Removed—The Cruiser Vesuvius—Mrs. Harrison Ill—The Chippewa Indians—Pardoned by the President—Geronimo's Band—Money Saved the Government—Results of Recent Explorations in Alaska—A Contract Labor Case—Washington News.



WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—There was a report to-day of a combination between Burrows, Cannon and Henderson against McKinley, but there appears to be no foundation for it. Each candidate is now occupied in gathering up his personal strength. If they succeed in knocking Reed out, as they seem so confident of doing, it will lie largely with the East to decide which of the Western candidates shall be elected. With the Western votes divided between so many it will be necessary to get Eastern votes to elect any of them. Each of the Western men is now playing for these votes. For this reason they are not in favor of making a purely sectional contest of it and to show that it is not they who are giving the sectional character to the fight, they point out the fact that the West is divided between several men, while the East is pretty solidly for one candidate, regardless of the personal prejudices and preferences of the members from that section. They contend that it is the solidity of the East that is forcing the sectional issue. Every New England man they say, for instance, is for Mr. Reed, because he is a New England man, though it is known that some of the members would be led by their personal preferences to vote for some other man.

Representative Dalzell said to-day that he had no doubt of Mr. Reed's election; that he would have a majority of the Pennsylvania vote and a strong support in other directions outside of New England. He said he saw no signs of any impression being made on Mr. Reed's forces by the attacks being made by the Western candidates.

The friends of Mr. McKinley are very hopeful, and think that he is in a position to draw votes from both East and West. They point out that to view the situation from an unbiased position there are these things in favor of the Ohioan: "It will be observed," they say, "that he represents a State that is in sympathetic touch with all the great interests concerning which legislation is demanded. Ohio is a great agricultural State. A great wool-growing State, She grows large quantities of tobacco. She is a mining State. Her people are largely interested in manufacturing. They are greatly concerned to have liberal appropriations for the proper improvement of rivers and harbors. Her location makes her justly conservative on the tariff while she is clearly in favor of the protective system."

Mr. Henderson's friends are doing an amount of work that is liable to lead to a surprise for those who have not been counting on his being a dangerous candidate. His canvass is being conducted quietly, but his friends are gathering about him and are very hopeful. He has some shrewd workers on his side. Mr. Burrows had things moving quite lively at his headquarters this morning. A number of members were dropping in from time to time and good reports were received from one quarter and another. His friends are expecting him to get a strong contingent from New England if there is a break from Reed. There is as little talk about the headquarters of Mr. Cannon as any place where the Speakership is a subject of interest. His canvass is going on steadily and he is making gains.

Pension Officials Removed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Secretary Noble has approved Pension Commissioner Raum's demand for the resignations of William P. Davis of Illinois, Assistant Chief of the middle division of the Pension Office, and of Samuel B. Hersey of Massachusetts, Assistant Chief of the Western Division. Mr. Davis received $1,798 back pension, and had his pension increased from $12.50 per month to $25.50. Mr. Hersey's pension was increased from $16 to $30 per month. So far, the resignations of five of the pension employes, who were rerated, have been called for. None, however, have resigned, and all intend to make a fight for retention.

In carrying out the policy announced of removing from the Government service those pension office employes whose pensions have been re-rated in what is regarded an irregular and unjust way, Secretary Noble has thus far called for the resignation of five re-rated employes. In no instance has the request been complied with, and it is said that none of the remaining twenty-seven employes whose names appear in the report of the Commission intend to resign. They maintain that a resignation implies one of two things, either that a person wishes to leave the government service, or else that he is conscious of some wrong-doing on his part. The re-rated employes claim that this is not their situation, and they have not only no intention of resigning, but they intend to make a fight for retention. In the case of one of the officials whose resignation has been called for, his claim for retention is backed up by a member of the Cabinet. Another has presented a petition signed by 1,000 Union soldiers, asking that he be not dismissed. In addition, the officials themselves and their friends visit the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions and present arguments against the carrying into execution of the proposed policy in the re-rated cases. The marshaling of influence will have an effect, but exactly how many can be saved and how far a stay of proceedings can be enforced, is a question of great interest just now.

The Chippewa Indians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The Chippewa Indian Commission to-day announced the successful completion of its labors in the following telegram:

CLOQUET, Minn., Nov. 23, 1889.

Hon. T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

Assent obtained from each and every band in the State, practically unanimous.

HENRY M. RICE, Chairman.

The amount of land surrendered under the agreement just made will probably reach 3,000,000 acres, and includes some of the most valuable pine timber and agricultural land in Northern Minnesota. By the terms of the act creating the commission and providing the cession the Indians will receive $1.25 per acre for the agricultural lands surrendered.

For the timber land surrendered, the Indians are to receive $3 per 1,000 feet board measure of the pine timber found thereon. The proceeds which will accrue to the Indians from this cession, are variously estimated from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000.

The Cruiser Vesuvius.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent a letter to the officers of the Quintard Iron-works of New York, constructors of the cruiser Vesuvius, informing them that the statutes require that the vessel develop 3,200 horse-power, and that the guns constituting her armament shall throw shells containing 200 pounds of high explosives at least one mile, and that it does not appear affirmatively from the department's records that she has developed that power or that any explosives have ever been fired from any of her guns. The letter also requests the company to subject the vessel to trials to demonstrate that her engines can develop the required horse-power and to fire one shell from each of her guns containing 200 pounds of high explosives and to notify the department of the date on which the trials will be made, so that instructions can be issued to a board of officers to witness the trials and make an official report to the department.

Explorations in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Supt. Powell of the Geological Survey, in a report of the operations of his bureau during October, states that Prof. Russell's explorations in Alaska were new to geologists. He was able to study the phenomena of land sculpture the report states "in a region of cold climate and moderate humidity, but without glaciers, conditions very different from those under which such studies have heretofore been made. By reason of his special training in the study of glacial phenomena, he was able to add important data with reference to the limits of glaciation during the pleistocene. He was also able to make very valuable contributions to our knowledge of living American glaciers and also able to contribute to our general information on the subject of the gold mining industry of Northern Alaska. The information acquired by Prof. Russell will probably be published in a monograph by the geological survey.

The Contract Labor Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received through Thomas Sherman, Consul at Liverpool, a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Sherman by David Logan Wright, President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, in behalf of Townsend, Wooley & Co. of Liverpool, who have sent an agent and a grader, under contract, to buy cotton for them at Norfolk, Va. Mr. Wright requests the Consul to lay the matter before the authorities at Washington with a view to obtaining a decision from Secretary Windom that this case cannot be held to come within the provisions of the alien contract labor law. This is one of the cases in which the Treasury Department recently sent instructions to the United States Attorney at Norfolk to sue the persons against whom he might be satisfied suits could be sustained for the recovery of the penalty of $1,000 for each violation of the law.

Geronimo's Band.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Secretary Proctor is still undecided whether to accept the offer of the Indian Rights Association and transfer Chief Geronimo and his band of Apaches from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to a tract of land to be purchased for them by the association in North Carolina. Gov. Fowle of North Carolina protested against the Indians being brought there, while several Congressmen from that State assure the Secretary that Fowle's action does not represent the wishes of the citizens. The Secretary will visit that section shortly and then decide.

Duty on Statuary.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 23.—The New England Granite Co. recently applied for the free entry for some statuary at New York under the provision of the free list providing for works of art by American artists. It appears that the company employed an American artist to prepare the model for the statuary, and this model was sent to Italy, and there the statuary was executed from it. The Treasury Department has declined to admit the statuary free, on the ground that all the work was done by foreign artists.

The Carlisle Indian School..

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Secretary Proctor is endeavoring to make such arrangements as will enable him to leave the city during the Christmas holidays in company with Gen. Crook and Capt. Pratt, the superintendent of the Carlisle Indian school, for the purpose of making a personal visit of inspection to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., where Geronimo and his band of Apache Indians are now imprisoned. The Secretary received a letter yesterday from Capt. Pratt, who argued strongly against the removal of the Indians to a higher latitude or altitude.

Not Liable for Duty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The Treasury Department has decided that some tiger and cheetah skins, lined for use as rugs, are entitled to free entry as "furskins not dressed in any manner," and are not liable to duty as dressed furs. The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Citizens' National Bank of Marrietta, O., to begin business with a capital of $50,000. Naval cadet A. S. Boyd of the Fourth class Naval Academy has tendered his resignation.

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The President today granted a full and unconditional pardon to Joseph Clark of Utah, who was convicted of adultery and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Utah Penitentiary, Salt Lake City. Pardon granted on recommendation of District Attorney, Judge Chief Justice of Utah and Surgeon of Penitentiary, who certifies him to be incurably ill, that he is over 60 years of age and cannot live long.

Mrs. Harrison Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Harrison was confined to her room and her bed yesterday with a heavy cold that the long-continued damp and rainy weather had given her. She was, therefore, unable to keep any of her appointments for the day. To-day Mrs. Harrison is greatly improved, and although not seeing callers, is up and about the house.

Money Saved the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Since the Government first began buying bonds, August 3, 1887, to and including to-day, the amount purchased has been $223,662,650, which cost, including premium, $261,179,181.13. Had these bonds been allowed to mature the cost would have been, $313,419,923.19.

Prune Juice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Representatives of prune juice importers had a hearing at the Treasury Department to-day concerning the classifications of the juice.

They claim that it should be held dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent as an unenumerated article and not at $2 a gallon as an alcoholic compound, or at 25 per cent as a wine.

A Mexican Claim.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—To-day a petition for writ of mandamus was filed by George Ticknor Curtis for the United States ex rel. S. C. Boynton, agent of James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, to compel the payment of $37,333.64 under an award made by the Mexican claims commission and Justice Montgomery directed a rule to show cause to issue.

New National Bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Citizens' National Bank of Marietta, O., to commence business with a capital of $50,000.

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Bond offerings and acceptances at the Treasury Department aggregated $111,450 to-day as follows: One hundred dollars coupon and $85,350 registered 4s at 127, and $26,000 registered 4½s at 105¾.

The purchase of United States bonds under the circular of April 17, 1888, has amounted to $198,816,000, at a cost to the Government of $233,836,394. The $92,769,350 4s purchased cost $118,860,860, and the $106,049,650 4½s cost $114,476,534.

Houston Light Guard Bazaar.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 23.—To-night the Grand Bazaar of the Houston Light Guard closed after three performances, one each day. In connection with it there was a grand raffle, and to-night it is estimated that $5,000 will be cleared on both, the proceeds to go toward the erection of an armory in this city.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 284.

THE MISSION OF VOLAPUK

A STRONG PLEA IN ITS FAVOR AND ITS GOOD POINTS SET FORTH.

What Is Claimed for It and the Idea That Underlies Its Structure—How It Has Been Growing in Favor—The Volapuk Academy and the Methods Taken for Its Propagation.

To the Editor of the Sunday Post-Dispatch:

In last Sunday's POST-DISPATCH an article appeared which I desire to answer. As it is known I am an advocate of the language, volapuk. In the first place I will venture the opinion that this writer is not acquainted with Volapuk, its construction, objects, etc.; or if he is, it is only superficially. He makes the common error of those not having investigated Volapuk well, i. e., that it can never be the universal language. In this statement I agree entirely with the writer. No language whatever can ever become the one and only language for all the vast people of this universe. Such an idea is utterly absurd. No one language will ever become so powerful and all dominating as to entirely supersede all the other 699 languages existing at the present time. Now, I wish him and all others only mission of volapuk is to understand that the true and to become the medium of conveying international communications. That is to become only an international language for the use of persons whose mother tongues are different in order that they may be able to express their thoughts easily and precisely, either in writing or by word of mouth. This is the mission of volapuk, with the possible adjunct of being used for international scientific and literary use.

On what grounds does it expect to accomplish this? On the grounds of its extreme simplicity and exact and direct preciseness, so that a statement embodied in the language cannot be misunderstood by a person of any nationality. As to volapuk's simplicity, its grammar, entire, can be mastered by a person of ordinary intelligence not acquainted with any other foreign tongue, in three or four hours' earnest study. Then with the help of a dictionary the student may be able to read and write the language intelligibly. In the first place, a person will find one great and pleasing novelty not found in other languages. This is that it is a language of "one." There are no exceptions either in spelling, which is entirely phonetic, pronunciation, construction, or use of words. This is its main beauty. This is attained by the fact that volapuk is an inflectional language, and words are built from root words by employing prefixes and suffixes, and all these roots words, about 40 per cent. of which is taken from the English, prefixes and suffixes, always have the same meaning wherever found. In the same way letters are always sounded in the same wherever found. Position

DOES NOT CHANGE

the sound or meaning. By this means of construction, and there being no exceptions, exactness and preciseness are obtained. [illegible] the construction of the words is exact, meaning is also exact as words [illegible] the same spelling are not brothers or half brothers, or any such relation, but are one and the same word. This can not be said of any other existing language. Every one knows how very many English words there are of the same spelling or pronunciation having widely different meanings.

Another great defect of English as an international language is the great prevalence of irregularities. When a foreigner congratulates himself, after several months' study, that he has mastered English quite well, he comes across such cases as these: The different forms of the verbs to be, to be able, to see, etc.; the pronunciation of the "ough," "ew," "ow," etc.; the formation of plurals, box, boxes; ox, oxen; mouse, mice; house, houses, etc., ad infinitum, almost.

Again, Volapuk being a language without a country, there is no possible chance of there being national prejudice or jealousy to overcome, but everyone can learn it without any jealousy being involved, and who would not rather learn a language having no irregularities, and capable of being learned in a few hours, such as volapuk, than one made up principally of irregularities and learned in several months, nay, even years, such as English?

Understand, I love my mother tongue, the English, as well as any person, and I am only pointing out some of its defects and comparing them with Volapuk. Volapuk has been given to the world ten years and six months only. In this very short space of time and during the first five years of this period it did not spread beyond the confines of Germany and Austria. Now it has spread to every land of the world, and it is estimated by the Volapuk Academy, which has its headquarters in Paris, and consists of the most prominent persons interested in the language in all different countries, that there are 5,000,000 persons able to use Volapuk, and after only ten years of life. One twenty-fifth of the number said to speak English, one fifteenth of these speaking German or French. Is not this a grand record? And could any language make such a record were there not some sound basis to it? I will quote further along in this article what the most learned philologist of our modern times, Prof. Alexander Ellis of England, has to say in reference to Volapuk.

Furthermore, Volapuk has a literature of about 750 volumes, consisting of grammars and dictionaries, partly in Volapuk and other existing languages, for use of persons speaking the particular languages to learn Volapuk. There are besides about 300 written wholly in Volapuk, some original compositions and many translations, the most noteworthy translation being that of "Oreintreisse," or "Travels in the Orient," by the late Crown Prince Rudolph, out of the German into Volapuk making a volume of some 400 pages. What a great field is presented to the author in Volapuk! The whole world! Can English or any other language show as good a record in the first ten years of its life? As the author in the article "Speak English" has stated in his review of the early history of the English language, its life for a time was despaired of, but it finally succeeded. So with Volapuk. Its beginning has been very small indeed and its progress slower than many have desired, but as there is true merit in it why should we not expect to see a great deal resulting from its existence in the world. It is becoming more and more a question of an international language as commerce between nations becomes larger. We are living in an age of arbitration and intercommunication and we must have a means of intercourse, let it be Volapuk, English or any other language. In international communication the cable and telegraph are used to a great extent and are the most potent factors in our intercommunication. Volapuk is about one-third shorter than English, and there you have a saving in expense and besides the exactness before mentioned. Take the Volapuk word, "pulogom." It means in English, "he will have been seen"—a saving of eleven letters. But this is not the average rate of saving, as it is above the average, but as stated above, the average saving is about one-third. I would desire to go into the details of the construction of the language, but I am afraid I have already encroached upon my space.

There is but one conjugation of verbs in volapuk and only one, and of course in consequence, no irregular verbs. The different tenses are formed by prefixing of

THE SIX VOWELS,

a, ä, e, i, o, u, to the root word and the persons are made by suffixing the personal pronouns to the root. Plurals of all words are made by suffixing "s." The passive voice is formed by prefixing the first letter of the English word passive "p," to the vowel tense signs of the active voice.

Adjectives always end in "ik" and adverbs in "iko," and the modifying word or expression always follows the word or expression modified. Therefore instead of saying "good man," we say "man good," man gudik. We have but one instance of such placing of words in the English. It is as when we write or print $5. But when we speak it we reverse the order and say five dollars.

The writer in the article referred to does not know upon what a fine system the advocates of Volapuk are organized, as he leaves the impression that Volapuk is the same as a dead language, and has no relations to the development of human actions. Such is not the case for the adherents are organized almost exactly after the form of the government of the country. At the head of the entire movement, the inventor, Father Schleyer remains as a matter of course. Then we have what is known as the Academy which consists of persons of all countries who are most prominently interested in Volapuk. There can be but one for each 10,000,000 of inhabitants in that country. Then under the member of the academy there is a national association, of which generally the Kademal (member of the academy) is the head. Next in the descending scale is the state organization, then the local clubs and last the individual. The academy has power to make changes and receives all suggestions for changes. A two-thirds vote is necessary in everything for adoption. By this wise arrangement, Volapuk is given the qualities of a living language in that it is capable of receiving improvements and changes for the better. To be sure Mother Nature is a rigid mother, and she determines who shall survive and who not, and I for one am entirely willing she should determine in relation to Volapuk, and this test is just what we, the advocates of Volapuk, are most desirous of obtaining.

As to the statement that volapuk lacks the principle of development because it is not linked with the past, I think it has been shown by the statement above in relation to the academy that it is eminently capable of development, but I cannot see that it is necessary that it should also be linked with the past to be able to possess this principle. We are a progressive and inventive age and the past does not have as much weight with us as with our ancestors. Volapuk has endured some of the most crucial tests, such as translations from one language into volapuk and then into still other languages, and then having the operation reversed and retranslated into the original, each different translation by different persons, and each unbeknown to the other. In all these tests Volapuk has proved successful. I might go into these different tests in detail as also I could go into statistics in regard to societies, books, business houses using the language, etc., but space does not permit.

I would say that our St. Louis Volapuk Club is open at all times for inspection and for giving any person information who is desirous of obtaining it and it will be gladly given.

I will close this article by embodying two quotations from the writings of Prof. Alexander J. Ellis of the Philological Society of London in his report to that society in answer to an invitation from the American Philosophical Society to meet with them for the purpose of devising an international idiom upon

AN ARYAN BASIS.

"A careful examination of volapuk leads me to the conclusion that it is well adopted for the purpose for which it was intended, and displays great ingenuity in its construction. At the same time spelin seems to me simpler, easier, and more adapted to speech. We have at any rate two international languages, both on a non-Aryan basis, both highly ingenious, both eminently suited for their purpose, both having the characters of living tongues, thoroughly compact and organic, without the slightest indication of patching or break down; whereas such proposals as are avowedly formed on an Aryan basis have the appearance of mere make-shifts, or of jargons so dear to the hearts of the reporters. But volapuk alone has at present the ear of the public, and is in possession of a vast organization highly interested in propagating it and making it become, as its name implies, 'the language of the world.' * * * * *

"Hence I recommend the Philological Society not to accept the invitation of the American Philosophical Society to take part in their proposed congress, for reasons which may be thus summarized:

1. Because the subject is one which cannot be properly dealt with in a congress, even if a complete programme was laid before it for consideration.

2. Because the invitation is one sided, and while it is by no means clear from the reports what is meant by the Aryan vocabulary and grammar in their simplest forms, it is also by no means clear a priori, that an Ayrian basis is desirable.

3. Because there already exists an international language, volapuk, which has a large number of adherents in the world, and which is completely elaborated in grammar and vocabulary, but has been formed entirely without reference to Aryanism."

So much for volapuk at the hands of this distinguished philologist and high authority. Now for what he says of English.

"The present alphabet is an entire failure. It is defective in means for representing several sounds, and the symbols it employs are used in senses so various, that the mind of the reader becomes perplexed. Digraphs must be looked upon as single letters, quite as much as the single letters themselves, for they have not the value of a combination of letters, but of one letter. Viewed in this light, the English alphabet will be found to consist, not of twenty-six letters only, but of more than two hundred! And almost every one of these 200 symbols varies its meaning at times, so that after having learned one meaning for each one of them, the reader has not learned all their meanings; and having learned all their meanings, he has no means of knowing which one he is to apply at any time. * * * We violate every principle of a sound alphabetical system more than any nation whatever. Our characters do not correspond to our articulations and our spelling cannot be matched for irregularity or whimsical caprice."

Volapuk with its twenty-seven letters for only twenty-seven sounds has a perfect alphabet and system of spelling compared with this report of English.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. ORVILLE D. ORTON.

"I'LL NEVER SEE HER AGAIN,"

Says Timothy Kenney of His Eloping 14-Year-Old Daughter.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 23.—Alfred Young, an employe in the office of President Oakes of the Northern Pacific, ran away with a 14-year-old daughter of Timothy Kenney. The couple went to Hudson, Wis., and tried several ministers, but as they were under age the performance of the ceremony was refused by the clergymen. Finally, however, they were married by a justice of the peace under the names of Geo. Francis Perkins and Etta Bailey. Mr. and Mrs. George Francis Perkins registered at the Central Hotel in Hudson and spent the night there. At noon yesterday they started back to St. Paul. Not triumphantly, but in a subdued and quiet way, they they made their return through the Union Depot portals, and their present stopping-place is unknown. A messenger boy appeared at Mrs. Reardon's boarding-house with a note requesting Mrs. Reardon to send Kitty's bundle of personal effects, and the good lady handed them over to the boy without question, supposing that Kitty had concluded to stay at her father's.

When the first news of the elopement and marriage was brought to Timothy Kenney "I wouldn't a believed she'd do that," said this brawny mechanic in a husky voice, pushing something moist away from his eye with the back of his hand. "I was gettin' ready to send her to the care of the sisters. She couldn't get along at home and I wanted her to go to school and have an education. Why she's only a child. She never had on a long dress until three months ago. An' I wouldn't care so much if I knew the man; if I knew he was honest and would provide for her. But I don't."

He walked the floor for a moment. His face was white and his voice firm when he spoke again: "I'll never see her again. If she knows what is good for her she'll keep out o' my way. If I ever meet him I'll wring his neck." Young is the son of a prominent business man of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LITIGATIONS.

Cincinnati's Disputed Baby Case—Mrs. White Jailed for Contempt.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Mrs. White of disputed baby ownership notoriety, was remanded to jail by the Circuit Court this morning. It will be remembered that when the habeas corpus case instituted by Katie Schaller in Judge Outcalt's court several months ago was about to be decided, Mrs. White, fearing the court's decision, refused to produce the child. Mrs. White was sent to jail for contempt, but was finally released by the Circuit Court on habeas corpus proceedings after furnishing bond. The arguments were heard in the Circuit Court this morning and, pending a decision, she was remanded to jail. The child of disputed maternity was not in court. The circuit court affirmed the decision of Judge Outcalt in holding Mrs. White for contempt and she will remain in custody. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile an effort will be made to have Mrs. White released on bail.

Gen. Howard on Pensions.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, read a paper to-day before the Military Institute at Governor's Island entitled, "Military and Naval Pensions of the United States." Gen. Howard reviewed the pension history of the country from the War of Independence to the present time. He took strong ground against the present ideas of some veterans for service pension, saying it would be too great a financial strain on the Government, but fifty years after the close of the war, in 1915, he thought the Government would be justified in paying survivors service pensions.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNSELLORS IN THIS CITY.

The Friends of the State Administration Knocked Out in the Fight Over the Election of a New Member to Take Mr. Emmet Phillips' Place—Mr. Robert Hicklin Selected to Fill the Vacancy.

THE meeting of the State Democratic Committee at the Laclede Hotel yesterday was of more importance than the actual business transacted would indicate. The principal action taken was the appointment of Mr. Robert Hicklin of Lexington, Mo., as the successor of Mr. Emmet Phillips, the State Committeeman from the Fifth District, and though the selection of a new State Committeeman is not in itself a matter of great importance, in this instance it was a matter of State interest on account of its indirect bearing on the coming Senatorial contest. When Gov. D. R. Francis made his appearance at the hotel yesterday morning and engaged in close conversation with his friends among the State politicians, it soon became voiced around that he was betraying his aspirations to be Mr. George Vest's successor in the Senate, and this suspicion was confirmed in the minds of many of the astute statesmen present by subsequent developments. When the question of declaring vacant the place of Mr. Phillips, on account of his removal from the State was broached in the committee, Francis' friends fought the suggestion, claiming that as no formal notification of Mr. Phillips' departure from the State had been received, a declaration of his removal and the appointment of his successor, would be premature. They were defeated. The place was declared vacant. Then they put forth their efforts to secure as a successor of Mr. Phillips a recognized Francis man. Again were they unsuccessful. Their choice was Senator Allen. His opponent was Mr. Robert Hicklin. Senator Allen was nominated by Senator Teasdale, a recognized supporter of the Governor's. Senator Teasdale made a strong and lengthy appeal in favor of his nominee. Mr. Hicklin was placed in nomination by H. Martin Williams, and when a ballot was taken he was elected by a good majority. He is known to have none of a friendly feeling for Gov. Francis or the Governor's supporters. The reason is that he was defeated by them when a candidate against Mr. Phillips when the latter gentleman was placed on the committee. That he has not recovered from the antagonistic feeling then engendered, there is circumstantial evidence. It is this: When John B. O'Meara, who had Mayor Noonan's proxy as Committeeman from the Eighth District, received authority in writing to represent him, he was told to act as he saw fit on all matters, except to "be sure to vote for Hicklin." It is not thought very probable that the Mayor would be so solicitous about the election of the Lexingtonian unless he had a well-founded idea of where Mr. Hicklin would be found on "vital issues."

ANOTHER SET-BACK.

The Francis men received another set-back on the question of selecting a secretary. When the name of Michael Angelo Fanning was proposed, the announcement is said to have had the effect of a wet blanket. The names of Dr. D. H. Shields and M. K. McGrath were also proposed and both were favorably received. It was desired that the next secretary should be a man who could afford to give the required time to the duties of the position, and that he should be paid for his services and in order that no mistake should be made in the selection and that the questions of how much salary would be acceptable to a desirable man and how much the committee could afford to pay, might be determined the appointment was deferred. The following committee on the selection of a secretary and the settlement of the amount to be paid him was chosen: Messrs. Richard Dalton, W. H. Phelps and John N. Carroll.

Mr. Fanning, from the manner in which his name was received in the committee, is thought to be out of the race and the choice is believed to be between Mr. Shields and Senator M. K. McGrath.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The following gentlemen were selected as a committee on a plan of campaign: Messrs. John H. Carroll, Capt. Joe Brown, D. H. Allen, John B. Tolson and Ed O'Day. A set of resolutions proposing a plan of campaign were offered to the committee and referred to the sub-committee named. An adjournment was then taken until Tuesday, December 10, at 10 a. m. at the same place.

Speaking about the committee's session after adjournment Chairman Charles Maffitt stated that the resolutions on a plan of campaign, offered at the meeting, did not propose anything radically different from the system of organizing by school districts now being operated. There would be other resolutions given to the committee and they would adopt the suggestion which they thought could be pursued with most advantage to the party. Mr. Maffitt also stated that the committee had ordered 500,000 tracts on the tariff and as soon as a permanent secretary was appointed these would be distributed throughout the State. There has, he said, been a great demand for them.

DISCUSSION LAST NIGHT.

At the hotels last evening the committeemen and State officers before departing for their homes engaged in considerable discussion about the developments during the day in regard to the Senatorial contest. The idea was general that the Governor had shown his hand and was in the race if he saw a possible show of being successful. Senator Vest's friends are having lots of fun poked at them on account of the Governor's attitude. When Francis was nominated it was through the support of the Vest men, and now that there is a possibility of them having good reason to rue the support they gave him, they are getting "the laugh" from those who were the Governor's opponents.

Congressman Tarsney took no part in the contest over the appointment of a committeeman from his district. He said he considered Senator Allen and Mr. Hicklin both good men, and he was indifferent as to which one was selected.

Recorder Williams' Place.

Among the politicians at the Laclede Hotel yesterday was Attorney-General John N. Wood. A POST-DISPATCH reporter asked him whether he had evolved, as reported, a plan by which Recorder of Voters Williams could be ousted before the expiration of his term. He said he had not.

"Have you been requested to consider the matter?"

"No; I have not. There has been a great deal of talk down here, I learn, about it. I believe that the parties interested are waiting to see how the case entitled The People ex rel. Withers vs. H. M. Stonestreet turns out. That is the Kansas City coal-oil inspectorship case and is supposed to be analagous to Recorder Williams' case."

"Do you think its outcome will be a precedent for Mr. Williams' removal?"

"Well, I do not think it will be decisive."

THE OLD VULCAN WORKS.

An Eastern Syndicate Negotiating an Operating Lease on Them.

It was reported on what seemed to be good authority, last evening, that an Eastern syndicate is negotiating with the St. Louis Ore and Steel Co. to lease and operate its plant. The only drawback between the new company and the old one and which prevents their taking the plant into their hands immediately, is that the old company wants the lessees to buy the ore from Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain. This, however, the new syndicate will not agree to, or will not contract to do, preferring to remain free to buy as it pleases. It is almost a certainty, however, that before the middle of next month a new firm will have charge of the old Vulcan Iron works, and that an arrangement will be made on a compromise.

THAT HUNG JURY.

How the Result of Sweeney's Trial Was Received—Gossip About the Case.

The result of the trial of James Sweeney was taken in various ways by different persons, according to their feelings. It was open to many interpretations and many were the interpretations put upon it. The fact that Sweeney did not take the stand was commented on. His friends said he was smart, his enemies that it was an evidence of weakness. The politicians looked upon the mistrial as a complete knock-out for the prosecution. "That will end the cases," they said. "The rest will be nolle prosequied and that will finish it all."

Mr. Reynolds took a different view of the matter.

"No nolle prosequies will result from this verdict, you may be sure," he said. "I propose to push these cases and I will try Sweeney over again. Nothing will make me tire of prosecuting except losing verdicts, and as for this case I think a hung jury is better than a conviction. If Sweeney had been convicted and Judge Thayer's severe reprimand of one of the jurors had followed the verdict it would have been a disagreeable thing for the Government. Then if the Judge had set aside the verdict on account of that juror it would have been worse still. When the case came up again the defense would have used that fact if they could, but as it now stands, neither side has any burden to bear because of the unfortunate incident. I feel better over this case than I did over the conviction of Lehman. That was something of a surprise to the defense, but this time they knew just what they had to meet, the case was fought out on the evidence and the jury stood eight to four.

Mr. Cahoon said: "I would have hated to try that case again if Sweeney had been convicted and the verdict set aside under the circumstances, but as it is, we can go at it again, just as we did this time."

The general opinion seemed to confirm Mr. Reynolds' opinion that under the circumstances a mistrial was better than a conviction, but there was a general feeling of regret for the unfortunate incident that gave rise to that feeling. The comments made by Sweeney's friends have attracted attention, and around the Federal building stories of an interesting nature are being told about the jury.

A gentleman familiar with the court said yesterday: "The hung jury is not a surprise to me after hearing what I have heard in connection with the case. It may seem like a guess statement, but it is true that it is a comparatively easy thing to fix a jury in this court if there are any men on the panel who are not honest and the reason is that in selecting the jury the Government has only three challenges while the defense has ten. It is seldom that anything of the kind can occur, for the class of men who are summoned here is with rare exceptions, I think, exceptionally good. After this jury was sworn and before the trial began, Sweeney's friends, I am informed, were heard to say that they had four or five men on that jury sure, and there was no chance of a conviction. Now whether that is true I cannot say, and what foundation they had for believing that there were four or five men on the panel who would not vote for conviction I do not know, but the statement is made, and not lightly made."

Another queer incident in connection with the case was the disparity in the statements of different jurors as to how the vote stood. Just after the jury was dismissed two of the jurors said that they stood evenly divided, six to six. Later the statement was made that the vote was eight to four. It was not very important after the mistrial had been entered how the jury stood but it seemed strange that some of the jurors should make a statement which did not agree with what others said and on a subject about which there could be so little doubt.

The sensational episode at the conclusion of the trial, the reprimand of Juror J. T. Nixon by Judge Thayer, excited a good deal of comment and attracted general attention.

BURKE AGAIN INDICTED.

The Grand Jury Return a Bill Against Louisiana's Ex-Treasurer.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 23.—The grand jury to-day returned another indictment against Ex-treasurer Burke for publishing as true forged bonds of the State of Louisiana. They submitted the report of their investigation of Baby bonds. They say: "Our attention has been since our last special report called to the alleged illegal issue of Louisiana bonds bearing 3 per cent per annum interest, commonly known as 'baby bonds.' As far as possible we have had before us this issue, and have personally and critically examined about $500,000 of said bonds. The Auditor and Treasurer of the State have been before us and in connection with their examination submitted a very exhaustive report. We have so conducted our inquiry considering the report, that we feel justified in declaring that the evidence fully sustains the facts set forth in that report, and we accept and tender it as a part of our statement to the court. There is no doubt that in February, 1885, the then Treasurer of the State, E. A. Burke, ordered from the State treasury at Baton Rouge almost all the baby bonds there held for purpose of exchange, that he received them in this city and after receiving them here, placed them upon the market; some he placed as collaterals to secure loans and others he sold outright. A large number are now in the hands of citizens of this city. The number paid for in taxes will probably not exceed $5,000. We feel justified in estimating the illegal issue of these bonds at $420,000. We are unable to discover any excuse for the extra printing of bonds in "green numbers" because those executed under the first contract were not exhausted, and large numbers of them with substituted and illegal numbers or certificates had been issued. If there had been an honest purpose it seems to us that at least the originally printed series should have been first exhausted before others were printed. Although we have striven hard to find the plates from which the bonds were prunted, we have been unsuccessful. We are satisfied, however, that they were much worn and probably useless for the purpose of further prunting. We have suggested to the honorable Attorney-General that we think it proper at the close of our investigation that the report of the auditor and treasurer be published, and he agrees with us in this regard. The report taken with the report of these officers to the Governor will, we think, sufficiently present the facts of this particular issue to the people of this State.

Amateur Athletic Union Meeting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A most important meeting of the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union was held to-day at the Astor House. There was a large attendance, those present being A. G. Mills of the New York Athletic Club, Walter Storm of the Manhattan Athletic Club, A. C. Stevens of the New Jersey Athletic Club, W. Janssen of the Staten Island Athletic Club, Howard Perry of the Columbia Athletic Club of Washington, G. P. Sowling of the Orange Athletic Club, Gerow of the American Athletic Club, W. Kurtz of the Warren Athletic Club of Wilmington, J. C. Sullivan of the Pastime Athletic Club and Harry McMillan of the Athletic Club of Schuylkill Navy. There were also proxies from Boston and Detroit Clubs. The consideration of a scheme to prepare for a grand athletic carnival in 1892 resulted in the appointment of the following World's Fair Athletic Carnival Committee: E. W. Mills, Detroit Athletic Club; A. G. Mills, New York Athletic Club; Howard Perry, Columbia Athletic Club; G. B. Morrison, Boston Athletic Club; and Harry McMillan of the Athletic Club of Schuylkill Navy, Chairman. This committee will have power to arrange a series of athletic competitions to extend through the entire duration of the World's Fair, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers.

May Break the Tie.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

FOREST CITY, Io., Nov. 23.—At the late election John Law of this place was supposed to be elected as Representative from the Eighty-fifth District, composed of Hancock and Winnebago Counties. There were three candidates, John Law (Rep.), A. C. Ripley (Dem.) and W. F. Greemp (Granger). Law received 160 more votes than Ripley, the next highest, and was given the certificate. But now it turns out that Law has never been naturalized and is still an alien. There is no doubt of this and that Law is ineligible to hold any office. It is said that the case that can be made against Mr. Law is so strong that he will not defend. The case is of special interest for the reason that with Law a sitting member the House is a tie.

CLOSED UP AT LAST.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. IN FULL POSSESSION OF EASTERN PEOPLE.

Landenberg, Thallman & Co. of New York Held 51 Per Cent of the Stock, While Mr. James Campbell Secures Six-Sevenths of the Balance.

INTERESTS harmonious with the syndicate which recently purchased the Laclede and Trust Agreement Gas Light plants and the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co., and the Heisler patents have at last, as published in yesterday's POST-DISPATCH, secured complete control of the Municipal Electric Light Co. The purchaser who thus secures a holding which strengthens the control is Mr. James Campbell, and the price is $75,000 net for six-sevenths of the stock held outside of Landenberg, Thallman & Co. of New York. That the sale has been closed up, and but one of the originals of the promoters of the Municipal remains in it, there can be no reason to doubt the statement as to the purchase having been made, coming from an authority that cannot be disputed.

The manner in which the complete control has been secured is of interest in this connection. Some time ago, when the Municipal was said to have been pressed for means to complete its work in time to carry out the city contracts, Mr. Mortimer F. Taylor, counsellor and chief executive officer of the company, went East to

NEGOTIATE THE BONDS,

in an issue of $750,000, equal in amount to the capital stock. He finally succeeded in placing $350,000 of them with Landenberg, Thallman & Co. of New York. It was claimed that the promoters of the company had invested $115,000 cash in the company's property, and in the arrangements made this was returned to them by Landenberg, Thallman & Co. In return that firm received 51 per cent of the stock of the company, and the Board of Directors was reorganized and John O'Day elected as President, as the representative of the firm. A further agreement was made that the promoters should give up 90 per cent of their remaining holdings in consideration of the other $350,000 of bonds being placed. This remaining stock was held by seven gentlemen. Negotiations have been in progress to secure it for some time, and the same authority for the above explanation states that six-sevenths of it was secured yesterday by James Campbell individually, for $75,000 net, and that the remaining seventh is harmonious with Landenberg, Thallman & Co., and votes as they suggest.

THIS MEANS

that Eastern capitalists have the complete control of the electric lighting as well as the gas lighting of the city. The Missouri, with the incandescent plant, is now the only one outside of a circle that has mutual and harmonious interests. Hollins & Co., representing the syndicate which purchased the gas and other plants, are not identified directly with Landenberg, Thallman & Co., but they are both New York firms, and while no direct understanding has been arranged, as is claimed, they will act together, and probably consolidate before long. It is not believed, however, that this arrangement will result in any advance in prices. It is understood that the Municipal will proceed to carry out the contracts made by the promoters with the city. The price, it is admitted, is very low, but the sum received on the contract will nearly pay expenses and leave the commercial business clear.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE SALE

is difficult to obtain, outside of the emphatic and reliable statement made to the POST-DISPATCH that the sale has been consummated. Mr. James Campbell, the purchaser, when questioned in reference to it, declined to discuss the matter in any shape. President John O'Day begged to be excused, as, being president of the company, and representing the Eastern interests, it would not be proper for him to discuss it. Mr. Mortimer F. Taylor also declined to discuss the sale. There had been for months, he said, negotiations to sell the stock and consolidate it in the hands of a few of the originals. This had been done so that but five of the originals now remain. He, he said, was ready to buy other interests to the amount of what he could stand, and that was all he could say in reference to the matter.

Annual Game Dinner.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Four hundred of the leading citizens of Chicago, representing nearly all branches of commerce and manufactures, as well as the professions, were the guests of Messrs. Drake & Parker to-night at the thirty-fourth annual game dinner of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The tables were laid in the grand banqueting hall, which was magnificently decorated for the occasion. The menu comprised nearly seventy varieties of game, including snipe and pheasants specially imported from England, black bear from the Black Hills with elk, antelope, cinnamon bear, deer and mountain sheep, all from the extreme West. Nearly four hours were occupied in discussing the menu and a concert and dance enlivened the remainder of the hours until midnight. In addition to the local guests and their ladies, representatives of a score of the leading cities of the country participated in the event.

Receiver Asked For.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 23.—The Central Trust Co. of New York, representing the first mortgage bond holders of the Ohio, Indiana & Western Railway Co., to-day made application for a receiver in the Federal Court, alleging interest defaulted on $500,000 preferred stock and $650,000 non-preferred stock. The suit develops the important fact that the Big Four system leased the defendant company lines instead of purchasing outright. Also that the appointment of a receiver will vitiate the lease.

Killed a Tiger.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—A young female tiger was killed in the woods nine miles from here last night by parties coon-hunting. She was taken for a large coon and made a desperate fight before being killed. The skin has been stuffed and is on exhibition.

DIED.

BARTH—Saturday, November 23, at 6:30 a. m., GUSTAVE A. BARTH, aged 33.

Funeral from his late residence, 3013 Kossuth avenue. Monday, November 25, at 2 p. m.

ISABEL GEHMER BARTH, Wife.

HEABERLIN—At Los Angeles, Cal., Mrs. MARTHA DORA HEABERLIN, nee Brannen, beloved wife of George Heaberlin and daughter of John W. Brannen of Webster Groves.

Funeral from her father's residence at 2 o'clock, p. m. Sunday, November 24, to family lot at Oak Hill Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend. Missouri Pacific train leaves Union Depot at 1 o'clock p. m.

Carriages will leave Chas. T. Whittsett's office at 11:30 a. m.

O'DONNELL—November 23, at 9:20 a. m., JAMES P., son of Edward and Julia O'Donnell, aged 6 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place from family residence, 523 Argyle avenue, Sunday at 1:30 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Chicago papers please copy.

CHAS. T. WHITSETT, Undertaker. Olive st., opp. Exposition. (Residence 2813 Locust st.)

FLOWERS. FLORAL DESIGNS For Funerals, Wedding Bouquets, etc. LINDELL FLOWER STORE, 605 Washington Avenue, Lindell Hotel.

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and effects a permanent cure. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed. Hood's Sarsaparilla also builds up the whole system.

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh and received great relief and benefit from it. The catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noises in my ears and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief immediately, while in time I was entirely cured." MRS. G. B. GIBB, 1029 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DR. JAEGER'S SANATORY WOOLEN UNDERCLOTHING FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. BASED ON SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY PRINCIPLES.

EXCELLING in QUALITY and FINENESS OF WOOL, in SOFTNESS and DELICACY OF TEXTURE, any that have ever been offered to the public. The structure of the fabric is such as to impart a GLOW OF HEALTH and AVERT THE DANGER OF TAKING COLD FROM SUDDEN CHANGES SO PECULIAR TO OUR CLIMATE.

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GIBERT BROS. SOLE AGENTS, 604 OLIVE ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

POPE'S—One Week Commencing Matinee To-Day. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra Matinee Thursday.

Fourth Year of UNINTERRUPTED SUCCESS!

W. H. Powers' Grand Picturesque Irish Drama, entitled

THE IVY LEAF

MARVELOUS AND MAGNIFICENT SCENIC EFFECTS of a GRAND and REALISTIC NATURE.

—THE FAMOUS—

IVY LEAF QUARTETTE

In Selected Gems of Irish Melody.

THE BEST REEL and JIG DANCERS in AMERICA

Nex Sunday—PETE BAKER.

Prize Masquerade Party, Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 27 M. J. KONCEN'S DANCING SCHOOL. Uhrig's Cave, 2600 Washington av.; Turner Hall, 1928 Salisbury st.

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT Will lecture at Union M. E. Church, Lucas and Garrison avenues, Monday, November 25, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "TOM AND HIS TEACHERS." ADMISSION, - - 50 CENTS.

LIVERY (New and Stylish.) BOARDING AND Undertaking. VENDOME LIVERY CO. 310-12-14 Walnut St. TELEPHONE 179. THEO SALORGNE, Secretary

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. To-Night, and During the Week. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Thanksgiving Day. The Eminent Comedian, Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL

First Time in St. Louis. E. E. Kidder's Successful Comedy, "A POOR RELATION." Produced with Mr. Russell's own Beautiful and Complete Scenery, Stage Effects and Cast, as Used During His Recent Successful Engagement at Daly's Theater in New York City. A POEM OF LAUGHTER AND TEARS. Sunday, Dec. 1.—Russell Comedy Co. in "The City Directory."

OLYMPIC. LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Opening Monday, November 25, three matinees, three, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Monday, December 2—"Pearl of Pekin," Louis Harrison and sixty-five artists.

STANDARD THEATER. This Afternoon at 2, To-Night at 8. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday GRAY & STEPHEN'S NEW DRAMATIC COMEDY COMPANY, In their Beautiful and Picturesque Dramas. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET." Thursday, Friday, Saturday, "SAVED FROM THE STORM." *Next Week*—REILLY & WOOD'S BIG SHOW.

★ PEOPLE'S ★ One Week, Commencing Matinee To-Day at 2. Grand Extra Thanksgiving Matinee Thursday at 2 The Sparkling and Popular Commedienne, LIZZIE EVANS In Her Latest Comedy Successes.

Sunday Matinee........ Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Nights also........ Wednesday Matinee...... } THE Buckeye

Thanksgiving Mat.. Thursday, Friday & Saturday Nights.... also Saturday Mat.... Grand Double Bill. } The Ring and the Keeper —AND— Fine Feathers A Story of English Rural Life.

New Songs, New Dances, Medleys, etc. Next Sunday Matinee—"McCarthy's Mishaps."

HON. AMOS J. CUMMINGS, Of the New York Sun, and successor of "Sunset" Cox in the House of Representatives, will deliver a lecture on HORACE GREELEY And His Public Services on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, —AT— Entertaiment Hal At 8 p. m., for the benefit of the Greeley Monument Fund. ☞First-class vocal and instrumental mu Tickets for sale at Balmer & Weber's, Fourth street, and P. G. Anton's, 1110 Ol Admission, 50c.

THANKSGIVING B GIVEN BY MOUND CITY LODGE, NO. 276, I. O. O. F. Wednesday Evening, November 27, at GRAND HALL, ODD-FELLOWS' TEMPLE. Tickets at 307 N. Third st., or I. O. O. F. Library.

PICKWICK THEATER. Sale of Fancy Articles for the Benefit of the CHILDREN'S MERCY COT AT THE ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, Tuesday afternoon and evening, November

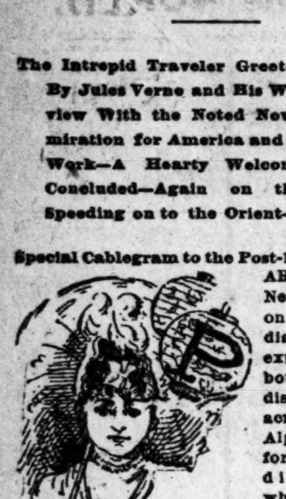
'ROUND THE WORLD

Nellie Bly's Daring Endeavor to Outdo Phineas Fogg's Exploit.

The First Difficulties of the Trip Successfully Encountered.

The Intrepid Traveler Greeted at Amiens By Jules Verne and His Wife—An Interview With the Noted Novelist—His Admiration for America and His Method of Work—A Hearty Welcome Hurriedly Concluded—Again on the Rail and Speeding on to the Orient—Bon Voyage!

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.



PARIS, Nov. 23.—Nellie Bly is now on board the Indian mail and express train, bound for Brindisi and flying across the Italian Alps. If the good fortune and cordial assistance which she has met with so far on all sides continues to accompany her she will reach Brindisi at 1 o'clock on Sunday night, and embark on board the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamship Victoria for Alexandria.

The Augusta Victoria had a stormy voyage across the Atlantic, and arrived at Southampton on Friday morning at 2 o'clock, too late to catch the last regular passenger train which would enable her to make the connections with the morning trains from London to France. Fortunately the Augusta Victoria had a heavy mail on board, which the English Post-office authorities were anxious to get up to London in time for the Friday morning's delivery. By 7 o'clock she was in the London offices of the New York WORLD, where a few London newspaper men were gathered to meet her and to bid her bon voyage. She just had time afterwards to get a hurried breakfast at the Charing Cross Hotel and then boarded the tidal train via Folkestine and Boulogne, for Amiens, where she was

TO MEET JULES VERNE,

the famous novelist and author of "Around the World in Eighty Days." At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon M. and Mme. Verne were pacing up and down the platform of the Amiens Railway station in company of the Paris correspondent of the New York WORLD. The excitement of the old gentleman and of his pleasant wife knew no bounds. Every now and again they exclaimed: "When is she coming? Mon Dieu! I hope nothing has happened. I feel as much interested in the success of the enterprise as I did when I was following 'Phineas Fogg' and his friends round the world in my study."

Luckily, nothing had happened. Only the train from Boulogne was a few minutes late. Presently it came steaming into the Amiens station. Jules Verne and his wife stepped hastily forward. Miss Nellie Bly alighted and the next minute was smilingly shaking hands with the gray-haired novelist and Mme. Verne. In a few minutes the Verne residence was reached. It is the finest house in Amiens. "The first thing which I want to know," exclaimed M. Verne, "is what route you are going to follow?"

"The New York, Southampton, Calais, Brindisi, Columbo, Hong Kong, Yokohama, San Francisco, New York route," replied Nellie Bly. "If I were to call in my friends," said Mme. Verne, "to tell them that the young lady sitting so quietly by the fire-place was a journalist, and that for the service of her paper she was

GOING ROUND THE WORLD

on a race against time there is not a person who would believe me."

"Ah," said Jules Verne, "but then your friends don't know what American papers are, and the New York WORLD seems to be the most American of them all. Your success, Madamoiselle, should be a great feather in the cap of the paper that has the advantage of possessing your services. The idea is a splendid one and shows the greatest enterprise. I think that the journey is one of real interest from a scientific point of view, also because till now nobody has beaten the record of my imaginary Phineas Fogg party except one or two letters and of course that does not count. "The journey came just at the right time, too," said J. Verne, "because, fast as undoubtedly you will do it, it will call attention to the comparatively

WANT OF COMMUNICATIONS

for such a voyage. It should stir up the Russian Government to begin upon that Trans-Siberian Railway. When that is finished, Madamoiselle, you will be able to beat the record which I am convinced you are about to make for yourself and to get around the world by seventy-five days."

"Were you ever in America?" asked Miss Bly.

"Yes, but only twelve days. I have, however, a great many friends in America, strangers, who write me, addressing their letters to 'Jules Verne, France.' I have a collection of over two thousand such letters from America. There is a family in California, which has been corresponding with me for some years, continually pressing me to go and spend several months with them. They have sent me photos of all of them, and I know all about them, their children and their belongings. So you see, I have much reason to be fond of America, and have wished to be able to go there. Now that I have seen you, Miss Bly, I only wish all the more to be well enough some day to go there, because it seems that since I was there your

EXTRAORDINARY NATION

has grown even more extraordinary. I am sure that there is no other country in the world where you could find a young lady who would venture to do what you are doing, and certainly none where a newspaper would go to the cost of backing her in such an experiment for its scientific value."

While Jules Verne was speaking Nellie Bly had her watchful eye on the Louis Quinze clock that hung opposite, and she saw that time was ebbing fast away.

"Would you let me see your room?" she asked, "the room in which you write your books?"

"Oh, with the greatest pleasure," replied Mr. Verne.

Taking up a lamp he led the way through [illegible]he hall into the turret staircase, at the top of [illegible]ree flights of which are situated his private [illegible]rtments. His room, which serves as a [illegible]y and bedroom in one, is in the corner of [illegible] house, with windows on two views [illegible] the city. Against the wall [illegible]mple camp bedstead. Against the [illegible]as a small table on which were most [illegible]anged his books, writing materials [illegible]ers. It happened that just then there [illegible] the table the manuscript of [illegible]st novel, "Sens Dessus Des[illegible] which treats about Americans who [illegible]r the sake of speculation make an attem[illegible] change the axis of the earth so as to convert the polar regions into a fertile garden. Nellie Bly picked up a page of the manuscript, and while admiring the exquisite penmanship, wondered at the extraordinary number of corrections.

"Yes," said M. Verne, "you see I correct a great deal. That is a page of manuscript of the tenth copy of the novel. Often I entirely rewrite the whole work. When completed I copy and recopy even then, and make as many corrections as you see there. I don't believe in dashing off things. [illegible] can't attain anything good in the world [illegible]out labor and fatigue. I think you will be [illegible], Madamoiselle, before you get to the end of the journey you are undertaking. That picture is my yacht entering the bay of Naples. I used to cruise about the Mediterranean a good deal and wish I could do so still. That statuette is one of Moliere, whom I so admire. If you will come into the next room I will show you my books."

With those words he ushered Miss Bly into the adjoining room, a spacious apartment, the four walls of which were covered with shelves. Pinned to the wall in one of the free spaces was an announcement of a performance of "Michael Strogoff" given at a Boston theater. The next thing of interest which the author showed Miss Bly was a large map of the world, on which were marked out by means of flags the various voyages which he has described in his books.

But there was little time left to stay and examine all this. Miss Nellie was dying with impatience to get back to the railway station. However, she was not allowed to depart without a further manifestation of sympathy from the kind-hearted author and his charming wife.

Some wine and cake had been set out in the drawing-room. Though M. Verne never drinks anything alcoholic, he said, "I must make an exception on this occasion and drink a glass to the health of the young lady and wish success to her trip. How does one say in English 'bonne chance,' 'good luck?' Very well, Good luck, Nellie, and bon—no—good return."

The trip from Ameins back to Calais was without special incident. The Brindise special mail train, with its thousands of bags of English letters for India and the antipodes, had steam up and was ready for starting.

CASUALTIES.

The Deadly Shotgun.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DENISON, Tex., Nov. 23.—A shot-gun in the hands of Jim Kone, son of O. B. Kone, caused the death of Ben Poteete, aged 17, son of B. F. Poteete, to-day at 11:30. The particulars of the deplorable affair are as follows: Jim Kone, young Poteete and Harry Callahan were hunting quail in a branch east of the Exposition Building. Young Kone and Poteete had crossed the branch and were skirting the bushes growing along the bank. Poteete was in the path in front of Kone when a bird broke up from cover and flew directly in front of the boys. Poteete cocked his gun and was bringing it to his shoulder to fire, when Kone threw his gun up and fired hurriedly. The charge of shot struck Poteete in the back of the head and Kone was horrified to see his companion pitch forward on his face, dead ere he struck the ground. The gun young Poteete held in his hand fell under him and he never moved from the position. Word was sent to the parents of the dead boy and Jim Kone ran home a mile away and notified his parents. Mr. Kone at once notified Judge Cook, who went to the scene. The body was placed in a spring wagon and carried to Mr. Poteete's residence, a few hundred yards east of where the accident happened. Judge Cook, after examining the witnesses in the case, returned a verdict of accidental killing.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CONWAY, Ark., Nov. 23.—A large boiler in E. R. Dickens' saw-mill, six miles west of here, blew up this morning, killing two men, Marion Bland and Tom Cohn, and injuring three others. Bland's body has not been found. He was testing the water gauge when the explosion occurred. The mill was worth $7,000 and is a complete wreck. The explosion was heard several miles away.

Another Electric Wire Victim.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23.—Timothy McCarthy, a lineman employed by the Narragansett Electric Light Co., while working on a pole at the corner of South Main and College streets, about 2 o'clock this afternoon, came in contact with some live wires and was instantly killed. His body was suspended in the network of wires at the top of the pole for some time until a ladder was procured, when the body was taken down by other linemen. McCarthy was 30 years of age and unmarried.

Out of the Jaws of Death.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., Nov. 23.—While the flood in the Schuylkill River was at its highest, Franklin Switzer, John Hart and Simon Elsgood attempted to cross in a skiff, when they were carried over the big dam below Reading into a whirlpool 20 feet deep. They are badly battered, but made a miraculous escape from drowning. They were rescued a mile below the dam.

Three Children Cremated.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—The log cabin on the farm of Richard Vaughn, a farmer residing east of this city, accidentally caught fire this morning and was burned to the ground. Three colored children whose mother had locked them up in the cabin while she was absent a short while were also burned to death. Their piteous cries could be heard by the frantic mother, and their bodies were afterwards found in a charred state in the ruins.

Costly Amusement.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MOBERLY, Mo., Nov. 23.—At Renick, five miles south of here, last night Thos. Oglesby and George Cartlage were terribly mangled by the explosion of a piece of gaspipe which they had been charging with gun powder for amusement. Oglesby had an eye blown out and wrist lacerated, while Cartlage lost both hands and received a fracture of the skull which is almost sure to produce death.

A Day's Mishaps.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Apollina Scharf, aged 74 years, smothered to death in her house on Lower Huron street, which took fire at 5 o'clock this morning.

ABILENE, Kan., Nov. 23.—W. H. Sage was injured by a coupling-pin of a freight train striking him in the abdomen last night, and is considered fatally hurt.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 23.—Charles Ellington of the Omaha Fire Department, while attempting to board a moving motor train this morning fell under the wheels and received fatal injuries.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 23.—The British steamship City of Chicago, in ballast from Rio Janeiro, Coosaw, has gone ashore in a fog on Combahee Banks, St. Helena Sound. A tug has been sent from Coosaw to drag her off.

READING, Pa., Nov. 23.—James McGowan of Pottstown, in attempting to jump on a moving train this morning, was thrown against a car and seriously injured about the head and spine. He was removed to the Reading Hospital.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 23.—Emory Marlow, a young farmer of Lee Creek, undertook to break a blooded colt yesterday. The animal caught Marlow's foot with his teeth and bit off his toes, pulled him to the ground and then dashed both heels into his head and face, inflicting fatal wounds.

JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 23.—This morning about 11 o'clock a boiler exploded at Johnson's works in Byesville Precinct, killing outright a Mr. Madison of Granby and severely wounding and scalding one or two others, particularly Johnson's nephew who, with a brother-in-law of Madison, were with him testing the boiler before accepting it.

Fatal Fall.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ENTERPRISE, Kan., Nov. 23.—While the Rock Island train was switching J. C. Evans, a brakeman, fell from a Burton stock car to the ground, receiving injuries that will prove fatal. He was taken to Herrington, his home.

An Insanity Expert Dies Insane.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Dr. Rudolph Tanszky, a noted expert on insanity, who became insane and attempted to kill his wife and himself in January, 1885, died yesterday in Bloomingdale Asylum. He was one of the experts in the Guiteau case.

Heavy Loss Entailed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 23.—The cotton warehouse of the Excelsior mills at Lake City, Fla., was burned last night and between 10,000 and 20,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton with it. The loss is heavy but the exact amount is not yet ascertained.

A $300,000 WARDROBE.

SIMPLICITY AND EXTRAVAGANCE IN THE ROYAL FAMILY OF PORTUGAL.

Touching Scenes at the Late King's Death-bed—The New King and Queen—The Literary Work of King Louis I.—Queen Victoria Feels Better—An Anecdote of Germany's Pompous Emperor.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

DO not think that a more dramatic or touching incident ever marked the death of a sovereign and the accession of his successor, than was afforded by the Queen Pia of Portugal when, after imprinting her last kiss on the brow of her husband who had just expired, she threw herself into the arms of her son with the sobbing cry: "The King is dead—long live the King! Dear son, be only as good a King as you have been a son and your people will be very happy!" All reports speak well of the young new sovereign of Portugal, Carlos I., as he styles himself. I wonder that he did not assume the cognomen of Louis II., out of deference to his father, as Louis figures amongst his dozen or so of Christian names. He is a pleasant, fresh-looking young fellow 26 years of age, not handsome, but comely and genial-looking; not only a good son, as his mother declared him to be in the first moments of her widowhood, but a very devoted husband to his pretty wife, the Princess Amelie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Count de Paris. There is a good deal of interest manifested in France concerning the young Queen, as it is the first time that a French Princess has taken her seat as Queen Consort beside the throne of a reigning monarch since the Princess Louise, daughter of Louis Philippe, espoused King Leopold of the Belgians, the father of the present King. At the time of her marriage the Princess Amelie was a charming girl, a delicate graceful brunette with sparkling dark eyes and a wild rose complexion, but I am told that the influence of repeated maternity has robbed her of much of her beauty. She was brought up by her mother in the same style of exaggerated simplicity as that adopted by the Princess of Wales in rearing her own daughters; that is to say she was badly dressed, kept strictly to her lessons, and was never allowed to be present at any

FETE OR CEREMONIAL.

Her trousseau was of the scantiest and most ordinary description. All the dresses, excepting a few that were made by Worth, were gotten up by a little dressmaker who went out by the day. When she went with her aunt, the Duchess de Chartres (herself one of the best dressed ladies in Europe), to order her traveling dress, the Duchess remarked, turning to her niece, "Let me see, Amelie, what kind of fur have you got?" "Not any, aunt," was the response. "I have never had a set of furs in my life." Now, this severe style of repression and simplicity is all very well for young ladies who are expected to marry men in the lower or middle ranks of life, with no fortune except what they make by their own exertions. But for damsels who are to become queens or empresses or grand duchesses, such a course of training is unwise as well as inappropriate. Royal ladies are like actresses in one respect—they are always before the public, watched and noticed and commented upon whenever they go to the opera or to take a drive, or are present at a ball or a court ceremonial. Therefore they ought to be taught the difficult art of what the French call "representing" well; that is to say the power of showing off by toilette and attitude to the best advantage under "the fierce light that beats upon a throne." This art is no less necessary for princes than for princesses. The Prince of Wales is a past grand master in it. He wears with stately grace his usually brilliant costume of grand ceremonials, the uniform of a British field marshal, and poses with easy dignity before an assembled multitude as though sitting for his picture. The Empress Eugenie and the Empress of Austria always understood how to play

A REGAL PART

in public. But Queen Amelie, the wife of King Louis Philippe and the great grandmother of the new Queen of Portugal, was always a great dowdy, caring nothing for dress or ceremonies, and devoting herself wholly to her priests and her prayers.

The widowed Queen, Maria Pia of Italy, was probably the most extravagant dresser in all Europe. I wonder what will become now of the gorgeous dresses, one hundred and sixty in number, which she ordered in Paris a year ago. She cannot possibly have worn them out, and they have now become useless to her by reason of her mourning. I never saw more magnificent toilettes, and certainly I never saw so many constructed at one time for a single wearer. The richest brocades and velvets and satins, the costliest furs and laces and hand embroideries, were lavished on that stupendous wardrobe, which comprised every kind of dress imaginable, from a morning gown to a court mantle, from a tea gown in embroidered cashmere to a ball dress in vaporous laces and heaviest velvet. Then there was every accessory imaginable for these splendid toilettes; a bonnet or a hat and a parasol for each walking costume, and satin slippers, silk stockings, and fans and muffs, etc., etc., without end. The whole outfit, I was told, cost something over $300,000, which, as Portugal is far from being a wealthy country, was a rather excessive amount even for a Queen to spend upon a single season's wardrobe.

Poor little Queen Amelie is not in a state of health to appreciate her new accesion of dignity. She is in hourly anticipation of her second confinement, her little son, the Prince of Beira, the present heir to the throne (who will probably be known hereafter as the Duke of Braganza as his father was), being now between

2 AND 3

years old. She is overcome with grief, for she was very fond of her father-in-law, who, having no daughters of his own, was very devoted to her and found in her a ready and appreciative listener to his literary labors. He used to consult her a good deal about his Shakspearean translations, which were the delight of his life. The long residence of the Count de Paris in England had not only made of him a thorough English scholar, well versed in English literature, but had led him to cause similar knowledge to be imparted to his daughters. This was especially the case with the Princess Amelie, whose early childhood was passed in England, so she was fully fitted to comprehend King Louis' passion for Shakspeare. He was at work upon a translation into Portuguese of the "Merchant of Venice," which was nearly half finished when he died.

Of the group of princely relatives that saluted the young French Princess on her arrival in London four years ago, only her husband and his brother remain. Don Fernand of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha the father of the late King, was the first to pass away. Next went, only a few months ago, his second son, Don Alphonso, and now the King himself is gone. Of the large family of Maria da Gloria, the mother of Don Louis, only one member now survives and that is the Princess Antonia, who is married to a Prince of the Hohenzollern family.

I understand that the gloomiest court in Europe, that of Queen Victoria, is gradually brightening into something like animation once more, thanks to the efforts of that much-abused personage, Prince Henry of Battenberg. He, being of a lively disposition and by no means addicted to the stiff forms of German etiquette, has actually persuaded the Queen to permit him to get up

PRIVATE THEATRICALS,

for the arrangement of which he possesses a decided talent. The first representation was a decided success. Queen Victoria found her love of the drama, which was one of her most marked tastes in bygone years, revived by the dramatic talent evinced by the Princess Beatrice, and she enjoyed the evening so much that she signified a desire that another play should at once be put in rehearsal. Moreover, Prince Henry, by his bright and lively disposition and pleasant conversation has lent a new and much needed element of cheerfulness to the circle at Balmoral and at Windsor. He is the Queen's favorite son-in-law, and apparently is the only one that is really devoted to her, and tries to brighten the somber monotony of her existence. He is therefore winning a degree of popularity with the English nation which was hardly to be anticipated at the time of his marriage.

Here is an anecdote of the Emperor of Germany, which is certainly sufficiently characteristic of that pompous personage to be true. During one of his forest excursions on the occasion of the late visit of the Czar of Russia, William II. was about to light his cigar, but found that he had forgotten the knife that he used to cut off the ends. The Czar was no better provided, so one of the forest keepers stepped forward and proffered his own. The Emperor used it and then returned it, saying impressively, "Take back your knife. It is now a historical relic."

The first grand ball given by the President and Mme. Carnot to the prize winners of the Exhibition took place a few evenings ago at the Palace of the Elysee. It was a very crowded and brilliant affair. Mme. Carnot was becomingly as well as superbly dressed in a train and corsage of pale pink brocade, with an underskirt in black lace, the pattern of which was outlined with silver threads. It was made up over pale pink peau de sole, and was finished around the edge just above the hem with a garland of large roses without foliage, alternately crimson and pale pink.

LUCY H. HOOPER.

ONE DROWNED, ELEVEN MISSING.

Result of the Collision off Fenwick Island Lightship.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Eleven men missing and one man drowned in sight of his shipmates is the record of the collision off Fenwick Island Lightship last Wednesday morning between the schooner Agnes Manning and the steamer Manhattan. Seven of the missing men belonged to the Manhattan, and one was a sailor from the coal laden schooner, who jumped on to the sinking steamer during the excitement of the collision. He was seen on the Manhattan just before she sank. The remaining three were the Manhattan passengers whose names were published to-day. Those of the Manhattan crew who are missing are:

Bingham, Richard, fireman.
David, Joseph, (colored) assistant cook.
Landros, Frank, sailor.
McKenna, F., fireman.
Peterson, Toby, fireman.
Romin, Henry, coal passer.
Ryder, James, (colored) waiter.

The Norwich Line boat, City of Worcester, arrived from London this morning and brought Capt. Jenny and his party of twelve survivors. They filed off the boat sadly and solemnly, leaving the body of their comrade, Chief Engineer Hayden, of Paterson, who became exhausted while clinging to the masthead and was washed overboard. Purser Charles W. Vose and his party arrived from Providence on the Stonington Line boat and the Purser's story, as told to a POST-DISPATCH reporter, is a thrilling one:

"The schooner seemed to strike us three times" said he, "and to be grinding right into us when she filled away, I think somebody on her deck said that she was not making any water. In a few minutes our deck was a scene of wild confusion."

It is generally admitted that during the excitement after the crash the Manhattan's crew became demoralized and failed to obey the orders of the Captain. Capt. Jenny does not think that his orders were obeyed, and thus accounts for the fact that the boat which he assisted in getting away was the only one successfully launched. It is believed that had the crew become less frightened, and heeded the instructions of their commander, the collison would not have been attended with loss of life.

DECIDED TO HOLD OUT.

The Striking Indiana Miners Refuse to Accept the Boss' Terms.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 23.—The mass-meeting of the striking block coal miners continued till a late hour, when a vote resulted in 187 to continue the strike to 117 to accept the reduction. A committee of five had been appointed at the morning session, but could not agree. Hence the question was referred back to the mass-meeting. The result was a surprise to many. A large number of miners are at work at last year's rates at the Freeman shaft, perhaps seventy-five; at Schrepferman's, fifty; at Sherburn's, seventy-five; at Crawford's stope, forty, and at various smaller shafts, stopes and horse whims enough to make an aggregate of 400. The strength of the vote against returning to work came from this source. Even more than this number are at work at the operators' rate at other mines. Trouble is apprehended, as one of the scabs or blacklegs was beaten awfully during the night.

Neither Side Weakening.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 23.—The lockout of the green glass bottle blowers of the Eastern Division seems not to be near an end. The employers show no signs of withdrawing their demand for a reduction of the men's wages to the extent of 25 per cent and the right of the employer to consult his own pleasure as to the number of apprentices he shall have, while the employes show no signs of weakening, either in Maryland or elsewhere. The union gives out a statement of their case to-day to the public. They go back to last July, when the Eastern and Western divisions held their convention at Atlantic City and fixed the rate of wages the same as in 1888, and readopted the old apprentice regulation allowing one apprentice to every fifteen men. The Western manufacturers accepted these terms, but those in the East would not. The union says it will never surrender.

CAPT. JIM MANNING TALKS.

The Commander of the Cowboys Has a Good Word for the Brotherhood.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—Capt. Jim Manning of Kansas City was in this city to-day on his way to Fall River, his old home. He says he may play with one of the Brotherhood teams next season. "The Association players to a man are with the boys," said Manning, "and I have a paper in my pocket with most of their names on it calling for a meeting to do just what the Brotherhood League is doing. The Brooklyn club was the only one to hold back or we would be under way now. Glasscock never was any good," continued the Kansas City man, "and I am not surprised to see him at dirty work. The best thing for the cause was when he got out."

Mike Kelly will have full charge of the new nine here, and some great base ball is expected of the Captain this summer. He is expected on this way in a few days to take charge of things and give some valuable hints on the grounds. The stockholders of the new Boston Club sent papers to the Secretary of the State for a charter last Thursday, and expect the papers back the latter part of next week.

FIGHTING BACK.

Ex-Editor West of the Chicago "Times" Unconquered and Combative.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—James J. West, late President of the Chicago Times Co., and publisher of the Chicago *Times*, to-day commenced three suits in the Circuit Court involving matters growing out of the recent complications of that paper. The first, against Frank Weigley for $80,000 damages, alleges that Weigley acted as confidential adviser and attorney of Mr. West, and without being discharged had been guilty of a breach of professional duty, betraying matters which were told him in confidence. The second is against Henry Hinskamp, president, and against the managing editor and William Henry Smith of the Western Associated Press, demanding $200,000 damages for declaring that the *Times* company would forfeit its franchise should the plaintiff be restored to charge of the paper. The third is against the Hinskamps and Attorney Weigley for malicious prosecution and libel.

Serious Railway Accident.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 23.—A train on the South Florida & Western railroad met with a serious accident five miles east of Albany, Ga., at 7:30 this evening. A broken rail threw the Pullman sleeper from the track and it was dragged on its side a long distance. There were eight passengers in the car, among them Bishop Whipple and wife of Minnesota. All were badly bruised, but the doctors say they may possibly be able to proceed on their journey to-morrow. The car was badly wrecked.

A LEGAL BAR.

Aliens Cannot Hold Real Estate in the State of Minnesota.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 23.—A point of some interest and importance in connection with the transfer of the mills and other properties to stock companies composed largely of English capitalists has arisen. It seems that the laws of the last Legislature in dealing with the subject of aliens forbids foreigners, under certain conditions, from holding any real estate in this country. The exact language of the prohibition is found in chapter 113, section 2, of the general laws of 1889, as follows: "That no corporation or association more than 20 per cent of the stock of which is or may be owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, association or associations not citizens of the United States shall hereafter acquire or shall hold or own any real estate hereafter acquired in this State." Sec. 4 of the same chapter refers to the penalty for a violation of this law in the following words: "That all property acquired or owned in violation of the provisions of this act shall be forfeited to this State, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the State to enforce every such forfeiture by due process of law."

A New Drainage District.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Nov. 23.—The Monticello Mutual Drainage District was organized, with Jas. L. Allman, Dr. Jas. Moffett and George F. Rhoades as commissioners. This is the second district organized in this township. A canal six miles long will be made to drain all the low lands into the deep running streams. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in these dredge boat canals, and thousands of acres of land have been redeemed and made the most tillable land in Piatt County.

Fear Hydrophobia.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 23.—Flora Morrison and Ida Spence of Dayton, Tenn., were bitten by a pet cat to-day, and fears are entertained of hydrophobia. They were petting the animal when, without warning, it bit Miss Morrison on her shoulders and hand, and then bit Miss Spence on the face. The madstone has been sent for.

A Texas Corporation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MCKINNEY, Tex., Nov. 23.—Articles of incorporation of the McKinney Land & Improvement Co., were signed and forwarded to the Secretary of State to-day. The capital stock is $100,000. They propose to put in a system of water-works and a street railway.

The McCarthy-Murphy Fight

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The fight between Cal McCarthy and Johnny Murphy is off. Murphy is afraid to trust his broken arm. George Dixon will be matched against young Hornbecker, and if Dixon wins a match will be made between him and McCarthy.

The Maritime Conference.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The delegates to the International Maritime Conference were banquetted at the Hotel Brunswick to-night by the Admiralty bar of the city. Hon. Wm. Allen Butler presided and spoke for the host, while Dr. Sieveking of Germany responded for the guests. A number of others spoke, and the occasion was a most enjoyable one.

Killed in an Elevator.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Sylvanus T. Cozzins, steward of the Gerlach Hotel, was killed in the hotel elevator to-night. He attempted to step off at one of the floors and one of his legs caught in the elevator shaft.

Cotton Burned.

LAKE CITY, Fla., Nov. 23.—The west wing of the cotton warehouse of A. B. Hart was burned together with 7,000 bales of cotton last night. Loss estimated at over $100,000; insurance unknown.

Took Rough on Rats.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Adam Keyser, aged 35, employed as a clerk in Hecker's flour mill, committed suicide this morning by taking Rough on Rats.

Jefferson Davis Improving.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 23.—Jefferson Davis was out of bed for some time to-day. He is steadily improving in health.

Distillation of Absinthe.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

The distillation of absinthe is becoming an important industry in France. The upper leaves and twigs of the wormwood plant are macerated with hysop, calamus, citronelle, anise, funnel, badiane and other vegetable substances, and the decoction thus obtained, after having been distilled, is treated with alcohol, sweetened and colored. Absinthe is a powerful but destructive nerve stimulant, which may be valuable in cases of exhaustion or extreme fatigue, but, like chloral and opium, it is liable to abuses, which, in the aggregate, far outweigh all the benefits which are derived from its legitimate use. Other profitable industries, peculiar to Southern France, are the distillation of essential oils from wild aromatic plants, the manufacture of perfumes from cultivated flowers, and the preparation of preserved fruits by the process of crystalization. Each has been built up in its separate locality, and become practically a monopoly. The same may be said of the manufacture of the celebrated liquors, benedictine and chartreuse. A fabulous sum was recently offered to the monks of La Grande Chartreuse, not for the secret of the manufacture, but for the right to use the original labels and bottles which are the guaranty of the genuineness and purity of the liquors.

Why Patti Dyed Her Hair.

From the New York Sun.

Patti's alteration of the color of her hair has been the greatest quiet sensation of the day among women. Her appearance with the new shade is thus described by a London contemporary, where the deed was done: "Mme. Patti is still, of course, in mourning for her sister Carlotta; hence her appearance at the Albert Hall on Monday in a black velvet gown, which showed off her petite, graceful figure to perfection. Less blooming perhaps was the new color of the diva's hair, which had mysteriously altered since she was last here from a deep black to a reddish auburn tint. The combined change produced quite a metamorphosis, and when Mme. Patti first came on even people with good eyes had to 'look twice' before they could make sure it was the great prima donna herself. She had an enthusiastic reception, and quickly demonstrated that the difference in the outward aspect no wise extended to the marvelous organ or the matchless art of the singer."

The reason for this is, we suppose, that Patti, whose hair was raven black, has begun to get gray, and rather than submit to the ghastly intensity of black dye, she has boldly taken on the softness of auburn brown. A head of hair died black is always manifestly and obtrusively a dyed head, but when tinged a lighter color it looks natural, and its true state may be forgotten.

How to Keep Warm.

From the Northwest Magazine.

It may not be generally known that, when exposed to severe cold, a feeling of warmth is readily created by repeatedly filling the lungs to their utmost extent in the following manner: Throw the shoulders well back and hold the head well up. Inflate the lungs slowly, the air entering entirely through the nose. When the lungs are completely filled, hold the breath for ten seconds or longer, and then expire it quickly through the mouth. After repeating the exercise while one is chilly, a feeling of warmth will be felt over the entire body, and even in the feet and hands. It is important to practice this exercise many times a day, and especially when in the open air. If the habit ever becomes universal, then consumption and many other diseases will rarely, if ever, be heard of. Not only while practicing the breathing exercise must the clothing be loose over the chest, but beginners will do well to remember, in having their clothing fitted, to allow for the permanent expansion of one, two and even three inches which will follow.

FIT AND FINISH
Are Necessary to Insure Good Looks in a
SEAL GARMENT!
Patronize the Undersigned and You will be Guaranteed Satisfaction.
M. J. STEINBERG,
807 North Broadway.

NEW THINGS IN SCREENS.

LIBRARY AND PARLOR ORNAMENTS OF SOME WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE.

The Possibilities of Leather, Tapestry and Brocade—Flemish and Venetian Patterns and Louis XVI. Ideas—The House Beautiful and How It Is Adorned—Screens That Have Cost a Lot.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

STUDIO receptions and studio weddings have something to do with the high honor in which is held the screen. Since artists like Louis Tiffany and William M. Chase and J. Wells Champney and Le Grand Cannon have taken to throwing open their workshops, and fluffy-haired lasses have made their promises to love and honor in the company of palettes and canvasses we have learned to appreciate the decorative, the artistic and the picturesque—the portiere, the easel and the screen. Ask any young matron just settling her lares and penates if you shall get her a bit of royal Worcester or a fine bronze, and the chances are three in four that she will tell you she prefers a screen. Question further what sort of a screen will be welcome and the answer will depend upon which she makes her pet room.

It was a screen for the hall which was sent by Mrs. Henry Barclay to a bride, who was married in "gay little Orange" a few weeks ago. The bride's father had given her an artistically finished cottage, and the screen was designed to cut off partially the ingle-nook with its blazing fire and cushioned seats rom the broad staircase rising to one side. The hall is panelled in dark oak and the screen is of illuminated leather in four panels, standing nearly seven feet high. The designs are conventional and are painted in browns, tans and bronze, with touches of dull red to correspond with the rugs and portieres, the effect being very rich, though the cost would not compare with that of the leather screen which Mrs. Whitney has in the dining-room of her Fifty-seventh street mansion.

MRS. WHITNEY'S SCREEN

is probably one of the finest examples of its sort to be found in the country. It was made to order from a piece of genuine old illuminated leather of a past and gone century. Old figure paintings of the same era showing men and women in quaint costumes, are set in the leaves, and the borders are relief work quite elaborate in design.

It is a favorite device of artists to take old canvasses which they have accumulated in their wanderings and set them, in lieu of hanging, in the panels of leather screens. Sometimes the paintings thus utilized are comparatively valueless, and sometimes they are of unique interest, as is the case with three historical paintings by Angelica Kauffmann, which I saw so framed at a loan exhibition last summer in the studio of Kate Perugini, who is a daughter of Charles Dickens, and one of the prominent painters of London.

A library screen, which is owned by a rich though not studious New York lady, is of illuminated leather and the panels are gilded with pure leaf gold. On this background a landscape is painted in soft rich tones and no framework is visible, the exquisite leather-work covering all. Screens of this sort, even without the gilding, are very expensive if any merit attaches to the painting, the one in question bearing the signature of an artist of repute and having cost $600.

Most leather screens are patterned after Venetian or Flemish models. The Flemish designs are in raised work and are exquisitely finished in details, though the coloring, always bright, sometimes approaches the border-line of the glaring. Flemish screens stand sometimes eight feet high and a good reproduction of the work of the old leather masters cost from $200 to $300. Bona fide antiques come even higher. Such screens are suitable only for large and imposing rooms.

VENETIAN SCREENS

are equally rich and often more refined. The Venetian work is in low relief in gold and silver and the background is hand tooled. Mrs. Wanamaker brought from Europe recently a screen of this order. In design it was modelled on a piece of old lace and every thread was brought out with wonderful fidelity in the cobwebby tracery of gold and silver lines. It was a screen of three leaves only, but such a unique piece of work could not be bought in open market for less than $350.

In the library of Emily Faithfull's Plymouth Grove house, a year ago, I saw a leather screen brought from the continent by Miss Charlotte Robinson, who is her home mate and art decorator to the Queen. The design was in four leaves, each leaf being made up of four square panels, each panel being hedged about by a frame of gilded nails, and painted with dogs, huntsmen or gorse-covered hills on a tooled back-ground. The colors were rich, dark and low toned. Embossed leather screens for the dining-room or dyed leather designs are much less expensive, the colors being painted or sometimes stamped in colors and bronze.

It was in the last century that the screen reached the zenith of its popularity, and the charming, the smilingly pretty, the frivolously perfect Watteau and Boucher designs are still the daintiest for parlor or boudoir. These designs are the designs par excellence for painted screens, and tapestry the material to which they take most kindly. The Louis XVI. screen has rarely more than three leaves. It is of irregular shape, the middle leaf towering above the other two and curving down to meet the slooping tops of its mates on either side. It is always set in a heavy gilt frame. Mrs. D. O. Mills, Jr., owns a very beautiful one. It stands in her drawing room beside a Louis XVI. couch and cutting off the view of the company from the two who may be tete-a-tete in the corner. The panels are of Aubusson tapestry, showing powdered and paniered ladies and bowing cavaliers. The tapestry does not reach in either panel to the top of the frame. Above it is set a piece of thick plate glass through which one can watch unseen the comings and the goings of the dames and damsels.

MRS. GEORGE GOULD

has a Louis XVI. screen for her boudoir. The top of it is nearly straight and has no glass panels. The frame is unusually heavy work of that period and it has four rather small panels. The tapestry is exquisite, showing sunshiny designs of nymphs and shepherdesses dancing on smooth shaven green ward.

Modern tapestry screens are favorite ornaments in drawing-rooms and are often as interesting as fine paintings hung on the wall. The designs indeed are not infrequently by artists famous over half the world. Many of them come from Paris and people like Albert, like Houghton and Mme. Chennebiere who are known to all fan collectors, are beginning to turn their attention to screens. Tapestry painting is not essentially difficult, especially to those who understand water colors and there are coming to be women in nearly every large city who make a living teaching it to amateurs. It must of course be done on the canvas made for the purpose and with the especially prepared dyes that are fixed by steaming and thus rendered indelible. The fashionable New York girl who occasionally devotes her leisure to it will turn out a three-fold screen with a class ical figure for its middle panel and a low toned landscape or reeds and grass carried out in dull colors on either side. The result i often pleasing, and forms a more acceptabl addition to a bachelor apartment at Christma than innumerable cushions or calendars.

A young Japanese girl who has been study ing art in the city recently earned a prett penny toward her tuition fees by decorating lincrusta screen. Three of the panels th come for dadoes supplied her with material Each one was complete in itself and her de signs were fruit and flowering branches, bird and butterflies, slant-eyed ladies and bowin daimios, black-haired children and hideou old men treated with vari-colored bronzes i the realistic manner that has made famou the art of Japan. On the under side of eac leaf she placed a shelf wide enough to hold flower vase or cup of tea, and a widow c means saw it, loved it and bought it for he library.

Of course the

MOST BEAUTIFUL

and valuable embroidered screens are th needlework tapestries of the Associate Artists, notably those designed by Miss Dor Wheeler, whose mother, Mrs. Candace Wheeler, has done for modern art what th Gobelin manufactory did for the art of Wat teau and Boucher.

Miss Eastlake of Wilson Barrett's company, spends much of her leisure with the needle and a friend describes a screen not long sinc wrought by her as being of great beauty. I is to be placed in front of the fire and i mounted in white picked out with gold The foundation is cream white sil canvas and the design a vase containin chrysanthemums. The flowers are worke out in solid stitch in yellow-red shading int soft pale yellow. The leaves are in shades o pale yellowish olive, and the vase is cut fro gold satin and appliqued on the canvas b fore embroidering. Gold thread is used couch it down, and the light and shade a handled so cleverly in the elaboration as seem like a Japanese ceramic copied wit wonderful fidelity.

Mrs. William J. Florence has a knack t same way and some of her intimates ha seen and admired a piece of her handiwork the shape of a single-panelled sage gre satin fire screen; upon it masses of roses a embroidered ranging in color from crea white buds to glowing red Jacqueminot Every leaf and thorn is sketched freely, ju as it grew, and not only great handiness wi the needle, but skill in the management colors was required.

Miss Kate and Miss Lizzie Greatorex,

THE ARTIST SISTERS

once made a very decorative screen for th studio by applying the scrapings from palettes to fine burlaps. No design w tempted but the kaleidoscopic coloring very effective.

Somebody, perhaps it was Mrs. Frank Le lie, once showed me a fine screen of whit brocade, the figures of its intricate desig finely outlined with couchings of gold thread This was a three-fold screen mounted i white and gold and having tiny plate glas mirrors set in the frame at intervals.

Women whose fad is screens and who hav a number get variety by using rich colore brocades without embroidery, many stuff being quite handsome enough for such trea ment and indeed far more effective than th average needlework or painting of the averag amateur.

Bedroom and boudoir screens are the deligh of the dainty girl. Cretonne is a pretty mate rial, matching the curtains and draperies Matting is also pretty, especially when painte like one owned by a red-curled debutante wit dancing girls twined with garlands of flowers Another screen of matting in an artisti apartment is hung on a gilded frame painted sketchily with cupids chasing butter flies and finished with a silk scarf drapery across the top. Linen, sateen and satin sheet ings are other good screen materials, usuall treated in outline stitch in silk or line threads. Roses clambering on a trellis i pretty on fine gray linen. Bright Japanese o China silks make pretty three-fold screens run on rods and mounted on simple cherry frames.

Isabella Urquhart, the singer, is said to possess a unique screen of four leaves, every lea being a mirror.—[Copyright.]

ELECTION FRAUDS.

One Hundred Election Judges Must Answe to That Charge.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 23.—The Novembe term of the United States Circuit Court begin Monday and will grind out thousands of dollars of costs for such o the officials as work for fees. Shortl after the August election the Grand-jury returned a hundred or more bills of indictment against election judges in Shelby, Haywood and Fayette Counties. The majorit were charged with technical violations, i failing to make returns to both the Circuit an County Courts; but some are charged wit ballot box stuffing, and others wit intimidation of voters, etc. Out o the state of affairs upon which thes indictments are based, L. B. Eaton is contesting the seat of Congressman Phelan. Nearl every Democratic lawyer in the countie named has volunteered to defend the accuse of Democratic faith; but Republican judges, i the same boat for technical violations, com in on their defense. District Attorney Sam Hawkins will be assisted in the prosecution by Gen. W. W. Murray. The cases from Fayette County, where they are supposed to b most aggravated, will be called first on Monday.

SUFFOCATED.

A Large Number of Men Caught in a Burning Mine—Four Bodies Recovered.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 23.—St. Lawrence Mine, which is connected with the great Anaconda shaft, is on fire in the 500-foot level. A large number of men are under ground, and the blaze is communicating to the Anaconda by a strong draft. Four bodies have been recovered. It is feared that many miners have perished. The dead are: Con P. Murphy, Henry Paige, Terrance Kelleher and Sullivan Booth. The St. Lawrence and Anaconda shafts are belching fire and smoke.

OBITUARY.

James A. Ruthven, Song-Writer and Abolitionist, Passes Away—Other Deaths.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—James Alexander Ruthven, the noted chess-player, song-writer and abolition orator of war times, died from a complication of diseases yesterday, in the 68th year of his age.

Dead at 84.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SLATER, Mo., Nov. 23.—Peyton Linton, an old citizen of the county, aged 84 years, died at his late home, south of town, yesterday.

John M. Ward in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—John M. Ward, the Brotherhood President, reached Chicago to-night from Indianapolis. He received telegrams here announcing that Bierbauer of the Athletics had signed to play with the Brooklyn Brotherhood club, and that Cross had also signed. Ward and the local Brotherhood men held an informal meeting to-night at which Sutcliffe of Cleveland was present. Sutcliffe signed a Brotherhood contract. Ward will remain here until to-morrow night and then return to New York.

Heavy Damages.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 23.—Thomas W. Lowrey, a grain dealer, has brought suit against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. for damages to the amount of [illegible]. The complainant claims that the road has injured him to that extent by discrimination against him in rates: by failure and refusal to supply cars for his use, by failure to transport promptly for him, by [illegible] and by shortages on shipments.

"THUNDERER OF PARIS."

THE "JOURNAL DES DEBATS" AND ITS MANY UPS AND DOWNS.

A Newspaper Once Edited by Napoleon, and Always the Most Respectable and Dignified Journal in France—How It is Managed, and the Influence It Wields.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Nov. 10, 1889.

PEOPLE find it hard to believe that there can be anything very conservative in the peculiar city of Paris. It is especially hard to believe that there can be such a thing as a conservative newspaper whose editors do not indulge in the safe and inexpensive pastime of pointing small swords instead of pens at each other once in a while, do not run to sipping absinthe and talking loudly in very public places and do not in the main comport themselves as Paris journalists are ordinarily supposed to do. And yet all these things are to be found in one newspaper office in this merry city of Paris. There is one newspaper here that has not been touched by the tidal wave of enthusiasm over the French Exposition. There is one newspaper that wots little whether Boulanger stays on the Island of Jersey or—to use an Americanism with a French tinge—drops quietly into the consomme. This particular paper has had Napoleon Bonaparte act as its managing editor, and although all the evidence goes to show that he was a bad one, the men who manage the paper to-day are not willing to admit it and they are not at all inclined to put Boulanger anywhere in the class with the original man on horseback.

This paper is the Paris *Journal des Debats*. In some, in fact in many respects, it is the most peculiar newspaper in Europe. So far as I have been able to judge it has no counterpart. The London *Times* is the only paper that can claim anything like the same record, and in many respects the London *Times*

CANNOT COMPARE

with it, for the reason that the *Times* under John Delane and under its present management has as a rule represented an individual interest changing its policy to suit the ideas of that interest. The change in the policy of the *Times* has never been involuntary. None but financial interests ever forced a change of policy with the *Times*. The directors of the *Journal des Debats* have been obliged to change whether they liked it or not. However, there are points about the two papers that are very similar, and generally the *Journal des Debats* is known as the "Thunderer of Paris."

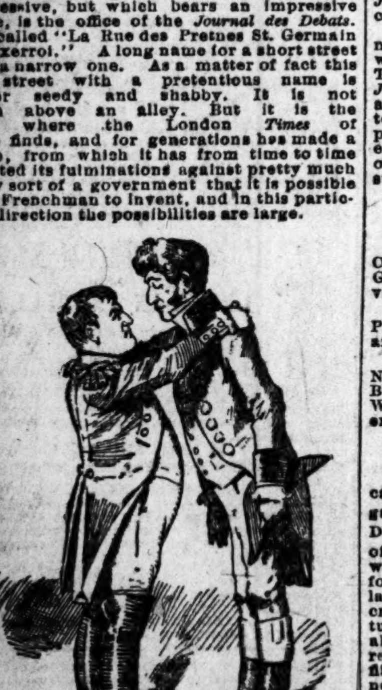
John J. Lemoinny, Editor of the Journal des Debats.

You might spend months in Paris without hearing of the *Journal des Debats* or any one who writes for it. You might hear of many men who are really contributors to the paper, but they do not talk about it. They are proud of it, but there is none of the air of Bohemia about this staid paper and the contributors do not meet over their wine to discuss the matters that appear in it. Charles Dickens could never have worked on such a paper, and Alphonse Daudet who likes to be called the "French Dickens" has no great love for it. However, the paper has very recently been celebrating a centennial for it was started in 1789 by a Deputy of Auvergne, whose name was Gaultier de Bianzet, who did not continue long in control of it. It passed through various hands to finally come into those of the brothers Bertni who formed the policy which with some variations it has since maintained.

Just off the Place de Louvre is the office of this peculiar newspaper. You would have

A HARD TASK TO FIND IT.

The guide books do not mention it. You don't see it in many of the "kiosks" where newspapers are sold. On the Place de Louvre there is an old church. It is about 900 years old now and it has a history such as few churches in France have. This is the church of St. Germaine l'Auxerrol, and it was out of the belfry of this same church that the signal for the St. Bartholomew massacre was sounded some centuries ago. We have heard many stories of that tragedy since it occurred and most of them have differed. But the old church with its belfry, not noisy in the sense that it was, still stands as a relic of former days. Behind it on a street which is not at all impressive, but which bears an impressive name, is the office of the *Journal des Debats*. It is called "La Rue des Pretnes St. Germain l'Auxerrol." A long name for a short street and a narrow one. As a matter of fact this old street with a pretentious name is rather seedy and shabby. It is not much above an alley. But it is the spot where the London *Times* of Paris finds, and for generations has made a home, from which it has from time to time directed its fulminations against pretty much every sort of a government that it is possible for a Frenchman to invent, and in this particular direction the possibilities are large.



Napoleon and Etienne.

The *Journal des Debats* was started in 1789, but only commenced to be a power in 1800 or thereabouts. This was at the time that the brothers Bertni owned it. They bought it for about $1,600 and ran it on business principles. In other words one of the brothers Bertni agreed with Bonaparte and the other did not.

BONAPARTE

was a business man himself, and he exiled the Bertni who did not agree with him. The other one held on and supported Napoleon and prospered. Strange to say the one whom Bonaparte exiled was sent to Elba, an island of which Napoleon himself had occasion to know something at another time.

It was a peculiar part that the *Journal des Debats* played during the time that the "Little Corporal" was on horseback. Among his other failings Napoleon had one which is shared by many other great men. He thought he knew all about editing a newspaper. And in a certain way he did. He had a certain grim humor about him which some editors still retain. He showed this on a couple of occasions, as instances: One day Bonaparte got dissatisfied with the name of the paper, and, to the dismay of the brothers Bertni, he changed it. When it next appeared it was as the *Journal de l'Empire*. That was a pretty good joke in its way, but it did not altogether satisfy Bonaparte, for one day he appropriated the whole business, without regards for the rights of the brothers Bertni. He placed it in the hands of eighteen shareholders, one of the chiefs of whom was M. de Remusat. And this gentleman had a pretty difficult position to fill if we may believe the statements of Mme. de Remusat, as edited by Senator Paul de Remusat, the present academician. M. de Remusat was censor of the drama as well as of the press at this time, and a nice time he had of it in satisfying the man on horseback.

Ernest Renan.

But Napoleon did not have things altogether his own way during the time that he was managing editor. The editor of the principal French newspaper in New York City tells a story of this period that on the whole reflects credit on the great Emperor. This was in 1813, when trouble was gathering

AROUND NAPOLEON.

Etienne was the editor of the *Journal des Debats*. At this time Banaparte was in what the Americans would call a state of mind. He was satisfied that Austria was trying to intrigue against him through his wife, Marie Louise, and one day he sent for Etienne and ordered a very ill-tempered editorial to be printed in the next issue of the *Journal l'Empire*. The editorial did not appear in that issue. The Emperor raged and ordered that editorial in the next day and made all sorts of threats as to what he would do if it was not published. But it was not published even then. Nor did it appear the next day. Then Napoleon lost the little temper he had control of.

"Bring Etienne to me dead or alive," he ordered; and the editor was brought before the Emperor. He was alive. The editor did not speak when brought into the presence of Napoleon, nor did he show any sign of fear. He simply awaited developments. Napoleon paced the floor in his quick, energetic manner peculiar to him when angry, and those in the chamber looked for a violent outbreak. They were disappointed, for after several circuits of the room the Emperor darted toward Etienne and seizing him by the shoulders in the roughest sort of a way exclaimed:

"I thank you."

Then he left the chamber. It was his way of admitting that the editorial was unwise and that the editor was right in not printing it. It was hard for the Emperor to admit that he was wrong and he did not make the admission gracefully. But he made it.

AFTER THE FALL

of Napoleon the *Journal de l'Empire* became the *Journal des Debats* again, and has since held the same name. With the departure of Napoleon the anti-Napoleon, Bertni, came back and the other brother took a back seat, so to speak. The paper welcomed back the exiled princes, and in a dignified sort of way danced on the remains of the "Little Corporal."

It has been conducted in much the same manner ever since. It has always maintained a dual character and has managed to carry water on both shoulders very successfully for the last century. Yet the old paper is not anything like what it was in the matter of circulation or profits. Before the fall of Napoleon it had, as has already been stated, a circulation of more than 23,000 copies daily and its annual profit of 200,000 francs, not a bad profit in those days. After the brothers Bertni came back it was never so popular. It has now a circulation of about seven thousand, but what it has lost in circulation it has gained in dignity. There is no other newspaper in France that can boast of a staff made up mainly of members of the Royal Academy. Thackeray in one of his letters from Paris describes a meeting with Jules Janin, who at that time was a leading writer and critic on the *Journal des Debats* and who was also its editor for a time. He was charmed with Janin, who could neither talk nor understand the English language—as spoken, but who translated "Clarissa Harlowe" for the benefit of the French people. He was also struck by the peculiar character of the paper. There is a great galaxy of great names identified with the old journal.

AMONG ITS CONTRIBUTORS

have been Benjamin Constant, Chateaubriand, Jules Simon, Lamartine, Girardin. George Sand, Balzac and a band of others who assisted in giving the *Journal des Debats* its reputation.

Some days you may see in the dark alley in which the old journal has its offices a sturdily built man with a strong face smoothly shaven and with all the outward appearances of a man of intellect. This is none other than Ernest Renan, whose "Life of Christ," "History of the Jews" and various other works have created so many sensations, not only in France, but in all Europe. He is a distinguished member of the staff of the *Journal des Debats*. And he, like most of his colleagues, is a member of the Academy.

The *Journal des Debats* is a paper that is eminently respectable in every respect. Its writers always write in full dress so to speak. They would be shocked did any one call the *Journal des Debats* a newspaper. To them it is a respectable organ of exalted opinions written by exalted men. On the whole it is a very peculiar journal, and one that no one would expect to find in this city. However, it is one of the institutions of France and is likely to stand for some time yet.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

M. V. Brady, Providence; J. J. Arberry, Cincinnati; H. Wallenstein, Wichita; J. C. Gravitt, New York, and H. C. Chapman, Denver, are at the Lindell.

H. H. Bell, Chicago; Thos. F. Duchens, Philadelphia; W. S. Cloyett, Lexington, Mo., and R. Krouse, New York, are at the Laclede.

S. C. Reynolds, Toledo, O.; O. L. Woerner, New York, H. B. Bigelow, Cincinnati; F. L. Beck, New York; E. B. Perry, Boston, and W. A. Severson, Milwaukee, are at the Southern.

Justifying Their Action.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 23.—A Republican caucus was held to-night at which the organization of the House separately from the Democrats was justified under the clause of the new Constitution which, it was stated, provides that the returns for all State officers, including Legislators, shall be canvassed by the same board created by the enabling act to canvass returns of the vote on the constitution. It was also agreed that the settlement of the dispute rests wholly with the members of the conflicting branches—that the Governor cannot determine the rights of members. It was stated that though the Governor had the right to designate the place of meeting, he had no right to personally control the place designated, keeping it locked and guarded against some, while others were admitted. The action justified the Republicans in meeting elsewhere. As the Senate contains an equal number of Democrats and Republicans, and the right of the Lieutenant-Governor to preside could not be questioned, the Democrats could prevent the organization only by absenting themselves.

Successfully Lighted.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MCKINNEY, Tex., Nov. 23.—The electric light plant of this city is being tested to-night and works successfully. McKinney is a town about 40 years old, but its first street lights are the electric ones lighted for the first time to-night.

LEW AH DAN'S WOOING.

HE TRIED TO WIN A BRIDE WITH A COFFEE SACK FULL OF PRESENTS.

A Love-Smitten "Washee" Lays Siege to the Heart of a Pretty New York Girl—A Comical Visit—He Wanted to Kill Chickens in the Parlors—A Real Chapter of New York Life.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

[Copyright.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

WHAT arts and wiles does the Chinaman use in order to persuade a white girl to marry him?

This is a question often asked in New York, where there are several Mongolians with Caucasian wives. Some of the latter are handsome, too, which makes the matter all the more mysterious.

Quite lately I learned of a little romance in real life which throws some light upon this subject. The incidents stated are strictly true.

Lew Ah Dan is a Chinese laundryman and the owner of several wash-houses on one of the West Side avenues in this city. He had among his patrons a young and remarkably pretty girl of Irish descent. She was dashing and always had a smile for Dan when she dropped into the laundry to see about the family linen; for she wasn't a servant, but the daughter of a well-to-do citizen who lived in a very comfortable way on Sixty-fifth street. When the sprightly auburn-haired miss (she was about eighteen) would trip into Dan's place, her brilliant blue eyes and generally fashionable appearance would fairly take his breath away. But he didn't blame himself for being smitten by such an angel; for he wisely concluded that the heart of any man—let alone an almond-eyed Celestial—could not be proof against such charms.

One Saturday afternoon a few weeks ago

MISS SARAH

(so Dan learned she was called) came to the laundry and Dan waited upon her himself. But before he gave her the parcel of linen he went into another room and brought out a neatly done up package.

"My givee yo' lychee China nuts, heap fine flute," said Ah Dan to the astonished girl.

His "Velly Beauty Salah."

"Thank you very much," she gasped, not knowing exactly what they were. She took them home and found them very good eating fruit.

The next time Sarah came to the laundry she praised Dan's elegant present.

"You likee him?"

"Yes, very much; they are nice," replied Sarah, innocently, with a sweet smile.

Without a word, Ah Dan hastily went back into his room and brought out another pound of nuts; also a smaller package.

"My givee you mole, and this China hankerchee," said Ah Dan, pleasantly.

The young lady again thanked him. In the smaller package was a red silk handkerchief imported from China, and within its folds the astonished girl found this note, written in a nice hand:

"My Velly Beauty, young lady:

"My heap lovee yo.' Fust tim my lookee yo,' my allee same lovee. Jush nowe my no see yo,' all same claze. Shipos yo' no kare fo' my, yo' kom my talkee yo' some ting. Will yo' pleese? "My nam, LEW AH DAN.

Wah Sing, no belong my name."

To say that she was surprised is but a mild expression. For a long while she couldn't stop laughing. At length she carefully folded the note and put it into her pocket, intending to show it to her friends as

A LITERARY CURIOSITY

from Asia.

She had by this time become acquainted with Ah Dan in a business way. She knew he was very friendly toward his customers, and she took the note as a joke rather than anything serious; so she continued to take her washing there and laughed with Ah Dan about his funny billet doux. Among other things she said playfully that she loved him too.

That simple statement settled Lew Ah Dan permanently; at least so long as he remains in New York.

Ah Dan Brings "Salah" a Present.

Next day, bright and early, Ah Dan went down town and invested $10 in a Bowery store suit, $1.25 for a black derby hat and another dollar for a pair of patent leather shoes to take the place of his old white-soled footgear. He bought also some Chinese togs, so that he could make love "allee samee Melican man of Hallem," and he also bought himself a cheap gold-headed cane. He discovered that he had forgotten all about shirts and collars, but he was equal to the emergency. There were lots of shirts and collars in the laundry belonging to dilatory customers. He selected an outfit of the best and donned them rapturously. His new clothes fitted him about as nicely as a Connecticut scarecrow fits its pole in a watermelon patch—except the derby, which refused to hold the big coil of glossy queue. He concluded to wear the hat anyway.

HIS CHINESE FRIENDS

didn't know him when he went down again to buy some more Lychee nuts and other nice things with which to urge his love-making. He bought ten pounds of Lychee nuts, $2.50; three silk handkerchiefs, $1.75; one pound of oolong tea, 45 cents; one small jar of preserved ginger, 50 cents; one pound of pickeled onions, 10 cents; one bushel of winter apples, 30 cents, one fat live chicken, 65 cents, and two ducks (also live) $1.50.

He put them all in a big coffee bag and throwing it over his shoulder he hailed a Third avenue surface car and went up to Harlem.

At the corner of Fifty-sixth street, Ah Dan got off and toted his load westward, where he soon reached a handsome brown stone residence. After much difficulty he and his bundle landed upon the stoop. Carefully adjusting his brand new clothes and hat, Mr. Ah Dan gently pulled the bell. A maid servant answered the summons.

"Ish Miss Salah inside?" politely queried the young Chinamen, at the same time trying to pull his big coffee bag into the vestibule. The comically dressed visitor with his small derby, dangling almost in mid-air on top of his queue, his big gold-headed cane in one hand, while the other was tugging at the sack, made the girl laugh outright.

"What are you going to do with that big bundle of wash in here, John?" she asked.

"Him no washee," replied the offended Chinaman indignantly. "My wontchee Miss Salah."

Just then Miss Sarah and her mother appeared on the scene.

Lew Ah Dan smiled blandly on the pair, and at the same time gave another hard

TUG AT THE BAG.

"How do, Miss Salah? My kom see yo' jush now. My bling plesant fo' yo', too."

Miss Sarah looked at the Chinaman and then at the bag as if she had not quite understood what the fellow had said. She could hardly believe her eyes when the caller explained that he was the same Lew Ah Dan that washed for her family and whom she had seen only yesterday. The sudden change of garments had completely deceived her. To use her own words: "He looked so comical and funny in American clothes, especially with that stunner of a cane in his dried-up little hand, I could not for the world recognize him as my old washee."

But that bag of presents! The young lady and her mother laughed so much at sight of it that tears came into their eyes.

Dan first drew out a bushel of green apples, then ten pounds of Lychee nuts, the jars of ginger, the apricots and the pickled onions.

The servant could not control her anger any longer.

"What are you going to do here?" she said. "Set up housekeeping?"

"Ah, no. My have got housesee. My bling pleasant fo' Miss Salah."

"Oh, for Miss Sarah to go housekeeping!"

About this time the two ladies had recovered themselves somewhat. Just then Ah Dan fished out a big live chicken. Then followed a terrible cackling noise from the bottom of the bag.

"What on earth are you going to do with all these things, Ah Dan?" Sarah cried. "We are not married yet, to need such stuff."

"HEAP GOOD, EAT 'EM,

Miss Salah; by an bym bye my sendee moh, heap moh! My hab got plenty money; don't mind bit."

"More! More what?" gasped the frightened girl and her mother in chorus.

"Moh plesant—Chistmas soon!"

Miss Sarah trembled at the mere thought of it. She and her folks were good Christians and well-to-do people. Knowing that the heathen's intention was a good one they did not wish to hurt his feelings by refusing to receive him and his presents, so they let him leave his goods there, except the live ducks and chicken. They told him they were afraid to have them in the house and the "servant girl didn't dare to kill them."

Then Ah Dan wanted to kill them right then and there in the elegant parlors, so that he could leave them. He was finally persuaded not to do so, and he reluctantly put them back into his bag.

After eyeing the young lady lovingly Mr. Lew Ah Dan trotted slowly out of the house and back to his car. He didn't quite understand why the folks had laughed so heartily. Thinking something was wrong with his brand new toggery, he came home and asked his partners what was the matter with his clothes. They looked him over carefully and told him they thought nothing was the matter except with his derby, which didn't look as comfortable on his head as they had seen other hats look. Furthermore, they thought his queue was the real cause of all his tribulations.

Ah Dan had his queue cut off that very night, and the derby immediately made a tumble clean down over his ears.

AH DAN

now thought he was a thorough American, and that his "one beauty young lady Salah" couldn't help loving him. The living or inner rooms of his laundry were now completed, and the walls covered with pictures of "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "The Rock of Ages" and kindred high-colored chromos, which Ah Dan thought would remind his "beauty Salah" of the future luxurious and happy home he could give her. He hired an extra man to do his work so that he might have all his time for his "Salah," and he kept himself dressed in style every day waiting for her to come. But that day never came. "Salah" had, for some reason unknown to him, stopped coming to the laundry since that memorable afternoon when Ah Dan kindly offered to dress up two live chickens and a rooster in her mother's parlors.

He Sacrificed His Queue.

Somehow Dan began to realize that it was the unlucky present that did the business. So, after spending another restless night, he thought he would go up to the residence of the young lady and find out just exactly how his love affair stood. After ringing the bell for half an hour or so, in a soaking rain, he gave up and came back, thinking they were not at home. They were, but Miss Sarah thought probably more live roosters and cackling ducks were coming, and she told the servant girl to bolt the doors.

Lew Ah Dan next day went down to Chinatown and spent nearly all his ready cash, consulting with the leading Chinese astrologists in town, to find out just what the matter was with his "Beauty Salah." Their opinions were so conflicting that he decided on a bold step and wrote her a nice letter. Here it is:

"MY ONE BEAUTY YOUNG LADY SALAH—Wash matter jush now, yo' no mo' come my londay? My waitee, waitee, waitee, long time waitee; heap sick jush now. Oh, my beauty, Salah! My heap sabby jush now. Yo' heap lovee me, that's all. Yo' no care fo' my heap pleasant, befo' my sendee pleasant, yo' come plenty time. Jush now, yo' heap sabby, yo' no likee pleasant. Sure my no mo' sendee pleasaut. My no talkee lie. Wish Salah come see me or light me one piece lettee. LEW AH DAN."

He is waiting for the letter yet.

WONG CLUN FOO.

THE KEROSENE LAMP.

It Costs An Italian Banana Vender $400, the Savings of Years.

Leo Lelamegi lost the savings of years in a fire last night. He is an Italian banana vender, lives at 615 Franklin avenue and peddles bananas on Broadway. He has been in St. Louis for a number of years and by great economy succeeded in saving about $400. This he converted into bills and stored away in a dilapidated trunk in his quarters.

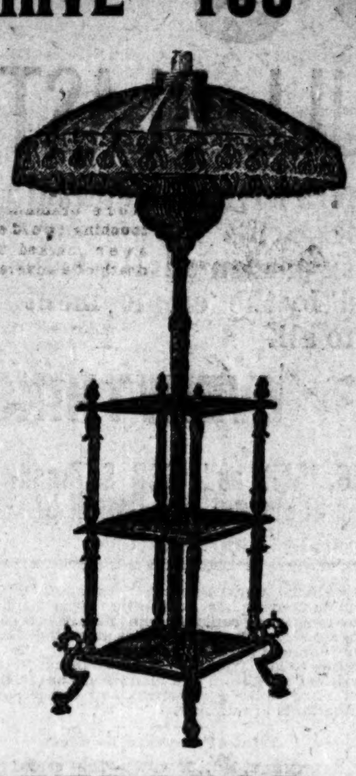
About 11 o'clock last evening he accidentally dropped a kerosene lamp on the trunk. The place was fired and Lelamegi fled. When the department arrived the trunk and its valuable contents was but a mass of charred ashes. The building was damaged to the amount of $50 by the blaze.

Favoring Commercial Union.

KINGSTON, Canada, Nov. 23.—Mr. Erastus Wiman of New York to-night addressed a large audience on the subject of commercial union with the United States. Mr. Wiman forcibly set forth his well-known arguments in favor of closer trade relations between Canada and the United States, and his remarks were cordially received.

The First on Record.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Policeman Wm. J. Mullen suicided to-night by shooting himself through the head. This is said to be the first case on record of a policeman committing suicide.



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Louisiana Marshes to Be Reclaimed and Put Under Cultivation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LAKE CHARLES, La., Nov. 23.—Mr. J. B. Watkins, who has made quite an extended tour in Europe within the last three months, has returned home. Mr. Watkins made a hasty trip to Wales, Germany, France and Holland. His prime object in going to Holland was to investigate the drainage system in that country. Mr. Watkins was gratified with the system and is now of the opinion that the best thing that can be done for the marsh lands of Southwestern Louisiana is to import the best classes of Hollanders to Louisiana and give them charge of these lands. They were found to be a thrifty, industrious and moral people as a rule. Mr. Watkins will induce many of them to come here soon. Mr. Watkins is the largest individual owner of sea marsh lands in Louisiana. In answer to the question as to what were the prospects for the Kansas City, Watkins & Gulf Railroad he answered that everything was doing well. He will take a trip North next week, and return in about three weeks. Soon after that track-laying will begin, and trains will commence running in February next. Nearly twenty-eight miles of the road are now graded. There are but thirty-five miles of this end of the line established. When the remaining seven miles are graded, the work will cease until one of the three routes is adopted. When the work will be pushed through without further interruption. One route is surveyed to Alexandria, another to Natchitoches, and still another to Shreveport. Mr. Watkins says that section of the country that makes it most to the interest of the company will be sure to get the road. Just which route will be adopted he is not sure himself, but that much is settled, that the parishes that want the road and will do best for it in the way of taxation will be the fortunate ones.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

A Beastly Trio—Wants $10,000 Damages—A Fickle Bride.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Belle McCoy, Sam Chaplin, barber of this city, and S. C. Wilson of Lincoln, were bound over to the District Court yesterday on a charge of abducting Sadie and Rose Runyon, minor children, for immoral purposes. Evidence developed that Mrs. McCoy concealed the eldest girl in a barn, and disguising the child in her own hat and shawl, sent her to the depot, where Chaplin bought a ticket for Lincoln. At Lincoln the girl was met by Wilson, who took her to his house and put her in a room with a man. Several prominent young men of the city are mixed up in the case, and as the youngest girl is under age of consent, all will be prosecuted. Both girls were taken to the Reform School to-day on complaint of their parents.

Henry G. Watson of Pawnee City has commenced suit for $10,000 damages against Sheriff John Wilson for false imprisonment. Wilson was arrested in Lincoln Wednesday by Wilman on suspicion of being Zimmerman, wanted here for forgery. Wilson claims Wilman placed him in jail and gave him no opportunity to prove his identity, although able to do so. When brought to this city it was shown that he was not the man wanted, and he immediately brought suit.

Wesley Ittner and Mary Thatcher were married in this city about a month ago. After the ceremony the bride and groom, in wedding costume, visited McElpaney's photograph galley and had their pictures taken. About a week after, Mrs. Ittner called and took the pictures away, and boarding a Missouri Pacific train went to Omaha. Ittner has had no word from her since until yesterday, when a letter came saying she was in Omaha, and he must not expect to see her until he owned a farm. Ittner takes the matter very philosophically, and says he will own a farm in the spring.

The Guilty Man Must Suffer.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 23.—There was a private meeting to-day of attorneys for the prosecution of R. G. Wood, now in jail charged with libel against ten Congressmen and ex-Congressmen in inventing and causing the publication of the celebrated ballot-box forgery. The attorneys present were: H. R. Probasco and Channing Richards, representing Senator Sherman and Congressman Butterworth; Isaac M. Jordon and Judson Harmon, representing Hon. James E. Campbell, who was himself present, as also were Hon. James E. Neal, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and the Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck of this city. What they did has not been developed, except to state that it was a regular indignation meeting against the forger, whoever he may be, and a confirmation of the purpose to punish him.

Making Business for Fees.

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 23.—In the United States Court to-day Judge Paul said he suspected from the large number of trivial cases coming before his court that some of the United States Commissioners were hatching up these cases for the fees they got. He said he would investigate the matter thoroughly in order to satisfy himself, and if he discovered that such things had been done, he would see that there was a reform of such abuses of authority.

McKellops—Bowman.

Yesterday evening Mr. McKellops, the 22-year-old son of Dr. H. J. McKellops of 2620 Washington avenue, appeared at the Recorder's office with Miss Birdie Bowman, daughter of Dr. Geo. A. Bowman, and secured a marriage license. This news will be a surprise to the many friends of both parties, who had no knowledge of the approaching ceremony.

Train's Picnics.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—George Francis Train proposes not to remain inactive pending his suit for $200,000 damages against Suffolk County, and will appear, beginning Monday next, in a local dime museum. He is advertised to hold his Madison Square, Cherry Hill and Central Park picnics with the children.

BIT OFF AN EAR.

An Iowa Legislator Badly Disfigured in a Fight.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DES MOINES, Io., Nov. 23.—A sharp fight occurred yesterday at a public saloon on the Deardorff farm, northeast of Panora, between Ira R. Shipley, Representative-elect from Guthrie County, and M. S. Edwards, a bourbon farmer, and now Shipley will take only one ear with him to the Legislature. The difficulty arose over some statement made in a Democratic paper by Edwards during the recent campaign. Edwards called Shipley a liar. Shipley struck at Edwards, but did not hit him. The combatants finally clinched, and in falling Shipley fell on top. Edwards has a good set of teeth and he put them to work. He bit off one of Mr. Shipley's ears and also left cruel marks of his teeth on one cheek and one thumb. The men were finally separated. Sensible people attach no political importance to this episode, but First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson's newspaper makes it the subject of a leading editorial this morning in which it says:

"If the reports are true of the attack on Ira R. Shipley by a rebel bushwhacker, the guerilla and copperhead are once more rampant in Iowa. The old and war spirit, flushed with the little success achieved in the election of Boies by a small plurality, which they construe as prophetic of the return of the saloon, is warming up the old vipers to their old devilish deed of daring. Iowa is not Missouri and the people of this State will not permit the bulldozing of their citizens, merely because they are Republicans, for the home and against all things Democratic and devilish. The overbearing spirit of Democracy has thus early shown the people what might be expected all over the State if the Bourbons were to gain full political control, with the saloons re-established as recruiting stations."

REDUCED TO RUINS.

Big Dry Goods House Destroyed by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 23.—The four-story house of the dry goods firm of Sharpless Bros., on Janes street, above Eighth, was wholly destroyed by fire to-night. It was used for the storing of surplus stock and it is said that there were over $100,000 worth of goods stored in the building. The fire was right in the center of the dry goods district and at one time it was feared that the fire would spread to other large establishments, but the firemen by hard work succeeded in confining the flames to the structure. When the walls of the burning building fell they forced in the rear wall of No. 26 South Eighth street occupied by J. H. Maxwell, dealer in stationery and fancy goods. Mr. Maxwell and two employes had just left the store and their escape from death or serious injury was very narrow. A number of the firemen were overcome by the smoke. The storehouse of Geo. Kelly & Co., furniture and dry goods, adjoining Sharpless Bros., was partly burned. The losses are: Sharpless Bros., stock, $100,000, building, $25,000; Geo. Kelly & Co., stock and building, $25,000, Geo. C. Newman, picture dealer, damaged by water, $2,000; John C. Hutchins, jewelry, 28 South Eighth street, and several others sustained slight damage from water. A member of the firm of Sharpless Bros. said to-night that their loss on stock would not exceed $10,000, most of their valuable goods having been recently removed.

ABOUT TOWN.

PROF. H. M. WHELPLEY addressed the Missouri Medical College Philolethic Society on the subject of "Microscopy" last evening.

THE first annual ball of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders International Union No. 35 will be given on Wednesday evening, December 11, at St. Patrick's School Hall.

LEWIS H. LEVENS of Booneville, Mo., was in the city yesterday. Mr. Levens is a prominent Republican of the Sixth District, and is a candidate for bank examiner. He is well indorsed and has a very good chance of obtaining the appointment.

THE police of the Third District report Mrs. Mary Reddington and her five children, living at 2907 Gratiot street, as being destitute and worthy of assistance. The oldest boy, a lad of 14 years, has been sick for some time, and the main support of the family has been thus cut off.

An Army Corps Corrupted.

VIENNA, Nov. 23.—The discovery that the Seventh Hungarian Army Corps has been flooded with Socialist pamphlets has led the military authorities to adopt severe measures for the prevention of similar occurences in the future and the arrest of any person found with such literature in his possession.

A Clear [illegible]

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The county Democracy and Republicans have concluded to make no nomination for congress in the Sixth district. This gives [illegible]man Turner a clear field.

Society Shocked.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 23.—Hoboken society is excited over the report that Charles F. Mattage, a millionaire merchant, a fortnight ago was secretly married to Miss Etta Weaver, an actress with the "Shenandoah" Co. The fact did not become known until to-night.

Kossuth's Citizenship Defended.

PESTH, Nov. 23.—Herr Von Tisza announced in Parliament yesterday, on the authority of the Emperor, that in view of the fact that Louis Kossuth possessed the freedom of a number of cities in Hungary, he could not be deprived of his citizenship.

THE WEATHER.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

The following observations were taken at 7:5[illegible] p. m., local time, 8 p. m., 75th meridian time, at all stations.

SIGNAL OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 23, 1889.

STATIONS.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer at 7 a. m.	Wind, direction.	Rainfall in 24 h'rs, inches	State of Weather.
Santa Fe, N. M.	30.02	44	NE	....	Cloudless
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.16	44	W	....	Cloudless
Washington City	30.28	42	NW	....	Cloudless
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30.22	40	S	....	Cloudless
Wichita, Kan.	29.88	56	N	....	Cloudless
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.16	66	SE	....	Cloudless
New Orleans, La	30.24	62	SE	....	Cloudless
Shreveport, La	30.08	68	S	....	Cloudless
Fort Smith, Ark	29.98	66	S	....	Cloudless
Little Rock, Ark.	30.02	66	S	....	Cloudless
Galveston, Tex	30.14	68	SE	....	Cloudless
San Antonio, Tex	30.06	70	SE	....	Cloudy.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	30.28	56	S	....	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	30.10	62	S	....	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn	30.16	58	SE	....	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky	30.10	50	SE	....	Cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind	30.04	46	SE	....	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	30.14	46	SE	....	Cloudy.
Concordia, Kan.	30.04	44	N	....	Cloudy.
Pittsburg, Pa	30.20	38	SE	T.	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.10	38	W	T.	Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.04	40	W	.10	Rain.
Cleveland, O.	30.14	40	S	....	Cloudless
Toledo, O.	30.12	38	SE	....	Cloudless
S'lt de Ste M'rie, Mch	29.98	32	SW	.04	Cloudy.
Manistee, Mich	30.00	32	SE	....	Cloudy.
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.00	34	SE	....	Cloudy.
Marquette Mich.	29.92	30	SE	....	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	29.94	46	SE	....	Cloudless
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.94	42	S	....	Cloudy
Duluth, Minn	29.88	26	SW	.02	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.96	34	SE	....	Cloudy.
La Crosse, Wis.	29.90	38	SE	....	Cloudy.
Davenport, Io	29.82	48	E	....	Cloudy.
Des Moines, Io.	29.82	50	NW	....	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Io	29.88	42	SE	....	Cloudless
Keokuk, Io.	29.86	52	SE	....	Cloudless
Cairo, Ill	30.04	64	S	....	Cloudless
Springfield, Ill.	29.88	52	S	....	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	29.90	60	SW	....	Cloudless
Springfield, Mo	29.90	64	S	....	Cloudless
Kansas City, Mo.	29.90	60	NW	....	Cloudless
Omaha, Neb	29.98	40	NW	....	Cloudy.
Huron, Dak	30.06	24	N	....	Ptly Cldy
Sioux City, Dak	30.04	34	N	T.	Ptly Cldy
Moorhead, Minn.	30.08	16	N	.04	Snow.
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.10	12	N	.04	Cloudless
Bismarck, Dak.	30.18	8	N	T.	Cloudless
Fort Buford, Dak.	30.22	6	NW	.08	Cloudless
Fort Custer, Mont.	30.12	28	SE	....	Cloudless
Helena, Mont	30.08	24	NW	....	Cloudy.
Rapid City, Dak.	30.10	28	NE	....	Cloudless
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.02	34	NW	T.	Cloudy.
North Platte, Neb.	30.14	40	NW	....	Cloudy.
Denver, Colo.	30.04	36	S	T.	Cloudless
Pueblo, Colo.	30.02	44	N	....	Cloudless
Dodge City, Kan.	29.96	52	N	....	Cloudy.
Fort Sill, I. T.	29.92	64	S	....	Cloudy.
Abilene, Tex.	29.94	66	S	....	Cloudy.
El Paso, Tex	29.98	70	NW	....	Cloudy.
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.08	40	NE	.04	Cloudy.
Montrose, Colo.	29.84	50	E	....	Ptly Cldy

NOTE.—T. indicates trace of precipitation; — indicates below zero.

Local Weather Report.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 23, 1889.

LOCAL TIME.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Dew-point.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather
8:00 a. m.	30.13	39.0	32	SE	12	Clear.
1:59 p. m.	......	......	....	......	......	......
8:00 p. m.	29.90	61.0	44	SW	14	Clear.
Means	30.02	50.0	38	......	......	......

Maximum temperature for day, 62.5.
Minimum temperature for day, 37.9.
River, 5.0.

W. H. HAMMON,
Observer in Charge.

Mortality in Great Cities.

From the New York Telegram.

The following shows the annual mortality per 1,000 in leading cities of the world, according to the latest official statistics:

Alexandria	34.49	Havana	33.08
Brooklyn	24.16	London	21.92
Boston	25.50	Liverpool	21.75
Buffalo	21.42	Lisbon	35.61
Baltimore	19.16	Montreal	27.00
Berlin	24.62	Melbourne	18.83
Belfast	33.88	New York	27.30
Bombay	25.16	Naples	27.28
Buenos Ayres	20.96	New Orleans	28.75
Cairo	41.57	Paris	27.62
Calcutta	31.86	Philadelphia	16.81
Cincinnati	18.53	Pittsburg	17.00
Cleveland	22.70	Rio Janeiro	32.24
Chicago	18.63	St. Petersburg	30.64
Dublin	28.84	St. Louis	20.65
Detroit	18.16	Sydney	19.52
Edinburgh	20.92	San Francisco	13.73
Glasgow	26.08	Vienna	27.29
Hamburg	37.79	Washington	16.20

A Woman's Memory.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

You never can tell what will fix itself in a woman's memory, but most of the time she remembers only what she wears. I called at the house the other evening where several ladies happened to be calling, too, and the conversation turned on opera. Somebody said something about Mme. Albani. "I'm so sorry," said one lady, "I did not hear Albani sing." "Yes, you did," said another. "No, I couldn't go, and I was quite broken-hearted." "Indeed you did hear her, because I was there the same night and I saw you sitting in the dress circle and you had on that pretty little hat with pink feather—" "Oh! —so I did. I remember now. Certainly I heard Albani."

Aged Men in India Jails.

The number of aged men among the prisoners in the jails of India is said to be very large, and the explanation is this: It is a common practice when a theft is brought home to a man by the police for him to get an old father or uncle to take the blame on himself, or he puts up a young brother to do so. Before the court they make full and circumstantial confession. They are convicted and the real thieves get off. It is done to benefit the family. A sturdy young man is able to do more for the family support by honest labor or by thieving than an old man or a boy.

Quill Toothpicks.

Quill toothpicks come from France. The largest factory in the world is near [illegible] where there is an annu[illegible] product of [illegible] quill pens, but when t[illegible] out of use it was converted [illegible] toothpicks.

FREUND'S
HALF-PRICE SALE IN FULL BLAST!

We have been too busy to advertise. Never before have such elegant Overcoats and Suits for Men and Boys, Boots and Shoes, Gents' Furnishings and Hats and Caps been offered in this city. We ask pardon of all whom it was impossible to wait upon during the week and by the employment of more salesmen we are now enabled to do justice to all.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF EVERYTHING.

FREUND'S- 1556, 1558 and 1560 S. Broadway, Southeast Cor. Carroll St.

☛ Open Until 9 p. m. Our Clothing Department on second floor supplied with electric light.

Brandt's

SPRING-HEEL BOOTS
FOR LADIES.
The Only Completely Graded Stock of Ladies'
Spring-Heel Button Boots.

Ladies' Spring-Heel Dongola Button Boots	$2.00
Ladies' Spring-Heel Pebble Goat Button Boots	2.00
Ladies' Spring-Heel Imperial Kid Button Boots	2.50
Ladies' Spring-Heel Imperial Kid Button Boots, with patent leather tip	2.75
Ladies' Spring-Heel Tampico Oil Goat Button Boots	2.50
Ladies' Spring-Heel Straight Grain Goat Button Boots, with patent leather tip or plain	$2.75 and $3.00

☛ Same goods as above, in MISSES' and CHILDREN'S sizes, proportionately less. Widths from AA to E.

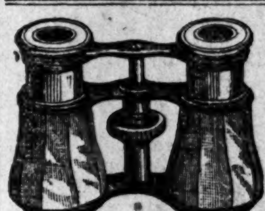
J. G. BRANDT,
S. W. Cor. Broadway and Lucas Av.
Open every Saturday until 10:30 in the evening. Catalogue mailed free.

☛ I sell more Clothing at retail than any other Dealer in the World.
J. L. HUDSON.

Overcoats OVER Thrown

Any Overcoat in Our Stock Goes Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for
☛ FIFTEEN DOLLARS. ☚
On These Three Days Only All
$20, $22, $25, $28 and $30 Overcoats Go for
☛ FIFTEEN DOLLARS. ☚
Not a garment reserved. All must go. You have your choice absolutely of any Overcoat in our Stock for $15. Don't miss it.
☛ Cash only catches the bargains. No goods charged or sent on approva

Hudson, Clothier, 213 and 215 N. BROADWAY



A.P. ERKER & BRO
OPTICIANS,
617 Olive Street, 2 Doors West of Barr's
Pearl Opera Glasses from $4.00 upwards.
Black Morocco Opera Glasses from $2.50 upw
Gold Spectacles from $5.00 upwards.
Steel Spectacles from $1.00 upwards.

PERMANENTLY CURED BY A NEW METHOD
CATARRH

By permission I refer to the following well-known persons in St. Louis, who have tried my treatment and recommend it:

W. H. Hill, Mgr. N. Y. Life Ins. Co., Odd Fellows Bldg.
Robt. L. Henry, Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co.
V. O. Saunders, Janis, Saunders & Co.
H. C. Townsend, Gen'l Pasgr. Agent Mo. Pacific Ry.
L. J. Peck, Goddard, Peck & Co.
W. S. Simpson, Christopher & Simpson, Arch. Iron Works.
Chas. Steinberg, 420 N. Broadway.
R. R. Stinde, Real Estate, 908 Chestnut street.
Geo. S. Tyler, Gen. Agt. Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R.R.
T. C. Hamilton, with B. Nugent & Bro.

Examination and Consultation Free.

The treatment is mild and agreeable, and based upon scientific principles. Catarrhal diseases are dependent upon some taint in the organism, and it is by eradicating it that I CURE CATARRH. Patients at a distance are treated as successfully as those who visit the office. Send address or call for valuable treatise on catarrh, with carefully prepared symptom blank, and testimonials and references.

2818 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. DR. T. S. GREENE.

FOR RENT.

Second Floor Delicatessen Building,
718 OLIVE STREET.

CITY NEWS.

Holiday Prices.

In Crawford's Tailoring Department, where a man will find the largest and best stock of woolens in the city, where cut, make and fit are guaranteed faultless and where prices are 25 per cent less than in any other merchant tailoring establishment. See them. English cheviot suits, made to order for $18.50, $20 and $25. Imported tweeds and other suitings to order for $25, $30 and $35. Overcoats of imported goods for $20, $25, $30 and $35.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
Corner of 9th & Olive streets. Set of teeth, $8.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

A WORLD OF WOE.

Such the Rev. Mr. Boggis Finds It and Seeks Redress in the Courts.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLARINDA, Io., Nov. 23.—A case on trial here before Judge Macey which is eliciting great interest owing to the prominence of the parties is that of Rev. Boggis vs. Thomas Read. Mr. Boggis was in 1887 pastor of the Congregational Church at the town of Shenandoah, this county. Mr. Read is a prominent banker of that place and was an active member of Rev. Mr. Boggis' Church. Mr. B. was young and unmarried and a society favorite. Matters not apparently going satisfactorily to all concerned, the minister concluded to seek new fields of labor and engaged to a congregation at Akron, Wis. Mr. Read pursued the Reverend by letters to his parishioners to the effect that his character was not up to the standard. The pastor was displaced from this charge on the strength of the letters. He then received a call from the congregation at Newton, Kan., and accepted the same. The Newton congregation was promptly advised by Mr. Read and others that the young preacher was not what they wanted and Mr. Read published a column article in the Shenandoah *Post* of July 1, 1889, making serious if not true charges against the Rev. Boggis. This incensed the latter and he brought suit for $20,000 damages against Wm. Read for libel. The plaintiff's evidence is all in, and to most of the disinterested listeners he has made a strong case. The defense began this morning offering testimony which will occupy several days. Most of the congregation of Rev. Boggis' charge at Shenandoah are daily attendants and the sentiment is pretty evenly divided. The court-room is each day packed to its utmost and the clergy of the city are prompt attendants upon the trial.

KILT SUITS AND JERSEY SUITS FOR CHILDREN.

These are finer suits than you can buy elsewhere. We have made special arrangements for the manufacture of the best Kilt and Jersey suits ever sold in St. Louis.

MILLS & AVERILL,
S. E. Cor. Broadway and Pine.

North St. Louis.

The Peters Furniture Co. are operating their factory eleven hours per day.

A fair and candy pulling will be given at the Blind Girls' Home, No. 1807 Wash street, November 29 and 30.

The Hyde Park Congregational Church trustees have recently purchased a $350 organ.

The new factory of the Wolf & Kraemer Furniture Co. will be ready for operation the 1st of January, probably.

The Knapp, Stout & Co. company will employ 1,600 men this winter getting out lumber for them in the Wisconsin pineries.

An addition to cost $5,000 is now being added to the chemical establishment of Hereford & Fredericks.

Mr. John Comely and wife, nee Ada Lewis, returned yesterday from their bridal tour to the East.

Favoring the Eight-Hour Law.

A largely attended and interesting meeting of Cabinet Makers' Union, No. 13, was held last night at St. Louis Hall, Broadway and Biddle street. The meeting was a preface to a series of monthly meetings to be held in furtherance of the eight-hour system. Speeches were made by several German and English speakers, who handled the subject pretty thoroughly. Max Stohr and Max Wortre spoke in German and C. A. Raven of the St. Louis *Tageblatt*, and Wm. Moderner, member of the Legislature, delivered addresses in English.

Workingmen's Self-Culture Club.

On Monday evening the south side branch of the Workingmen's Self-Culture Club will discuss the life and character of Cicero. On Tuesday night the north side branch will discuss the character of Benjamin Franklin. On Thursday evening Prof. Whelpley will lecture on the "Wonders of the Microscope," and on Friday evening a lecture will be given by Prof. Pritchett on "A Trip to New Zealand." All are invited to attend. The south side branch is located at 2004½ S. Broadway, and the north side branch at 1532 Franklin avenue.

Rescued From a Life of Shame.

At the request of her brother-in-law Ella Hucaby was last night taken out of a disreputable house on Thirteenth street and locked up at the Four Courts for the night. The girl says she is of age. Mr. Kelly says she is not. He claims to be her guardian and says he will rescue her from her shame if possible.

A Serious Still-Alarm Fire.

At 8:40 o'clock last night a still alarm was given to the 12's by Officer Meehan, caused by a small blaze on the third floor of the three story building in the rear of No. 615 Franklin avenue. The furniture of Davaneo Benineto, an Italian peddler, was damaged $50, and a trunk, containing $400 in cash, belonging to Mr. Benineto, was also destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown.

St. Louis Furniture in South America.

The St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade is [illegible]ng urged to make up a sample line of the [illegible]uct of the local factories and send them [illegible]rge of a competent man to introduce [illegible]to South America, with the view of es[illegible]ng an agency there later on.

SEVEN YEARS' SOLITUDE.

FRANK ALDRICH GIVEN AMPLE TIME TO REPENT AND REFORM.

His Crime a $10,000 Swindle—A Decided Novelty in Defalcations—The Pettis-Southworth Tragedy—Trial of the Navassa Rioters—An Austrian Embezzler Rearrested—The Criminal Calendar.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 23.

NOBBY Frank A. Aldrich, the expert buncoer, will serve seven years and nine months in the penitentiary for relieving John K. Lemon, the Allegheny merchant, of $10,000 over a year ago. Sentence was pronounced upon him this morning in the Criminal Court by Judge Collier. If Aldrich had not been molested by the jail authorities he would probably have been, by this time, in Kansas. The bars of his cell windows were recently found by the assistant warden to have been filed in two. The fact was related to Judge Collier by District Attorney Porter, and was probably instrumental in lengthening the penalty. The prisoner has been in jail nine months. He was convicted in June, but a motion for a new trial was entered by his counsel. One of their principal reasons was that District Attorney Porter, in commenting on Legislator Cox and other witnesses brought by the defense from Stafford, Kan., to establish an alibi, characterized one as a horse thief, and asserted of Legislator Cox that he looked like a bank robber. Judge Collier overruled the motion because the testimony submitted by the commonwealth was amply sufficient, in his opinion, to maintain the verdict. He stated, however, in vindication of Mr Cox, that he had received evidence that Mr. Cox was a gentleman and denied the insinuation of which he had been a victim. Aldrich received his sentence with great composure, and withdrew from the bar with his hat on.

A Novelty in Defalcation.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 23.—Richard D. Kyle, Vice-President of the Anderson-Harris carriage factory at Elmwood, is the originator of a novelty in defalcation. Richard was smart. After defaulting and paying up in a former place, he went into a subordinate position in the Anderson-Harris Co. and rose to the vice-presidency. The capital stock of the company is $100,000. Richard, so the principals in the company say, stole the company's money and invested it in the stock of the company until he got more than $16,000 worth in his possession. Furthermore, Richard loaned the company $3,500 of the money he stole from it, and so was drawing interest from the company on its own money. Mr. Kyle's motive seems to have been to steal enough to secure a controlling interest and then run the company "and he came pretty near doing it," said a member of the firm to-night. As it is the firm have secured all of Kyle's stock; moreover, they secured his $3,500 cash loan and so will lose, if anything, not more than $1,000. Richard Kyle found a girl at Dayton, O., Miss Inez L. Glodie, whom he sent to the Western Female Seminary, an institution of the Holyoke plan at Oxford, O. The girl, until to-day, had been there a year without exciting suspicion. When the news reached Oxford to-day that Kyle's girl was in the seminary there was consternation in that town. The trustees and the faculty met, but they refused to tell what they did. All Oxford, however, turned out at the railway depot to catch a glimpse of the girl, but she did not come to the afternoon train. However, at McGonegle Station, four miles west of Oxford, she boarded the train and came to Elmwood, just north of Cincinnati, where she got off. Miss Glodie was the envy of the girls at the Western for her rich jewelry and her gorgeous wardrobe of fourteen costly dresses. Kyle is not arrested, and it seems likely will escape arrest entirely.

Seeking His Son's Slayers.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Tex., Nov. 23.—A few days ago the details of the disappearance and subsequent finding of the body of a young man named Bryant were reported in this city. Bryant had left Arthur City on a trapping expedition down Red River, and his singular disappearance at Pine Bluff, about thirty miles below, led to the belief that he was murdered and robbed, as it was known that he had money. His body was found later on, with his money on it, which led to the belief that he had fallen from his boat while drunk and was drowned. His father, who lives at Hickman, Ky., read the newspaper accounts and came out to investigate the matter thoroughly. Mr. Bryant found that on the day before the night of his son's disappearance, he had stopped at Oakes' Ferry at a store run by Gus and Mack Diamond. After he had been gone a skiff was missing and the Diamonds and a man named McLendon followed him down to the mouth of Pine creek at Bocock's store. His boat was moored to the bank, with the skiff tied to it. Bryant and the Diamonds talked the matter over and drank together until he was very drunk. When last seen alive Bryant was with the Diamonds, McLendon and a negro. When found they said they had put him in his boat and left him there. It is said they left Oakes' Ferry threatening vengeance. After investigating the matter the young man's father believed that the Diamonds, McLendon and the negro had murdered his son and swore out warrants and had them arrested. Sheriff Dodd of Red River County came through here to-day with Mack Diamond, McLendon and the negro whom he arrested at Oakes' Ferry, in this county. Gus Diamond had previously been arrested and placed in Clarksville jail.

Brutally Assaulted.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., Nov. 23.—Mary Fleming, a young girl who recently came to this city from Johnstown to serve as a domestic, met with a terrible ordeal last evening at Colfax, a small suburban village, where she is visiting relatives. After attending a church festival, Miss Fleming started for her friend's residence unaccompanied by an escort and when nearing her destination was accosted by two young ruffians, who finally succeeded in assaulting her. Her cries attracted the attention of a passing neighbor, and she was taken to her friends. Miss Fleming is in a critical condition, and doubts are entertained of her ever recovering her reason. Her assailants are unknown.

Trial of Navassa Rioters.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 23.—The crowd who sought admittance into the United States Court-room to-day to hear the Navassa trial was so large that the doors had to be locked. Robert Dows, one of the negroes on the Island, testified that he saw Jim Phillips strike Roby with a crow-bar and "Blueball" seized a sledge and dealt the prostrate man a blow. Witness saw Henry Jones cut the life out of Mr. Foster with an axe. Jones then met Fales and exclaiming:

"I have the ———— now," cut off his leg and arm. Subsequently witness saw Key shoot Mahone dead. Witness also saw Dr. Smith shoot negro Phillips in the face, which was the beginning of the riot.

Henry Johnson, another laborer, swore he saw Ed Francis (Blueball) strike Roby with a hammer. Witness hid the dynamite, but gave it up after Henry Jones threatened to brain him. James Brierly saw Keys kill Mahone. "Texas Shorty" and "Snow" were leaders of the rioters.

Jas. Bierly corroborated the evidence of the former witnesses.

George Allen testified that Mahon said to Keys: "You won't hurt me. I have done nothing to you."

Keys said he wanted no talk. Witness did not know what the men wanted to kill the officers for; the latter had always treated witness well.

George W. Thomas did not know much about the riot, as he was aboard the British brig; but he saw three men chasing Shea near the cliffs. Shea hid in the bushes and the men gave up the pursuit. Did not see Shea after that. He has never been heard of since.

John W. Watts was a reluctant witness, but he admitted being among and one of the rioters.

Robert Blackburn swore he heard men in the crowd after the officers surrendered say they were going to kill Mahon sure. Witness warned Mahon.

Court adjourned until Monday.

Plucky Battle With a Thief.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 23.—For some time residents of the city and suburbs who indulge in the luxury of chicken raising have been made victims of chicken thieves until their losses aggregate away up into thousands of dollars. Nat Gahlen, janitor of the Walnut Street School, is one of the chief sufferers. Recently he contrived a burglar alarm by stretching a wire from his coop to a bell in his bed-room, and this morning the alarm sounded and Gahlen rushed out to find two men in his coop, and as he appeared they started to run, at the same time opening fire on Gahlen, who attempted to return it but his revolver failed to work and the third shot from the burglars struck Gahlen, but only slightly wounded him. He then grappled with one of the thieves, and a fierce hand-to-hand struggle ensued, Gahlen having the best of it until the thief drew a case-knife, sharpened at the point, and plunged it three times into Gahlen's body before the latter could wrest it from him. At this critical juncture Gahlen's brother-in-law and wife arrived on the scene and beat the roost robber into insensibility, when the patrol wagon was called and he was conveyed to the station where he gave the name of Joseph Kuster. Both the men are badly used up, but it is thought they will recover. The police believe Kuster is a member of a gang who have been guilty of all the depredations, and think they will soon secure the rest of them.

Shrewd Diamond Swindle.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 23.—A diamond swindle that began during the last spring race meeting in this city is just now claiming the attention of the local detectives. It was worked on the same racket that has caught wealthy lovers of fine jewelry in most of the other large cities of the country, and stuck so well that it has just been discovered. The amount lost by the Memphis victims, so far as known, is only about $1,000. During the races a well-dressed woman entered a leading jewelry establishment, claimed to be the wife of an embarrassed bookmaker, to save whom she had been forced to consent to part with her diamonds. The jeweler looked at them, pronounced them very fine and valuable, but had no use for them. Another jeweler, however, thought he had a fine pickup, paid over $1,200 for a $200 article, and is now squealing under the revelation brought by time. The deception is made easy by some sort of decoction into which the inferior stones are dipped and instantly become, so far as appearance, even under powerful glasses, gems of the purest ray, and absolutely faultless.

"Jimmy" Hope Free.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Gov. Hill to-day decided the case of "Jimmy" Hope, the famous bank burglar. Last Monday the Governor gave a hearing to counsel. Hope was present, in charge of two of Inspector Byrnes' detectives. Hope's counsel, Lawyer Charles W. Brooke of New York, made the argument. Gov. Hill's decision makes Hope for the time being a free man. In view of the facts presented, the Governor has revoked the warrants heretofore issued to arrest Hope. It appears that Hope was compulsorily brought into this State from California on a requisition from this State and upon his release from prison here he was immediately arrested under a requisition from Delaware. Governor Hill his filed an elaborate decision holding that Hope was entitled to a reasonable time to return to California after his release here and hence his arrest was premature. The point of law is an interesting one in regard to which there have heretofore been many conflicting decisions. Hope is now in custody in New York and under Gov. Hills decision he must now be discharged and given an opportunity to return to California if he so desires.

A Prisoner Sentenced.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—The jury in the case of Lazarus Nichols, on trial in the Webster County Circuit Court charged with having poisoned his wife, have returned a verdict of guilty and sentenced him to a life term in the penitentiary. Mrs. Nichols was 72 years old, and in her dying agonies testified that her husband, who was many years her junior, had poisoned her. On examination arsenic was found in her stomach.

Gone But Not Forgotten.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 23.—Prof. J. C. Orcutt, who has been running a business college here for over a year, and who has been selling Hammond typewriters, has left with his wife for parts unknown. He owes D. S. Coffee of this city $1,100 borrowed money; James McGill & Co., Chicago, $900 for type writers; the Knoxville Furniture Co. of this city $250; Edgar & Ockford, this city, $160, besides other debts.

The Pettus-Southworth Tragedy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Mrs. Hannah S. Southworth, who killed Stephen L. Pettus, yesterday, passed a very restless night in the Tombs. Warden Osborn refuses to allow any one except her counsel and relatives to see her. Lawyer Abe Hummell stated to-day after he came out of the Tombs that the defense would be insanity.

He said there was no doubt but that the woman was insane. He said she talked a little incoherently to-day. She is a very intelligent woman, he said, and has written a very clear statement of her case, recounting the wrongs alleged to have been committed on her by Pettus. This statement she has given to her counsel and it will be of great value to them in preparing for defense. An attempt was made by some persons to connect Mrs. Southworth with an elopement case in Auburn about two years ago. Mr. Hummell said to-day that his client did not figure in any such case. He had her whole history, and he was positive that she never eloped from Auburn.

Not Guilty.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

IRONTON, Mo., Nov. 23.—The celebrated Turner case was given to the jury at 12:30 p. m. to-day, having been in progress all week. This case is the most noted one ever tried in the Circuit Court of Iron County, and every inch of ground has been hotly contested both by the State and by the defendant, the former represented by Messrs. Jordan, Walker and Raney, and the latter by Messrs. Edgar, Dinning and Cyrnes. The crime for which Turner is being tried is the murder of Alex. Sumter, in the west end of this county, January 4, 1888. He is also indicted for the murder of Charles Asher, at the same time and place. After four hours' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty as charged in the indictment. Turner is held for the murder of Asher. At this hour, 7 o'clock, the court has not decided whether to grant him bail or not.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 23.—Engineer Bartholomew of the Valley Route, who came in to-night, tells of a desperate attempt to wreck the Sells Bros.' circus train this morning about 5 o'clock, while the train was within a few miles of Pine Bluff. Some unknown parties had removed a short rail with the evident intention of throwing the cars from the track and causing a general smash-up. Mr. Bartholomew was in charge of the engine. He says the first intimation he had of the attempt to wreck was the sudden swaying and rocking of the locomotive followed by an instantaneous resumption of the regular running motion. The jerking and swaying of the train told the engineer in an instant that a rail had been removed. It was a most miraculous escape. The engine and every car in the train jumped the gap. There was no damage save the severe shaking to which the beasts of the menagerie were subjected.

Tried for a Monstrous Crime.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—A *Tribune* special from Montreal, Quebec, says: Mme. Louise Lausson, the proprietress of a fashionable millinery establishment at No. 149 Notre Dame street, this city, was charged in the Police Court yesterday with enticing girls of tender years from their parents and sending them to Chicago and other Western cities for immoral purposes. She was accused by a poor seamstress with abducting her little 12-year-old sister and selling her into slavery more horrible than death. Although the child has been missing for two weeks and was known to have visited Mme. Lausson's establishment, the prosecution was unable to prove that she had been abducted by her and the woman was set free.

A Negro Lynched.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 23.—Bland, the negro, who assaulted the daughter of Dr. Gee, United States Inspector of Timbers in Alaska, at Disputant, near here, was taken from Prince George County Jail at 1 o'clock this morning and hung to a tree 75 yards from the jail, and his body riddled with bullets. The mob first went to the residence of the jailer, a negro named Henry King, and demanded the keys of the jail. On his refusal to give them up the mob burst into his house, put rope around his neck and dragged him to the jail. There the keys were taken from him and Bland's call opened. Bland was 22 years of age and was a worthless character.

A Victim of Morphine.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—Circuit Judge Jackson says he knew Mrs. Southworth, who killed Pettus, in Brooklyn when she was a child, boarding at the same hotel here with himself, and has known her well ever since. She was always a singular child and after her marriage and the death of her husband he is sure she was of unsound mind. This, he thinks, accounts for her deed. Another gentleman says she confessed to him, when by accident he discovered her buying a package of morphine, that she was hopelessly addicted to the habit and felt that she would some day kill herself.

Work for Judge Lynch.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WILSEY, Kan., Nov. 23.—While J. Montone, a farmer living five miles from this place, was absent last night masked men broke into the house, and seizing his wife stripped her and took her some distance along a lonely road intending to assault her. By a quick slip she escaped them, and running reached a neighbor's house and was taken in. The men are being looked for, and as their victim is hysterical severe measures will be taken if they are apprehended.

A Serious Joke.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

VANDALIA, Ill., Nov. 23.—A German named Knifler, a miller by trade, came here a few days ago and got employment in a flouring mill. He got on a spree and went over to Teutopolis, in Effingham County, where he represented himself as a Post-Office Inspector and proceeded to examine the Post-office at that place. Knifler came back here, where a Deputy United States Marshal arrested him and took him to Springfield.

A Brace of Embezzlers.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Josef Busson, a young Austrian, arrested some time ago charged with embezzlement, committed in his native land, but discharged because of insufficient evidence, was re-arrested to-day. Busson was Postmaster at Cergg, in Hungary. He very skillfully raised money orders until he defrauded the government out of $26,000. After his first discharge the Austrian Government sent over the money orders that had been tampered with and on these Bussan was rearrested. There is little doubt but that he will be extradited.

David Campbell, a young Canadian who is charged with embezzling a large sum of money from the Merchants' Bank of Montreal, in which he was employed, was captured here to-day. The crime is said to have been committed on 22nd of last April. Campbell has a young wife in Brooklyn.

Sensational Arrest.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 23.—Milton Underwood was arrested by Detective Gale and the Sheriff of Tyler County Thursday and lodged in jail at Middlebourne. Underwood is alleged to be the man who, in September, 1888, blew up J. B. Gorrell's store on Indian Creek, with dynamite. Alexander Campbell, an old man, was stopping with Gorrell and family that night and all slept in the building. The whole structure was blown to atoms and Campbell killed. Gorrell's family escaped serious injury. The intention of the fiend was to kill Gorrell and family. The arrest caused a great sensation.

Half-Witted, but Vicious.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Christian Circuit Court in the case of Parker McCombs, a half-witted colored deaf mute, who was sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary for house-breaking and burglary. Several years since he shot a man down in cold blood, for which he was never punished and he is bad and vicious. He will at once be taken from jail to the pen. Owing to his bad record his case has attracted general notice.

Fatal Affray.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—John W. Penoley, proprietor of a restaurant, and Jas. Everett, who run a "blind tiger" and sold liquor in violation of the prohibition laws of Hopkins County, became involved in a serious difficulty in Nortonsville, when Penoley shot and instantly killed his opponent. Everett, who was drinking at the time, drew a knife and assaulted Penoley, cutting his arm, when the latter drew his pistol and fired, the ball striking Everett in the breast. Penoley gave himself up and is out on bond awaiting his examining trial.

As Mysterious as Ever.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MEXICO, Mo., Nov. 23.—Investigation into the Collins murder mystery is progressing slowly. The State concluded its examination of witnesses this afternoon. Perrykee and Ed Collins were released by court. The defence will begin examining witnesses Monday. No light whatever has been thrown on the mystery. Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Scanlan, her daughter and Charlie and Clarence Collins will probably be held until the January term of court.

Old Man Bender.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 23.—The *Evening Press* publishes a statement from Deputy Warden Cherrington of the Ohio Prison, to the effect that a paroled prisoner who has just escaped, was old man Bender of Kansas fame, whose wife and daughter were recently captured in Michigan.

Minor Crimes.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 23.—Fred Copeland, aged 20, was to-day arrested upon a charge of criminal assault on the person of Mary Stepanek, a school-girl aged 12 years.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 23.—The four Italians charged with the murder of Edward Cunningham were to-day held without bail until Friday next.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 23.—Gus Suessmann, ex-Assistant Clerk in the Comptroller's office, was found guilty of larceny by the jury in Judge Kumler's court this morning. The penalty ranges from one to seven years in the Penitentiary. The case will be appealed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 23.—Gov. Fifer to-day listened to a petition by friends of Anarchist Oscar Neebe for his pardon. No decision was given.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The trial of Martin Specht for murder was finished yesterday. The defense introduced testimony tending to show that the prisoner was of weak intellect. The jury retired late in the afternoon, and at 10 o'clock had not reached a verdict, at which hour the court adjourned until this morning.

READING, Pa., Nov. 23.—Isaac Eckert, a missing tax-collector, who disappeared from this city with county, city and school funds, was reported to-night to have been arrested in a town in Ohio, where he is held subject to the action of the Berks County authorities.

The Proposed New Navy Yard.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 23.—The Hon. P. S. Lawler, a leading citizen of Algiers, has received a letter from the Secretary of the Naval Board in which he says:

"Now that the whole thing is made public I can speak out my feelings as I see fit. I do hope the Southern Senators will combine, as they said they would, on any spot that might be recommended and help it along. The undisputed fact is that we need a navy yard on the Gulf very badly and will need it more and more, as time goes; a navy yard takes time to grow, particularly in a country like ours, where the Government does not appropriate money in lump sums, therefore, it is absolutely necessary that all should agree to work together and get the appropriations as soon as possible."

ON HIS WIFE'S GRAVE.

JOHN WOOD, A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF QUINCY, ILL., SUICIDES.

The City Profoundly Shocked by the Tragic Occurrence—No Cause Assigned—A Minister Cuts His Throat—Concluded to Kill Herself—Took "Rough on Rats"—An Overdose of Belladonna.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 23.—The city was profoundly shocked this afternoon by the announcement of the fact that John Wood, son of ex-Gov. John Wood, the founder of Quincy, had killed himself with a pistol on the grave of his father in Woodland Cemetery. The deceased was seen to enter the cemetery at 12:15 o'clock. Nothing strange was noted in his actions. At 12:30 o'clock ex-Alderman Sam Harrop, in company with William Wittland, the cemetery attendant, in passing the Wood lot just west of the fountain, discovered the body of a man lying prostrate upon the green sward. They approached and were appalled to find that the body was that of John Wood. The corpse was lying alongside of his first wife's grave. The face was downward and the hands and arms were cramped under the body. The fine, gray hair was wetted in clotted blood. A 32-caliber six-shot revolver lay beneath the body, the handle protruding. The feet almost touched the grave, and from the position of the corpse it appears that he must have stood facing the grave when he fired the fatal shot. The bullet entered the right temple, and passing through the brain and the left temple bone, lodged just beneath the skin over the left ear. Coroner Miller was notified and as soon as possible a jury was impanneled. There were no eye witnesses to examine, as no one saw the act or even heard the shot. The jury examined the body and heard what Messrs. Wittland and Harrop had to say regarding the discovery of the corpse, and after a few minutes of deliberation found a verdict of "death by suicide." A dollar bill, sixty cents in change and a telegram from St. Louis advising him to buy some wheat were found in his pocket. There was no letter or any other clew to throw light on the cause of the act. Near where the body lay are the graves of his first wife, who died in 1883, his daughter Emma and his father and mother.

At this writing nothing has come to light regarding what might have caused the deceased to take his own life. He was the last man in the city who would have been expected to commit suicide. Jovial, good-natured, easy going, everybody's friend and liked by all who knew him, his sad ending is a shock to the entire community.

Deceased leaves a wife and one son, John Wood, Jr., traveling salesman for Nichols & Sinnock. His present wife is a sister of his first wife. At the time of his death Mr. Wood was connected with the firm of C. C. A. Koenig & Co., commission merchants of St. Louis, Mo., and represented that firm in this city. He was also agent for the Traders' Dispatch Line, having his office in the Newcomb Hotel. Some years ago deceased was in the milling business and speculated in Chicago grain. He was said to possess $80,000 at that time, all of which, together with $250,000 of his father's money, he lost in grain speculations. His father, the ex-Governor of this State and first settler of Quincy, whose features are kept familiar by a life-size statue mounted upon a granite pedestal in Washington Park, died a poor man, ever since which John Wood, Jr., has grieved not a little, as he always said that he had bankrupted his father.

An Overdose of Belladonna.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 23.—S. H. Simons, a well-known physician of Kansas City and Denver, died in this city to-day from an overdose of belladonna. It is supposed to be a case of suicide. Dr. Simons has been very despondent since the death of his wife, about a year ago. He left a message to Mrs. C. Knight, this city, who is his mother-in-law, which she declines to make public. It refers to the disposition of his property.

A Supposed Suicide.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLAY CENTER, Kan., Nov. 23.—Great excitement was caused by the finding of a dead body of a young man a few miles southeast of town. The body was nude, but the clothes were near, and from documents therein it was found that he was L. L. Light of Republic County. No one knows him, and the indications are that he committed suicide, a revolver ball having crashed through his brain.

A Poor Excuse.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 23.—Al Hartwig, a hack driver, shot and killed himself to-night because his mistress, Stella Davis, refused to go to the theater with him. He was under the influence of liquor at the time of his rash act.

Concluded to Kill Herself.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—Mary Wolfe, aged 19, was discharged from her service place in the city on Wednesday. The next day her trunk, a bundle of clothes and a letter arrived at her fathers house just ou the city limits. The letter stated that s concluded to kill herself. The police w formed of its contents by the father. girl had been betrayed and was about to b come a mother. The police think she is st alive.

Cut His Throat.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

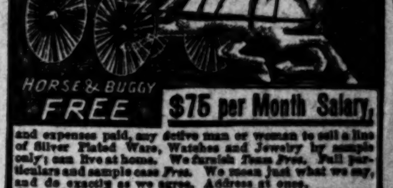
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Io., Nov. 23.—Rev. Marti E. Sovenson, an Episcopal minister and ol resident of this city, suicided to-day i an outhouse on his premises by cuttin his throat with a pocket knife. He was di covered about noon by a step-daughter. A his side stood a pail filled with blood, and h body lay upon an old quilt. No cause is know for the rash act except ill health and insomnia.

Dumplings with Royal Baking Powder

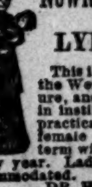
No dessert is more delicious, wholesome and appetizing than a well-made dumpling, filled with the fruit of the season. By the use of the Royal Baking Powder the crust is always rendered light, flaky, tender and digestible. Dumplings made with it, baked or boiled, will be dainty and wholesome, and may be eaten steaming hot with perfect impunity.

RECEIPT.—One quart of flour; thoroughly mix with it three teaspoons of Royal Baking Powder and a small teaspoon of salt; rub in a piece of butter or lard the size of an egg, and then add one large potato, grated in the flour; after the butter is well mixed, stir in milk and knead to the consistency of soft biscuit dough; break off pieces of dough large enough to close over four quarters of an apple (or other fruit as desired) without rolling, and lay in an earthen dish (or steamer) and steam until the fruit is tender. Bake if preferred.

In all receipts calling for cream of tartar and soda, substitute Royal Baking Powder. Less trouble, never fails, makes more appetizing and wholesome food and is more economical. Royal Baking Powder is specially made for use in the preparation of the finest and most delicate cookery.



$75 per Month Salary,
and expenses paid, any active man or woman to sell a line of Silver Plated Ware, Watches and Jewelry by sample only; can live at home. We furnish Team Free. Full particulars and sample case Free. We mean just what we say, and do exactly as we agree. Address at once,
Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.



Newland's College of Midwifery
AND
LYING-IN INSTITUTE.

This is the only institute of the kind in the West in which regular physicians lecture, and which is connected with a lying-in institute, so that students will receive practical and theoretical lessons. Male and female students admitted. The regular term will commence March and September every year. Ladies who expect their confinement accommodated.
DR. H. NEWLAND, 1205 Chouteau av.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Carondelet Gas Light Co. for the purpose of electing three (3) directors to serve during the ensuing two years will be held at the company's office, No. 7020 S. Broadway, Carondelet (now St. Louis), on Monday, December 2, 1889. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. R. LIONBERGER, President.
HENRY C. SCOTT, Secretary.

WHEREAS W. S. Riches by chattel mortgage, dated October 1, 1883, and of record in personal property book 38, page 295, of the St. Louis City Recorder's office, for the purpose of securing a note in said mortgage described, conveyed to George F. Hulbert the following articles of personal property (then and) now (still) located in the third story of Nos. 304 and 306 Olive st., in the city of St. Louis, Mo., to wit: One ruling machine, one routing machine, one sawing machine, one proof press, three tables, one bench, three sets of tools, one show case, one desk, counter and partition, one stove, six frames, lot of cuts and electrotypes, and all the goods and fixures now and then in said Nos. 304 and 306 Olive st., in said city, and whereas neither the said note nor the interest thereon nor any part thereof is or has been paid, now, therefore, in pursuance of powers in me vested under said chattel mortage, I, the undersigned, the legal representative by assignment of said George F. Hulbert and the legal holder and owner of said note, have taken possession of said personal property and will on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1889,

At 1 o'clock of the afternoon of that day on said third floor of said Nos. 304 and 306 Olive street, in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said chattel mortgage. [illegible]

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 9 TO 16.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1889.

CLEVER FORGERIES.

The Federal Grand-Jury Makes an Unexpected Discovery in the Election Fraud Investigation.

Papers of Full Citizenship Issued on Certificates to Which the Names of the Court Clerks Had Been Forged.

Peter R. Morrissey and Three Others Indicted for the Offense—Henry Feusel Tells the Grand-Jury How the Plan Was Worked—A Copy of One of the Forged Certificates Captured By the Government Detectives—The Clerks of the Courts Repudiate the Signatures.

YESTERDAY was a lively one in the office of the United States District-Attorney. The special government detectives were on the move, and on all sides the order was to keep mum. A startling discovery has been made. A new and holder crime has been added to the list of the election offenders. It is that of forgery. Hundreds of full citizenship papers issued last fall were on forged certificates that the applicants were entitled to second papers as their first papers were on record. In examining into the election frauds the Grand-jury unexpectedly discovered that one of these certificates presented in the Criminal Court was a clever forgery of the signature of Mr. M. J. Kenefick, of the Court of Criminal Correction, and that in fact no record of first papers being issued was to be found in the Court of Criminal Correction. A hurried investigation revealed the fact that there were many such cases, and to discover the forgerer is now the object of the great activity.

FORGERY WAS RESORTED TO

to secure papers to which applicants were not entitled, and by such unlawful means unknown numbers of men who had no right to citizenship, no right to vote, were registered and permitted to cast their ballots and have a voice in the selection of public officials.

The investigation into the election frauds of last year has not yet revealed a tenth of the crimes that were committed or the felonies perpetrated to influence the election, and force into office men who were not elected by the citizens of the State and the more that is learned the more apparent it becomes that unscrupulous politicians used foreigners and felonies as the means to carry out their purposes and push their men into office.

In the last report to the United States District Court the Federal Grand-jury returned another indictment against Peter R. Morrissey, but it differed from the first, and instead of charging false swearing while testifying as a witness for an applicant, simply charged that he aided and assisted in securing for an applicant papers to which he was not entitled. This case differed from the others, for it did not refer to minor but to second papers, and since it was the first indictment found for such an offense it naturally aroused some curiosity, and inquiries resulted in the revealing of a method pursued prior to the last campaign of which little had hitherto been known.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION.

The offense which the Government will endeavor to prove against Morrissey is forgery of the name of M. J. Kenefick, Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction, though the charge is not forgery, because over such an offense the United States Court has no jurisdiction. But since fraudulent papers were issued on the forged certificate the Federal Court takes notice of that, and its proof will be proof of the forgery.

The indictment charges that Morrissey aided and assisted one Henry Feusel with procuring second papers when he was not entitled to them.

The system pursued was a simple one, and as far as the investigation has gone, it is clear that it was prolific of new citizens.

The plan was to send a foreigner, for whom minor papers could not be easily obtained, to a representative of the political organization, who was stationed at the Four Courts and who would write out a bogus certificate that the applicant had received first papers in one court, and with that certificate he would apply to the other court and secure second papers. Applicants who were to be sent into the Criminal Court would be furnished with a certificate from the Court of Criminal Correction, to which was signed the forged name of Clerk M. J. Kenefick, and those who were to go to the Court of Criminal Correction were furnished with a certificate with the name of Clerk P. M. Stead of the Criminal Court forged to it.

THE CERTIFICATE

on which the indictment of Morrissey was based is in the possession of the Federal authorities and reads as follows:

> Sept. 24, 1888.
> Henry Feusel, first papers on record in this office, February 6, 1886, Court of Criminal Correction.
> Signed. M. J. KENEFICK,
> Clerk.

When District Attorney Reynolds learned of this class of frauds and procured the slip, a copy of which is given above, he had it compared with the true signature of Mr. Kenefick by an expert and it was declared a forgery beyond question. He then sent for Feusel and secured from him a plain statement.

HENRY FEUSEL'S STATEMENT.

Thinking then that he had sufficient evidence on which to base an indictment, he had Feusel summoned before that body and Feusel made the following statement:

"In the fall of 1888 I worked for Andrew Geisel, the tinner, at 1720 South Broadway. Just before the election last November one of the politicians visited the shop and asked me and a number of the other employes if we had our naturalization papers. We told him we had not, so he writes a note to Jim Harrison, on Olive street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. We went up there and found Harrison and he sent us to the Four Courts to a man named Morrissey. We found him and he asked us if we ever had any papers. We said 'no,' and then he went into the office and wrote on a piece of paper, which he told us to hand to the Judge and to say yes to all the questions he would ask us."

That was Feusel's explanation of how he came by the slip and he identified the slip the District Attorney had as the one which had been given him by Morrissey. On this testimony the Grand-jury returned a verdict and on similar testimony indictments were returned against three other men whose names are withheld because they have not yet been arrested.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY REYNOLDS

was seen yesterday afternoon and asked if he would give any information concerning this class of frauds.

"No," he replied. "I cannot. I will say that I have no objection to such practices being thoroughly ventilated and made public, but as a matter of policy and duty I must decline to make known the details of my evidence."

"Will you give the names of the witnesses in the other cases besides Morrissey's?"

"No, I must decline to do that also."

"To what extent were such frauds practiced in the Court of Criminal Correction and the Criminal Court?"

"I don't know."

"Can you approximate the number? Were there ten or fifteen such cases, or several hundred?"

Mr. Reynolds thought a moment and then said:

"I have no objection to telling what I know about that. We have investigated forty-five cases. The work is slow for it is hard to hunt down the record and find the witnesses. Out of these forty-five second papers issued in the two courts about half were fraudulent."

"How many second papers, good and bad, were issued altogether?"

"SEVERAL HUNDRED."

"Will that proportion of fraudulent ones hold out?"

"No. The forty-five cases that we investigated were suspicious ones that we learned of. I think that more fraudulent papers than we have yet found were issued, but the proportion will not be so large as in this lot of forty-five."

"Well, several more indictments will follow these if so many fraudulent papers were found, will they not?"

"I was holding the Grand-jury to look into these very cases, and I hoped to get through with them before I had to take up the petit-jury cases, but the trials were called and I had to attend to them. I needed one of my assistants in court and the other had to attend the Grand-jury, and that left no one in the office. Besides, I wanted to give these cases my personal attention, so I had the Grand-jury adjourn over to next month to give me a chance to get through with the petit-jury."

AN EASY CASE.

The government is confident of an easy case against Morrissey, but it will be more difficult to prove the others, as the original slips are not at hand, and more reliance will have to be placed in oral than documentary testimony, but now the witnesses are very positive in their statements, and if they will testify as clearly and decidedly when the trial comes the chances are strongly in favor of a conviction.

The forged slips were usually destroyed as soon as they had been used, and although there were dozens of them written only three could be obtained. Now, however, two have disappeared. No one knows what has become of them, and no one can account for their disappearance. The only one the authorities now have is the one given to Feusel, but oral testimony concerning the other two can be had both from the parties who received them and others who have seen them since.

MORRISSEY'S QUEER COMMENT.

Morrissey learned of his indictment Friday tening to the trial of Sweeney. When Mr. Reynolds had concluded his argument he called Morrissey to him and said; afternoon while he was in the court-room lis-

"Morrissey, I have another indictment against you."

Morrissey, who had been indulging too freely, said:

"Have you? Well, I'll get a new bond."

"No," said Mr. Reynolds, "your present bond will do. I don't care for another."

"That's all right," said Morrissey, "I'll give another. I'm getting to like it. May I read that indictment?"

"If you can read. The clerk has it."

Morrissey obtained it from Clerk Morgan and sat down to a table to read it. He found that he was charged with aiding and assisting Henry Feusel to procure papers to which he was not entitled.

With the same offense in the case of Dennis Biggins, with the charge of false swearing added.

With the same offense and false swearing in the case of Bernard Haverkamp.

Morrissey returned the papers to Mr. Morgan, and as he did, he said with a sigh, "Well, Reynolds can grind out indictments faster than I can naturalization papers."

The discovery of this class of crimes turns the current of the prosecutions. Heretofore, the investigation has been confined to the minor papers that were fraudulently issued, but the new field is a fertile one and will about double the number of defendants in the United States Court.

WILLIAM L. FITZGERALD,

the Chief Deputy Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction, was seen at the Four Courts and asked what he knew of the forgery of Clerk M. J. Kenefick's name to papers certifying that first citizen papers had been issued to certain parties in the Court of Criminal Correction, when as a matter of fact no such papers had been issued to such parties.

"What I know about the affair was all learned over at the Government building," remarked Mr. Fitzgerald, "and about some of my information I am not at liberty to speak, as I was a witness before the Grand-jury and heard some things there which I have sworn not to reveal. I was informed, however, through outside sources that at the Custom-house they had a piece of paper to which M. J. Kenefick's name was signed and that this paper stated that first papers had been issued to a certain party in the Court of Criminal Correction. The paper, as I am informed, was written in lead pencil and considerably blurred, but the writing, I have been told, was that of a man pretty well known in local politics. According to my authority, not only can they prove that it is his writing by expert testimony on handwriting, but they have two witnesses who saw him write it, so that the expert testimony will not be needed. This certificate, as I understand it, was to have been presented in the Criminal Court to enable the man to get out his record or final papers immediately, but instead of presenting it the man took it direct to the Federal authorities, so that no papers were ever issued on the certificate. This single instance is the only case about which I know anything. I don't think there were any second papers issued in our court on similar certificates having the signature of P. M. Staed, the Clerk of the Criminal Court, forged to them. I have not heard of Mr. Kenefick's name being forged except in this one instance, and I am told the handwriting bears little resemblance to his. Who the man is that is accused of forging the certificate I am not at liberty to state."

BEN FINNEY,

the Chief Deputy Clerk of the Criminal Court, had also learned of the matter in the Federal building. "A man informed me," Mr. Finney said, "that a local politician had forged Kenefick's name to such a certificate. I was a witness before the Federal Grand-jury in a case and I was told this after I had come out of the room. No attempt was made, as I understand it, to secure second papers on this certificate, but I was told that they did have two or three other similar forged slips on which second papers were obtained, but that in some manner those had been lost. On all their slips Mr. Kenefick's name had been forged, and I have heard nothing of any attempt having been made to forge Mr. Staed's name. I do not think many papers could have been secured in this manner as our court issued very few second papers on certificates from the other court, and not many certificates of first papers were given out of our office. We have a record of all issued by us."

JIMMY HARRISON,

who is charged sending men to Morrissey at the Four Courts, is a clerk in the office of the Building Commissioner, and once served a term in jail for election frauds. He denies all knowledge of the present charge, however.

"During the fall campaign last year," he stated in discussing the matter, "I was Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Hendricks Association, and had my office on Olive street just west of Thirteenth street. I was also superintendent of the men employed by the association to canvass the city and see that all Democratic voters were registered and that men entitled to either second or minor papers got them out, providing, of course, these men would vote our way. The city had never been so thoroughly canvassed before, and we naturalized some two thousand voters. We had funds to pay for their papers, and when a man came to me and wanted to get out his papers I gave him an order on the clerk of either the Court of Criminal Correction or Criminal Court and sent him down there. We stood responsible for all these orders and paid them all when presented by the clerk of the court. We had three men in each ward of the city and four driving about in buggies at large or eighty-eight men in all canvassing the city and drumming up new votes. All these men sent the parties they found to me. I always examined them to see whether they were entitled to minor papers or second papers and when entitled to either gave them an order on the Clerk of the Court. When they were only entitled to first papers I did not give them any. If I was very busy when they came I would make a hasty examination, and when I had leisure I always examined them very thoroughly. I always examined them carefully enough, however, to ascertain whether they were entitled to their minor or second papers or merely to first papers."

"Did you not send some men who called on you to Mr. Morrissey or some other parties at the Four Courts?" the reporter asked Harrison.

"No, I always sent them to the clerks of the courts."

"Was not Morrissey at the Four Courts looking after some of the men sent there by you?"

"The Hendricks Association or its committee did not have Mr. Morrissey nor anybody else stationed at the Four Courts to attend to men sent them to get out papers, and if they were there they were acting on their own account and without authority of the association."

"You never sent anybody who was not entitled to his record papers to Morrissey?"

"No; we never sent anybody to the Four Courts unless they were entitled to either their second or minor papers. Men who were entitled to their first papers only were sent away, as they could not vote for a year and would be of no service to us in the election. I sent no one to Mr. Morrissey."

"Have you heard anything of fraudulent certificates of first papers being issued to enable people to get their second papers when only entitled to their first?"

"I have heard nothing of that."

THE TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Winnings and Pedigrees of the Crack Youngsters of 1889.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 23.—From racing statistics already compiled here by a turf authority, thirty-five 2-year-olds won $5,000 and upwards in stakes and purses on the American turf during the running season of 1889, which is now drawing to a close. These thirty-five performers won a total of 142 races, worth $488,855. Chaos heads the list with three races and $63,550 to his credit; El Rio Rey comes next, his seven wins netting his owner $47,525, while St. Carlo is third, having won two races, worth $28,958. The others come in the following order: Protection, two races, worth, $26,225; Cayuga, five races, and $22,965; Torso, four races, and $21,645; Reclare, twelve races, and $20,785; Devotee, three races, and $16,690; Gregory, thirteen races, and $15,565; Judge Morrow, four races, and $15,190; Tournament, two races, and $14,517; Onway, four races, and $14,305; Civil Service, nine races and $14,089; Magnate, three races and $12,390; Burlington, three races and $11,915; Padishah, three races and $11,910; Banquet, one race and $9,020; Ballarat, one race and $8,740; Ruperta, three races and $8,390; Blackburn, three races and $8,100; Honduras, three races and $7,805; Livonia, two races and $7,545; Cyclone colt, one race, and $7,510; Fairy Queen, five races, and $7,040; Avondale, five races, and $6,910; Daisy F., five races, and $6,870; Penn P., four races, and $6,715; Starlight, two races, and $6,750; Lulla Blackburn, five races, and $6,485; Drizzle, five races, and $6,100; Racine, seven races, and $5,610; St. James, four races and $5,542; Santiapa, one race and $5,480; June Day, three races and $5,189, and Flyaway, three races and $5,010. Of these thirty-five colts and fillies St. Carlo, Protection, Judge Morrow, Onaway, Magnate, Burlington, Padishah, Banquet, Ruperta, Livonia, Avondale Daisy F., Penn P., St. James, June Day and Flyaway were bred in Kentucky; El Rio Rey, Cayuga, Tournament, Ballarat, Honduras, Starlight, Racine and Santiago in California; Chaos, Torso, Reclare, Devotee and Civil Service in Pennsylvania; Gregory, Cyclone Colt and Drizzle in New Jersey; Blackburn and Tulla Blackburn in Tennessee, and Fairy Queen in New York. Mr. W. L. Scott profited larger by the winnings of 2-years-olds than any other owner, Chaos, Torso and Banquet earning for him $94,215. St. Carlo, Magnate, Padishah, with part of St. James' winnings, enriched Hon. A. Belmont, $57,063; while Cayuga, Civil Service and Starlight earned $43,624 for J. A. and A. H. Morris. With the aid of Protection and Ruperta, Brown Dick took $35,615 into camp, while with Tournament and Ballarat, Senator George Hearst won $23,257, and with Blackburn and June Day, Dwyer Bros. captured $13,289. The only other two in the list owned by one man are Honduras and Santiago, that won for Mr. E. J. Baldwin $13,285.

Of the stallions represented in this list by their sons and daughters, St. Blaise holds the post of honor, he being the sire of St. Carlos, St. James and Padishah; Rayon d'Or, with Chaos and Banquet; Prince Charlie, with Protection and Ruperta; Reform, with Reclare and Civil Cervice; Powhattan with Penn P., and Burlington; Iroquois, with Cayuga and Starlight; Sir Modred, with Tournament and Ballarat; Luke Blackburn, with Blackburn and Tulla Blackburn, and Grinstead, with Honduras and Santiago, are the other stallions which have more than one representative in the list. Other sires represented are Norfolk, by El Rio Rey; Macaroon, by Gregory; Alarm, by Devotee; Ventilator, by Drizzle; Macduff, by Daisy F.; Audrain, by Evondale; Sensation, by Fairy Queen; King Ernest, by Cyclone colt; Longfellow, by Livonia; Ill Used, by Magnate; Onondaga, by Onaway; Vagabond, by Judge Morrow; Bishop, by Racine; Algerine, by Torson; Falsetto, by June Day, and George Kinney, by Flyaway.

Of the dams of these star performers Chaos, Protection, Ballarat, Honduras, Livonia and Santiago are all out of daughters of Glenelg. Devotee and Banquet are out of mares by War Dance; Blackburn and Tulla Blackburn, out of mares by Great Tom; St. Carlo and Magnate, out of Kingfisher mares; Cayuga and Padishah, out of Lexington mares, and June Day and Drendale, out of daughters of Virgil. Torso, Reclare, Gregory, Burlington, Cyclone colt, Racine, Fairy Queen and St. James are all out of imported mares, daughters respectively of Lord Lyon, Dutch Skater, Kaiser, St. Albans, Parmeran, Kerber, Prince Charlie and Dollar, while the others in the list, Civil Service, El Rio Rey, Judge Morrow, Tournament, Onaway, Ruperta, Daisy F., Penn P., Starlight, Drizzle and Flyaway, are respectively out of mares by Bonnie Scotland, Malcolm, Joe Johnson, Alarm, Strachino, Eclipse, Buckden, Pat Maloy, Vandal, Stonehenge and Leamington. A majority of these youngsters are closely related to older star turf performers or horses of a higher class of other days. El Rio Rey is a brother to Duchess of Norfolk, Emperor of Norfolk, King of Norfolk and The Czar; Cayauga is a half brother to Unrest; Torso, a brother to Aurelia; Reclare, a sister to Cartoon; Devotee, a brother to Pardee; Judge Morrow, a brother to Vaulter; Tournament a half brother to Jay-Jay; Magnate, a brother to Magnetizer; Civil Service, a half brother to Raymond; Burlington, a half brother to Invermore and Cortez; Padishah, a half brother to She; Banquet, a brother to Teatray, Ruperta, a half sister to Rupert; Fairy Queen, a sister to Triton; Blackburn, a brother to Minnie Palmer; Honduras, a brother to Primero and Gannymede; Cyclone colt, a brother to Pampero and Easter Sunday; Daisy F., a half-sister to Blue Day and Larchmont; Starlight, a half-sister to Hiawasse, Huron and Housatonic; Drizzle, a brother to Sea Fog; St. James, a half-brother to Jack of Hearts, Jacobus and Queen of Trumps; Santiago, a brother to Winona; June Day, a half-brother to Bessie June and Pee Weep, and Flyaway, a half-sister to Constantina.

In 1887, twenty-two 3-year-olds won $5,000 and over on the American turf, they capturing 115 races and $253,718.50, while in 1888 twenty-eight 2-year-olds earned a like distinction, winning a total of 104 races, worth $349,653. In 1887, Emperor of Norfolk, with 12 races and $37,020 won, headed the list, while Kingfish, who took into camp 5 races and 31,540, came second on the list. The largest winning 2-year-old last year was Proctor Knott, who won 6 races and $69,780. The Favordale colt came next to him, he winning five races and $22,045. With the exception of Proctor Knott Chaos is the largest winning 2-year-old in the history of the American turf. The large earnings of both of these performers, however, is due to their victories in the rich Futurity stakes.

A California Rabbit Drive.

The rabbit scourge, which has reduced such large tracts of land in Australia to barrenness, is now threatening parts of California with similar effects. In Fresno County these vermin have become so numerous and destructive to the farmers that the wholesale destruction of them is imperative. It is estimated that five rabbits consume as much as one sheep. They are particularly fond of the grape vines, fruit trees, corn and other grain. A drive has been made by stretching fine wire netting about three feet high and seven miles in length, V-shaped, terminating at the smaller end in a circular corral. One of the drives resulted in the death of 12,000 rabbits.

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Parlor Suits	17.00	Cane-Seat Chairs	.50	Ingrain Carpets	.17	Cooking Stoves	6.00
Folding Beds	16.00	Kitchen Chairs	.14	Oil Cloths	.21	Heating Stoves	4.00
Sideboards	7.50	Extension Tables	2.15	Lace Curtains	.52	Tea Sets	2.40
Wardrobes	6.50	Kitchen Tables	.59	Smyrna Rugs	1.45	Mattresses	1.00
Lounges	4.50	Bedsteads	1.35	Window Shades	.21	Springs	1.00
Rattan Rockers	1.50	Oil Paintings	.95	Blankets	1.15	Hanging Lamps	2.25

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A BRILLIANT GATHERING

THE THIRD OF THE WINTER SERIES OF ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE GERMANIA.

A Musical and Literary Programme Presented to a Large Audience Last Evening—The Ball and Banquet—Some of the Handsome Dresses Worn by the Ladies—A Pleasant Evening.

THE third entertainment in the regular course of the Germania Club for the season occurred last night, a concert preceding the ball and banquet. A very choice programme of instrumental and vocal music had been prepared for the occasion and was enjoyed by a very large audience, composed of the regular club members and their invited guests. Following is a list of the members.

PROGRAMME.

Recitation—"The Rum Maniac" .... —
Walther Hezel.
Gesang—"Hiue Me Not" .... Fr. Moore
Frau Frank Evarts.
Declamation—"Trost-Gedicht fur die Kleinen" Castelli
Frl. Katherine E. Kriekhaus.
Gesang—"Cenerino," Scherzo .... Cerillo
Frl. Mamie Charles.
Violin solo—"Fantasie Othello" .... Singeler
Frl. Mamie Saussenthaler.
Gesang—"Mein Lied" .... Gumbert
Frau Frank Evarts.
Piano Concert—Orchestra .... Henselt
Frl. Selma Krause.
"Gondolier's Love Song" .... Helmuth
Frl. Marie Charles.

The ladies were all in full toilette; among them Miss Mamie Charles, who wore a pretty toillette of pale blue surah silk, with soft full draperies, and Directorie bodice, with full vest of figured China silk; garniture of pale blue ribbons.

Mrs. W. Charles, black gros grain, with pleated front and frills of lace about the throat.

Miss Lucile Alter, black gros grain with full draperies looped on one side by heavy cordiers of jet, the bodice richly trimmed with cut jet passamenterie.

Miss Maude Sheble, black gros grain veiled with black Spanish guipure lace, the low, pointed bodice elaborately trimmed with jet; jet epaulettes in lieu of sleeves.

Miss Agnes Scholten, pale-green silk slip couered with point d' esprit, run with white satin ribbons, Empire bodice, decollete and sleeveless.

Mrs. Scholten, black gros grain trimmed with cut jet, garniture of lace.

Miss Lulu Steltz, blue china silk figured with white, with Fedora vest of white silk, the sleeves finished with jeufs of white silk.

Miss Laura Hilger, flame red Canon crepe, made with full round skirt, the front tufted with crystal beads, the bodice made sleeveless and decollete, with white moire ribbons defining the points back and front; garniture of white lace about the shoulders.

Miss Marie Hilger, black satin duchess combined with pale blue, the low pointed bodice cut square over the shoulders and filled with a guimp of pale blue silk, with puffed sleeves of the blue silk.

Miss Antoinette Griesedick, gobelin blue silk Henrietta cloth, the round skirt finished with three rows of velvet of a dark shade, the bodice cut in deep points over the shoulders and finished with the velvet; no sleeves; long, white gloves.

Miss Hilda Mathey, heliotrope china silk combined with a darker shade of velvet and trimmed with bands of embroidery in the different shades of purple thread with gold.

Mrs. William H. Beneke, black satin de Lyons with pleated front and panels, richly trimmed with jet, the bodice high.

Mrs. F. C. Trauernicht, black Chantilly lace over black silk, with panels formed of stripes of broad moire ribbon; high corsage with garniture of moire ribbon.

Miss Anna Flichman, pale blue China crepe with plaited skirt, the bodice made with folds extending over the shoulder and filled with white China silk, girdle of blue and white and gold embroidery.

Miss Kriekhaus, white henrietta cloth, simply made, decollete and sleeveless, with garniture of ribbon.

Miss Lucille Nedderhut, black silk, covered with black Brussels net, the front sparkling with dull jet pendants; bodice low and sleeveless, covered with the jetted net; large puffed sleeves of the net.

Miss Frieda Schloesstein, mahogany faille, made with full round skirt and pleated panels; the bodice finished with folds over the shoulders and trimmed with the Persian and gold embroidery.

Miss Mamie Rashcoe, pale blue China crepe, made with a plain pleated skirt, over a petticoat of old rose and white brocade; bodice, decollete and sleeveless of the crepe and brocade combined.

Mrs. Wm. Dittman, cerire silk plush, made perfectly plain, with garniture of fine point lace and diamonds.

Miss Ida Gempp, black silk, veiled with black chantilly lace, the bodice of black velvet, made with long points defined by a bright plaid scarf; en V over the shoulders, and sleeveless; long black gloves.

Miss Fannie Engleman, black gros grain, made with pleated panels, and sashes heavily trimmed with fringe; bodice high, with empire folds.

Mrs. Engleman, black gros grain with garniture of lace.

Miss Edith Kraussnicht, black silk, veiled with black Brussels net, the bebe waist decollete and sleeveless, girdled by a black moire sash.

Mrs. Limberg, silver gray China silk pleated in narrow side pleats, directoire waist laid in folds over the shoulder, and ornamented with white and silver passamenterie.

Miss Olga Darmitzer, pale pink China silk sprigged with rosebuds, made with bebe waist and girdled with a broad sash.

Miss Marie R. Saussenthaler, white slip covered with Valenciennes lace, ornamented with flots of white ribbon, guimp of the lace, with puffed sleeves.

Miss Lillie Koehler, brown gros grain covered with brown and white striped gauze, ornamented with brown moire ribbons.

Mrs. Frederick Frerich, black gros grain richly trimmed with black fringe, high corsage trimmed with fringe.

Mrs. P. Saussenthuler, Havana brown faille Francaise, with panels and revers of a deeper shade of brown; garniture of point lace.

Mrs. Antonio Hauck, black gros grain, trimmed with passamenterie, the surplice corsage filled with point lace; diamonds.

Miss Ella Aufderheide, white silk, veiled with flounces of lace and draped with white satin-striped gauze, the bodice finished with folds of the gauze and puffed sleeves.

Miss Martha Haussler, pale blue satin de Lyons, full draped over a petticoat of white, brocaded with carnations in bright colors, the high corsage made surplice over a vest of the satin brocade.

Linnie Haussler, black silk draped with black Brussels net, the bodice cut in deep prints, low and sleeveless, with folds of the net and puffed sleeves.

Mrs. O. C. Koehler, black gros grain trimmed with bands of Persian and gold embroidery.

Miss Laura Kalb, pale blue silk, draped with black Chantilly lace, the bodice cut low and sleeveless, and finished with folds of the lace, and puffed sleeves.

Miss Minnie Dieckslede, brown poult de soie, with straight full draperies, the bodice trimmed with folds, and Persian and gold embroidery.

Mrs. Waldauer, an elegant robe of black moire en traine, with panels and corsage richly trimmed with jet; surplice corsage filled with point lace; diamonds.

Miss Nellie Langen, black silk covered with black chantilly lace, the bodice low and sleeveless, trimmed with black moire ribbons.

Miss Bettie Hillezeist, white India silk, made with full back, the tablier draped with polka dotted silk gauze, the bodice decollete and sleeveless, girdled with a sash of India silk about the waist.

Miss Tillie Dieckriede, gobelin green Sole de France, made with pleated skirt, the long-pointed bodice trimmed with Persian and gold brocade.

Mrs. H. X. Sweeny, nee Lillie Trauernicht, black silk, covered with black embroidered gauze, made with pompadour corsage trimmed with broad bands of black brocaded with blue and red carnations extending back and front to the hem of the skirt; puffed sleeves combined with the gauze.

Miss Tillie Steinwender, a very stylish toilette of India silk, striped old green and white, overrun with vines with rich brown and green leaves; empire corsage with puffed sleeves.

Miss Vivian Holm, black silk covered with black chantilly lace, with pompadour corsage, the waist girdled with a sash of black moire.

Miss Ida Wetzler, gobelin blue poult de soie, the skirt laid in soft folds, the empire waist trimmed with Persian embroidery in blue and gold and pale tints of blue and pink.

Miss Endres, white China silk, figured with red, with peasant bodice of red faille; ribbons of red moire.

Miss Leonora Thiel, leaf green velvet made with pleated skirt, and panels of pale pink frosted uncut velvet brocade; low pointed bodice, sleeveless, with long, pink gloves; large bouquet of American beauties.

Miss Lillie Conrad, black satin covered with black Brussels net; girdle of black moire.

Miss Joe Holzhausen, white silk veiled with white polka dotted silk gauze, the pompadour bodice trimmed with moire ribbon.

Mrs. J. W. Fernow, pale pink silk veiled with white Fedora lace, the low-pointed bodice covered with lace and girdled with a broad pink moire ribbon.

PURE 18KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
Wedding invitations executed, lowest prices.
Lovely goods for Wedding Gifts, lowest prices.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.
B[illegible] LOCUST ST.

A COURTESY TO BRAZIL.

PROPOSITION TO SEND OUR NEW SQUADRON TO RIO DE JANEIRO.

Secretary Tracy Presents Objections—The Yellow Fever Season There Now Due—The Appearance of the Yankee Flag on the New Ships Would Be a Graceful Act—Various Opinions.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The New York WORLD's suggestion to send the new squadron of evolution, Commodore Walker commanding, now lying in Boston Harbor, on a cruise to Brazil, is still a subject of lively interest to everybody connected with the State and Navy Departments, as well as to the public generally. Secretary Tracy was seen by the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH correspondent this afternoon. The Secretary was busily occupied with a heavy mail, but with his customary good nature he put everything aside for a few minutes to discuss the suggestion.

"It is no easy thing," said he, "to change the programme of such a cruise as has been laid out for the squadron of evolution, and it would hardly be proper to do so unless there were a valid reason for so doing embodying some question of utility or necessity. There seems to be a general misapprehension in the minds of the public as to the purpose of the department in sending out this squadron. Our chief object is to enable our seamen to become expert in the new tactics and maneuvers adopted for handling modern war vessels. A large portion of the old manual is to-day obsolete. We no longer use the old drill for repelling boarders and many other changes have been made. We now have big guns to handle, a matter requiring great skill and dexterity. The chief result which we hope to secure from this cruise, however, is

SKILL IN SQUADRON PRACTICE.

"The importance of this branch of naval tactics can not be overestimated. It is conceded by all authorities to be of the highest importance in actual warfare, and that, of course, is what good seamen must keep continually in view. Good discipline and scrupulous attention to duty are also inculcated by squadron practice. Each man, from the highest officer to the humblest seaman realizes that he is observed by the crews of other ships and he therefore takes pride in doing his best. Now in order to secure the best results we must send our squadron where it will encounter the best conditions. The coast of Brazil is not a particularly healthy locality just at this time. Summer is coming on there and yellow fever lies in wait for the unacclimated. It would not be good policy to send four new ships with unacclimated crews down to Rio at this juncture unless it were necessary. We have the Richmond and Tallapoosa already on the ground. Those vessels have been cruising in Southern waters for some months and the United States was the first nation to be represented off the coast of Brazil, when the republic was proclaimed. The officers and crews of these vessels run

LITTLE RISK FROM FEVER

and the two ships will not only amply protect whatever interests we may have in Brazil, but they will also meet all requirements of sentiment. A point we should not overlook, Brazil is a new American Republic and as such is entitled to and receives our sympathy. Such sympathy, however, may be best shown by permitting the new government to pursue the even tenor of its way without the presence in the chief harbor of the country of a fleet of unusual size. Brazilians will appreciate the suggestion, but I think we have already on the ground quite as strong a representation of the United States as necessity calls for. No foreign country has more than a single ship, while we have two. Our fleet of evolution will not, however, be out of reach should it be determined at any time that necessity or policy calls it to Rio. The only objective point yet decided upon is Lisbon, Portugal. Commodore Walker will sail for this point from Boston and we will communicate with him there. Should it then be deemed advisable we can order the squadron to Brazil, but I do not expect that occasion will require such action."

SENATOR JAMES B. EUSTIS

of Louisiana, the leader of his party in the Upper House of Congress on international questions, heartily approves of the WORLD's suggestion. He says: "It would b[illegible] stroke all around [illegible] to send [illegible] issued his [illegible] cruisers to Brazil. They [illegible] I understand, of which as a [illegible] titled to be proud, and since they advertise on a conspicuous degree our resources in ship building, the proper thing to do is to send them upon as wide a tour as possible. The trip to Brazil would be especially appropriate. We are just now engaged in showing the representatives of that country what we are capable of in the manufacturing and commercial line, and our new ships, like our bales of merchandise, testify to our growing importance. Then the fact that we are waking up as to the necessity of having a navy should be widely distributed. I'll warrant you that not a nation on the protocol is in ignorance of the fact that for years our naval resources were smaller than those of any power claiming the respect of the world. No misconstruction could follow the appearance of the cruisers at Rio. We have always been friendly with Brazil and we could not be suspected of any other feeling at this time. Yes, I should be glad to hear of the adoption of the WORLD's suggestion."

MAJ. M'KINLEY

was busy conversing with friends about his chances for the speakership when the correspondent called. "Your question breaks up my line of thought," said the Major. "It seems to me that the proposition to send the new cruisers to Brazil is one for the administration authorities to decide. I hardly care to express an opinion on the premises without thinking a little about the matter, and my attention just now is centered on the contest for the Speakership."

A visitor to the Major's rooms suggested that as a courtesy to the new Republic the appearance of the American flag in his harbor flying at the masthead of four new cruisers of the American navy would be timely and graceful. Maj. McKinley smiled an assent, but did not enter further into the conversation.

CONGRESSMAN BUTTERWORTH

said the whole thing depended upon the way in which the act would be construed. It would be well enough to send the new cruisers down to Rio in the spirit of showing those newly fledged Republicans what a free people can do in that line acting for themselves, but if the act could possibly be interpreted by anybody anywhere as probably a menace it would be a mistake to give such an order. "I am in favor of treating all Republics, and especially the new ones, with the highest consideration."

GEN. HOOKER

thought the suggestion a good one. "If the boats are being sent out for inspection, why not have them inspected by our friends on the continent first? That would be in keeping with the spirit that is moving us in this Pan-American Congress business. While we are doing what we can to impress the representatives of Brazil, who are now our guests, with our commercial importance, it would be well to show the Brazilians at home a sample of our reviving warlike importance. It could not fairly be interpreted as a menace and would not be, I am sure, either by Brazil or any other power."

A number of new members of the House expressed approval of the proposition and hoped they might hear of the necessary order being given.

THE ORIGIN OF "HURRAH."

A British Authority Says That the Cry Springs From the German.

Writing to the London *Times* with reference to the remark of its Berlin correspondent that the exclamation of "Hurrah!" "is said to be of Slavonic origin," Dr. C. A. Buchheim of King's College, London, says: "I presume your correspondent must have some authority for this assertion, but I hope you will allow me to point out that, as far as I know, the word is of purely German origin. It is generally assumed to be derived from the imitative interjection hurr, describing a rapid movement, from which word the middle High-German hurren, 'to move rapidly,' or rather to hurry, has been formed. Hurrah is, therefore, nothing else but an enlarged form of hurr; and, as I said, of purely Teutonic origin. In Grimm's 'Worterbuch' we find the interjection quoted from a Minnesinger. It also occurs in Danish and Swedish, and it would be interesting to know when it was first introduced in this country in the Anglicized form of 'hurry.' In Germany it was frequently used during the Napoleonic wars by the Prussian soldiers, and it also occurs in some political and martial songs of those days. Since then it seems to have been adopted also by other nations, even by the French in the form of hourra. That the interjection did not become so popular in Germany as a cheer at convivial gatherings as in this country is probably owing to the circumstances that preference was given there to the brief exclamation 'Hoch!' forming respectively the end and the beginning of the phrases 'er lebe hoch' and 'hoch soll er leben.' Of late the word hurrah seems to have become rather popular in Germany. It is just possible that the English r[illegible] imported it there or that it was [illegible] through the [illegible] not paid Germania!' written by [illegible] according to legit- German people, Ferd[illegible] these had refused [illegible] be dropped anyhow.

A Valua[illegible] effect that all those [illegible] dropped was adopted.

A British sailor w[illegible] cases of a purely [illegible] Seattle, Wash., a fe[illegible] discussed at some [illegible] tendants that the[illegible] Island, lying betwe[illegible] mainland, that [illegible]

EIGHT MORE ARRESTS.

A RAID ON LOTTERY AND POLICY MEN THAT HAD RESULTS.

Further Proof That the Police Can Break Up Lottery if They Try—Queer Interviews With Vice-President Overall and Commissioner Small—A Strange Remark by the Autocratic Head of the Board.

IT is plain that the representatives of the lottery interests are not daunted by the show of activity the police have made, for yesterday afternoon the same alleged newspaper which for two years has regularly printed advertisements of lotteries appeared with the usual "ad." of the Mexican scheme. One warrant has been issued for the arrest of the alleged editor on account of the publication of this same advertisement. A mistake was made, another blunder, in issuing the warrant for him only, for it

GIVES HIM AN OPPORTUNITY

to throw the burden of responsibility on his confederates and thus escape. A second warrant was issued for a subsequent offense, and the pseudo editor left St. Louis and went to New York. This offense has been committed during his absence, and the course pursued by the police authorities will be watched with interest.

Mr. Overall said that each publication was a separate offense.

Then the Chief of Police ought to apply for a warrant on account of this last publication. And if the Chief should depart from his customary way and promptly request the apprehension of a criminal, would Mr. Dierkes again open a loop-hole for the escape of the guilty ones by issuing the warrant for only the pseudo editor, who was

NOT IN THE CITY

when the offense was committed and, refusing to arrest those who are surely responsible, such as the business manager who made a contract with the Louisana State Lottery to commit a felony for a stipulated sum per month?

This last case is an interesting one for it will show by the manner in which the police and Mr. Dierkes act, whether there is any honest and determined purpose to break the grip of the lottery men or whether they are simply trying to still the cry of outraged public sentiment by making a show of activity.

DEFYING THE LAW.

The editor of the weekly sheet issued his alleged newspaper yesterday, and as usual it contained the advertisement of the Southern lottery. He evidently has no fear of either the police or the courts, and for the money he is paid to commit a crime he braves the courts and defies the police. A warrant should have been issued for his arrest before night, and the criminals taught that violations of the law meet with swift punishment. But it is not probable that the lottery men will find themselves very closely pursued, and they will not wonder at it when they read the interviews with the Police Commissioners. Mr. Small does not know whether the order of the board has been carried out or not. He asks the question, and adds that if it has not there will be some room for action.

Vice-President Overall takes a peculiar view of these cases. He does not think the river will take fire if the board fails to do anything. The prevalence of lottery in St. Louis seems rather ludicrous to him. Why should people kick because lottery is running wide open in St. Louis? Why should they complain because Police Commissioners who are paid to see that the law is enforced should put the people's money in their pockets and say to the people, "We shall act in our own time and in our own way?" Mr. Overall does not see why the people should care or what they have to say about it. The board is the boss of that business and if the board wants to let lottery run in St. Louis nobody has a right to complain, because no one but the board has anything to say about it.

Mr. Overall may take much satisfaction from such a view of the case but to some his very peculiar remark that "We will act in our own time and our own way," may look as if Mr. Overall considered the Board of Police Commissioners an autocracy, bound to answer to no one, higher than the laws and compelled to arrest criminals only when they think the criminals ought to be arrested. The board may be acting in "its own time and its own way," but from results it is fair to judge that its time is never and its own way none, for it did nothing until public sentiment compelled it to act, and then all it did was to shift the responsibility from its own shoulders to those of Chief Huebler.

EIGHT MORE ARRESTS.

Four venders of lottery tickets were arrested by Detectives Moberly and Kelly and their assistants Friday afternoon and four more yesterday.

Edward Drexler's establishment on Chestnut street was raided again Friday. Officer Scully made the arrest. He found Drexler at home and a search of the establishment disclosed a number of tickets. These were 258 Kansas City tickets, sold at 25 cents, 138 Kansas City tickets, sold at 50 cents and eighty-five Louisiana tickets, sold at $1. In the first raid made several days ago over 200 tickets were captured. Drexler gave bond.

WM. BRODERICK

was arrested at 1214 North Twelfth street. Broderick is a policy man and has figured in this business for many years. His record in the Criminal Court has been published. On him was found the manifold sheets and other evidence of his vocation. He failed to give bond and is now at the Four Courts.

GEORGE CARR

was also caught "dead to rights." Carr hangs out at 213 Gratiot street. He, too, is a policy vender and has been doing a good business in 5 and 10-cent tickets. While not so well known as Broderick he has his record. Carr gave bond.

FRANK SCHROEDER

sometimes goes under the name of Ott. This is the name he gave the police when arrested at 807 Locust street and locked up at the Third District Station. Schroeder is a policy man and is comparatively new in the business. Manifold sheets and other policy paraphernalia were found on his person. The prisoner gave bond.

Yesterday afternoon the specials placed under the control of Officers Moberly and Kelly were scouring the city in search of the lottery men. They found them, too. The petty policy workers suffered the most severely, however.

Philip Sledwick was captured in a room at 1615 South Ninth street. Sledwick is a Louisiana agent, and twenty-six tickets in a Southern lottery for the December drawing were found in his possession. These were confiscated by Officers Hancock and Oregan, and Sledwick found temporary quarters at the Four Courts. He afterwards gave bond.

Wm. Dornin was arrested at 520 Lucas avenue by Officers French and McWay. Policy paraphernalia was found in his possession, the fatal manifold paper being the principal evidence. Dornin is old in the business, his name having graced the docket of the Court of Criminal Correction on many an occasion. He never was so unfortunate as to appear in the upper court. His record has been published in the POST-DISPATCH.

Griffith Smith was located in a room at the St. Clair Hotel, at the southeast corner of Third and Market streets. Officers French and McWay made the arrest. Smith is a policy vender and a new man at the tricks. Evidence sufficient to make a case against him was secured.

Doc Harret was taken from a house at Clark avenue and Moore street. His den was in an alley in the rear. Harret is another policy shark and has been quite successful in the business. Officers Danaher and Scully got him.

THE NEW WARRANTS.

Yesterday morning information was filed before Acting Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Smythe. Acting on this information four warrants were drawn up against the men arrested Friday and they were charged with the following offenses:

Edward A. Drexler is charged with a violation of the Johnson law in selling in the [illegible] sonal [illegible] of St. Louis on November 22, for $1, a personal prop[illegible] who wa[illegible] lottery in which a sum of [illegible] ing the taxes. The amend[illegible] charged with a violation [illegible] city the right to obtain a p[illegible] in selling in the city whether the property assess[illegible] a ticket in a local [illegible] not. [illegible] a sum of $5 or more

COLLECTOR ZIEGENH[illegible] th a violation of entered suit against Willia[illegible] in the city of St. Nieman and William Piel, to [illegible] et in a local policy [illegible] of $5 or more was [illegible] th a violation [illegible] in the city of St. [illegible] in a local policy

for 5 cents in which the sum of $5 or more was to be drawn.

Warrants will be sworn out against them to-morrow morning. The charge against Sledwick will be having in his possession lottery tickets for the purpose of sale, while action against Dornin, Smith and Harret will be brought for selling lottery tickets.

All these men succeded in finding the proper amount of bond soon after being locked up. They take their arrest as coolly as possible and say nothing.

THE FISHER FORTUNE.

Meeting of the Heirs to Devise Means to Secure It.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 23.—A meeting of the heirs of the great Fisher estate was held here to-day. Parties were present from Texas, also from Mexico, Shelbina, Kearney, Harrisonville and Kansas City. The object of the meeting was to adopt steps for the immediate recovery of the Fisher legacy, if that be possible. At the meeting was presented a copy of the last will and testament of the original heir in which he bequeaths all his property to his wife and three sons. In this bequest no mention is made of his three daughters, but there is a promise that if the estate of his father in Germany is ever recovered it shall be divided equally among all his children or their heirs.

This Fisher legacy has a strange history. In brief it is as follows: Baron von Fisher of Germany had a valuable estate near Hamburg. He had an only son upon whom he lavished all his affections. This son committed a misdemeanor, and rather than suffer the penalty fled to America, landing here about 1722. He settled in Virginia, but kept his identity concealed for fear of being arrested and taken back to the Fatherland. At his death he left three sons and three daughters. The sons and one of the daughters removed to Kentucky and settled near Harrodsburg. When Baron Von Fisher came to die he left his immense fortune to the heirs, if any heirs there should be, of his son. No claimants appearing the money was loaned to the Government, which yet has possession of it. It was this estate the Virginia Fisher alluded to in his will. About the year 1800 the Kentucky heirs to the handsome fortune they knew awaited them in Germany, educated Simeon Fisher in the German language and law and furnished him with money and credentials, proof of heirship, etc., to go to Germany and bring suit for the recovery of the estate. He sailed from New Orleans in 1804, going via Havana. At that point he was stricken with yellow fever and died. Several efforts have since been made to recover the estate, but none of a systematic or intelligent character. There are said to be 600 heirs altogether, seventy or eighty of whom live in Missouri and a large number in Kentucky. One estimate placed the legacy at $51,000,000, but later and more accurate information puts it at $200,000,000. The meeting to-day represented about $80,000,000 of the money.

LAUNCHED AMID CHEERS.

The New Steamship Orisabo Has a Grand Christening Party.

CHESTER, Pa., Nov. 23.—The Pan-American Congress visited Roach's Shipyard to-day to witness the launching of the steamship Orisabo for the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Line, and the event was one of the most auspicious that has occurred here for a long time. The visitors arrived from Washington on a special train about noon and were welcomed at the shipyard by John B. Roach, President of the Delaware Iron Ship Building & Engineer Works, and a salute was fired by a detail of cadets from the Pennsylvania Military Academy, command ed by Lieut. Dunn of the United States Army.

Thousands of people visited the ship yard and witnessed the launch, which occurred at 12:54 o'clock.

Miss Eleanor R. Foster, daughter of Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Minister to Spain, christened the vessel as her prow touched the water and the vessel glided gracefully into her native element.

Cheer after cheer rent the air and among the most enthusiastic were those representing the foreign delegation. A banquet followed the launch in the mold loft, which was appropriately decorated and festooned. John B. Roach presided, and the address of welcome was made by Senator-elect John B. Robinson of Delaware County. Hon. William Ward also spoke and presented Mr. Roach a letter from Secretary of State Blaine, who, after expressing his regret at his inability to be present, said: "It is ten years since I visited Chester on the invitation of your father to witness the launching of the first ship for the same commercial field. Despite the official malignity—as causeless as it was cruel—which saddened and embittered his last days, his name will always be honorably associated with the best efforts to restore prestige to the American flag in all their channels of commerce."

Ex-Mayor Forwood of Chester and William T. Hughes, Superintendent of the Ward Steamship Line also made appropriate speeches. Cheers were given for John B. Roach, and soon after the Washington visitors, numbering about 150, left on the 4 o'clock train for the capital.

HIS DOUBLE LIFE.

Henry Ahlbrandt's Story Partially Exposed By an Attempt at Suicide.

Henry Ahlbrandt for years employed as salesman and collector by John Feldman, cigar dealer, 231 North Third street, tried to kill himself on Friday. Ahlbrandt though married has maintained a room in the McLean building, Market and Fourth streets, where he has been known under the name of L. Miller. He has however lived with his wife at 1223 North Fourteenth street, and she says has never spent a night away from home since they were married. On Friday Dr. Henry E. Ahlbrandt, brother of the would-be suicide, called at the McLean building with a friend and obtained entrance to the room occupied by Miller. Dr. Ahlbrandt had received a note from his brother telling him: "You will find my body in room 8, McLean Building."

Ahlbrandt had taken poison and had shot himself in the head, but was not dead. He was removed to his residence and carefully tended. Dr. Ahlbrandt and other members of the family refused to talk about the mysterious features of the case. They refused to explain why Ahlbrandt had the room in the McLean Building, which his wife declared she had never entered, or to whom the feminine effects found there belonged. They also refused to give any explanation of the assumption by Ahlbrandt of the name "L. Miller."

Mr. Feldman says that Ahlbrandt had largely overdrawn his salary and had been discharged on Thursday. The supposition is he was entangled with a woman, had lost money, and, being discharged, he decided to end his existence.

Dr. Ahlbrandt says he will probably recover.

POISONED PORK.

No Great Danger of Hog Cholera Spreading in Southern St. Louis County.

The farmers in the southern portion of St. Louis County are greatly stirred up over the prevalence of hog cholera in that section.

A representative of the POST-DISPATCH called on Health Commissioner Dudley yesterday for the purpose of gaining some information on the subject.

"Well," said the Health Commissioner, "I read in the POST-DISPATCH last week an article stating that hog cholera had made its appearance in that section of the county spoken of. I called the attention of Meat Inspector Guion to the report and he made two visits down there. As you know, our jurisdiction does not extend outside the city limits, and the cholera reports came from that part of the county which we have nothing to do with, still I told Mr. Guion to go down there and see if the first reports were true. He found that they were greatly exaggerated, and in his report he says he found the hogs in the same condition that they usually are this time of the year. Cholera generally makes its appearance about this season in any place where hogs are kept in large numbers. I do not think anything serious is liable to occur from the disease in this county.

"The farmers are thinking of holding a meeting to discuss the best methods to prevent the spread of the disease. They say it was brought into the county by some of their neighbors importing hogs from the counties up the Missouri River which were infected with it."

[illegible] brightens up the house

[illegible] crayons made by Strauss.

RECRUITS POURING IN.

GREAT GAINS MADE BY ST. LOUIS IN THE WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST.

The Campaign at the National Capital, and Its Favorable Condition—R. C. Kerens Interviews President Harrison—Immense Congressional Gains—A Splendid Showing for the Citizens and the Finance Committee.

ALTHOUGH the committee in charge of the Washington Bureau has been at work in the interest of St. Louis for the World's Fair only a few days, a great amount of good has been accomplished. R. C. Kerens, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, spent some time in Washington advocating the cause of St. Louis, and was in close consultation with ex-Gov. Fletcher and his assistants. He called yesterday afternoon at the headquarters offices and conferred with Frank Gaiennie and Secretary Douglas in reference to what was best to be done in regard to sending a delegation to Washington.

R. C. KERENS CONFIDENT.

In answer to a question as to the prospects of St. Louis, Col. Kerens said: "We are sure to win. I always was hopeful, but since I have been in Washington I am confident. We have no enemies, and are making friends every day. Even our rivals can say little against us, and that little is not credited. As to accommodations, everyone who has been to New York recently knows that we are better off than that city, which can scarcely handle its ordinary run of guests, let alone such a thing as the World's Fair will be. Then the citizens of that place have from long habit come to look upon every stranger as legitimate prey, and would manage to get as much out of an attendant at the fair in a day as he would spend in a week here, and not give him nearly so much for it. The people of the country know this, and they also know the unexcelled reputation of St. Louis for hospitality, and when the vote comes to be taken, it will be apparent that what this city has done in the past will receive its proper recognition as an indication of what may be expected in the future.

A CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT HARRISON.

"When in Washington I had a long talk with President Harrison in regard to the advantages of St. Louis for the Columbus Jubilee; at least I talked and he listened. I told him that no city was so centrally located, had so much contiguous land available as a site, possessed such excellent drainage facilities, or was so easy of access to such a number of persons. Of course the President did not commit himself; it would not have been Harrison if he had, but the *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* shows what his son thinks of our chances. For my part, I do not see how we can lose."

A MODEL LETTER.

Yesterday L. D. Dozier, Chairman of the Nebraska Sub-committee, sent a letter to the Nebraska Congressmen, asking their support for St. Louis. This letter is one of the best yet dispatched, setting forth the advantages of this city in excellent form. It is as follows:

DEAR SIR:—You have doubtless been the recipient of much printed matter and have possibly been overwhelmed with personal letters and interviews in the matter of the World's Fair in 1892. As chairman of the Nebraska State Auxiliary Committee for the World's Fair in St. Louis, I address you this communication and respectfully request that you seriously consider the substantial claims which our city has upon the country for the preference. Briefly stated, the following are some of the advantages we offer:

Our favorable geographical position.

Our advantages for advertising to all foreigners, by a visit to the very heart of the great Mississipi Valley, the great extent, beauty and resources of our country.

Our preponderance over all rivals in population and railroad mileage within a radius of 500 miles, and the consequent saving of millions of dollars in transportation to a large majority of our people; (within a 500-mile radius we find St. Louis exceeds Chicago in population about 4,000,000, in railroad mileage about 12,000, and within the same radius exceeds New York, in population about 6,000,000, in railroad mileage about 43,000.)

Our immense advantage in the way of river communication, the Mississippi and its tributaries affording over 20,000 miles of navigable water way.

Our freedom from lawliness and well-known effective police regulations.

Our large and complete street car system, cable, electric and horse.

Our unequalled facilities in the matter of market supplies of every variety, including an abundance of all kinds of game, and the consequent reasonableness of boarding accommodations.

Our finest and most liberally attended Fair Grounds in the world, the attendance at same one day of this year, 144,000.

Our magnificent race track and beautiful Jockey Club building, with annual, spring and fall races of the highest order.

Our splendid drainage system, unequaled topographical advantages and fine water supply.

Our well-known healthy climate, statistics ranking us far in advance of nearly every large city in America.

Our magnificently paved streets.

Our recently instituted fine system of public street sprinkling, which has rendered our summer season comparatively cool, salubrious and free from dust. (Public street sprinkling began two years ago.)

Our many handsome and costly new buildings and other striking evidences of activity, thrift and enterprise.

Our grand parks, with an absolute acreage of over two thousand.

Our immense manufacturing and jobbing interests, some of which are the largest in the world.

Our unlimited supply of building material of all kinds, including plate glass, (an important factor in the construction of the buildings).

Our large experience in the handling and accommodating of immense crowds, as illustrated during our annual Fall Festival when thousands of visitors are entertained at our world-renowned Fair and Exposition, and the well-known hospitality of our people.

The great zeal and general public interest displayed by our citizens in the matter of securing the Fair, and the alacrity with which almost the entire guarantee fund of $5,000,000 has been subscribed.

Our convenient and beautiful site for the buildings, and, finally,

Our advantages over all rival cities by proximity to Mexico, Central and South America, and almost the entire Southern, Southwestern, Western and Central parts of the country.

The foregoing is a conservative, faithful and indisputable picture of some of the advantages we offer, advantages which, I think, plainly entitle us to the first consideration and which point to the wisdom and justice of holding the World's Fair in the Mississippi Valley and in the city of St. Louis.

I trust it may please you, sir, to give our claims your thoughtful attention and at the proper time to cast your vote in our favor. Yours respectfully,

L. D. DOZIER, Chairman.

CHEERFUL GIVERS.

The collections for the World's Fair fund made during the week have been most satisfactory. They are as follows:

Real estate agents Committee: John H. Terry, chairman; Festus J. Wade, M. A. Wolff, L. A. Moffett, S. J. Fisher, Adam Boeck, Chas. H. Turner.

Hammett-Anderson-Wade R. E. Co.	$ 5,000
Chas. H. Turner & Co	5,000
Cavender & Rowse	5,000
J. T. Donovan & Co.	5,000
Terry & Scott	1,000
August Gehner & Co.	5,000
Fisher & Co.	1,000
M. A. Wolff & Co.	5,000
F. & T. A. Scott	5,000
Thos. S. Noonan	5,000
Julius Pitzman	5,000
Booth, Barada & Co.	5,000
Adam Boeck & Co.	1,000
Carr & Greenwood	5,000
Henry Heimenz, Jr.	1,000
Lanham & Sutton	500
A. A. B. Woerheide	1,000
The Shrewsberry Park L. & Imp. Co	1,000
Farrar & Co.	2,000
L. A. Moffett & Co.	1,000
Keane & Grace	500
Ben Von Phul	2,500
Emile Guignon	1,000
McCosland & [illegible] St. Louis	1,500
James A. Duffy	100
Erin M. Rice	100
C. R. Davis & Co.	500
August Bergman	250
Kernan & Faris	2,000
Baggot & Haley	200
J. M. Stewart	100
Geo. Wenzlick & Bro	500
John Maguire & Co	1,000
Nelson & Mersmann	1,000
James M. Carpenter & Co.	2,500
Jere W. Clemens	500
Gus V. R. Mechin	250
Taaffe & Gay	1,000
John H. Priest	1,090
J. B. C. Lucas	1,000
Chas. H. Franke	500
Chapman & Co	100
Chas. H. Peck, Jr.	100
R. H. Betts & Co	100
T. G. Watts	200
E. H. Ponath & Co	1,000
M. L. Kelly	100
Huntington Smith	100
L. D. Picot	100
Chas. F. Vogel	500
Kilgen & Rule	100
George Shields	1,000
Chas. Hewitt	100
C. Bent Carr	100
R. J. Lucas	1,000
Keeley & Co	100
Ben W. Delzell	200
Jos. Dormitzer	1,000
Chas. C. Nicholls	500
E. J. Lingenfelden	500
R. C. Greer R. E. Co	2,000
Rutledge & Horton	1,000
E. S. Warner	2,500
J. B Johnson	2,500
Cornet & Zeibig	500
Delos R. Haynes	1,000
Rutledge & Kilpatrick	1,000
Lohmeyer & Storm	500
Lancaster & Tiernan	250
Chas. H. Gleason & Co	1,000
Chas. Kuhn	500
Harry G. Knapp	500
Frank Obear	500
Puritan Realty Co	500
H. B. Pogue	500
W. C. McCreery & Co.	1,000
Chas. H. Bailey	2,500
M. R. Collins & Co.	100
Total	$107,250

Additional subscriptions to the retail druggists' fund—Committee: M. W. Alexander, Albin Mellier, Ed Wolff, W. B. Addington, Alex Mastbrook, Wm. R. Grant, D. A. Byrne, F. Sohn, Thos. Layton, W. C. Boehm, O. W. Hever, Chas. T. Sewell, Russell Riley, H. Spilker, Chas. Bang, D. Nake & Bro., F. J. Meyer, Jno. Guerdan, A. Furham, J. M. Good, Gustavus Koch, Theo. H. Wurmb.

Theo. H. Wurmb	$ 200
Gustavus Koch	100
F. B. Vogt	100
N. Guhman, Jr.	100
E. F. Schober	100
G. A. Chas. Klie	100
C. W. G. Emil Bachmann	50
Wm. C. Waldeck	100
H. F. Hassebrock	50
P. Scholz	100
W. J. A. Kohrumel	100
H. W. Barkhoefer	100
J. H. Brockman	25
F. A. Uhlich	100
B. A. Ludwig	50

Boiler Makers—Committee: John Rohan, J. T. Wangler, John O'Brien.

Rohan Bros. Boiler Manufacturing Co	$ 1,500
John O'Brien Boiler Works Co.	1,500
Jas. Wangler	1,500
R. Garstang	1,500

Machine Shops—Committee: Wm. A. Reid, Joseph Boyer, G. V. Brecht.

Gus V. Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.	$ 1,000
Yerkes & Finan	100
Boyer Machine Co	500
Stupp Bros	200
George J. Fritz	1,000
Dehner Wuerpel M. B. Co	500
St. Louis Iron and Machine Works	500
John Hamming	200
Edw. Wachter M. Co	100
Medart P. P. Co	1,000
Fisher & Davis	100
Eagle Machine Works Manufacturing Co	200
W. Ellison & Son	100
Hooker-Colvile Steam Pump Co	500
Albrecht & Schoellhorn	200
Mielenz Ziegler & Co	100
Fred J. Swaine	100
Felber Machine-works	300
L. J. Crecelius & Bro	100
Geo. Wenger Machinery & Supplies M. Co	200
E. W. Moon	200
Hood & Murray Machine Co	100
St. Louis Screw Co	100
Milton F. Williams	100
D. Strawbridge	100
St. Louis Pattern-works	1,500
Chas. A. Gould	100
Hall & Brown	500
Fred Medart	100
Kanning & Rottmann	200
Otto P. Oehler	100
Moran Bolt & Nut Manufacturing Co	100
S. Dalton	100
R. J. Kilpatrick	1,000
Wm. A. Reid	150

Feed Stores—Committee: J. H. Evill, H. W. Beck, C. Bergmann.

J. H. Evill Hay & G. Co	$ 100
H. W. Beck	100
C. Bergmann	100
Christ Hilke	100
Bode & Litzan	100
James A. Buckland	100
George Grassmuck	100
David Carlisle	100
Fred Deibel	100
R. C. & R. Bamstaff	100
William Tepe	100
C. H. Meyer	100
H. H. Lippelmann	100
Best & Sattel	100
W. Riel & Co	100
Henry Alt	100
F. W. Clemens	100
H. W. Backer	100
Brusch & F	100
H. Boedeker	100
H. Brenkmeyer	100
John F. Giesler	50
H. Schwidde	50
Rae Bros	100
J. H. Kracke & Co	100
Ferd Diekmann & Co	100
N. J. Steber & Co	100
Daniel Paul	100
Ruhlman & Bro	50
W. H. Lohmann	50
J. J. Schulte	50
George E. Binsley	50

Car manufacturers—Committee: Wm. McMillan.

Mo. Car and Foundry Co	$5,000
Brownell & Wight Car Co	1,500
St. Louis Car Co	1,500
Laclede Car Co	1,500

Dye Houses.

Edmund Surbled	$50
T. L. Bozzolla	25
John Roe	25
John Becker	10
G. A. Margens	200
Wm. Surbled	100
Joseph Merkert	50
Pride of the West Dye House	30

Additional subscription to Sporting Goods fund:

E. C. Meacham Arms Co	$3,000

Partial subscription to Saloons Fund. Committee: Frank Ritter, John W. Parle, V. Repetto, Jno. W. Peckington, Thos. McNeary, James J. Kearns.

P. J. Carmody	$1,000
F. L. Schmid	500
Bort. Ready	500
Frank Ritter	1,000
Kerr & Ritter, Jr	500
John Bloeser	500
M. F. Helery	300
Wm. Schaefer	500
John W. Peckington	1,000
John W. Howard	500
A. Zacharias	500
Chas. Schweickhardt	500
F. Loehr	300
T. C. Martin	250
M. H. Stein	200
M. Krebs	500
Frank Martin	200
Jos. A. Kletzker	300
A. Drumtra	100
Aug. Kaltmeyer	250
Theo. Brueggeshardt	100
A. Walcker	200

Rubber goods—Committee: Geo. B. Thompson, Geo. W. Saunders, A. W. Day.

Goodyear Rubber Co	$ 1,500
Day Rubber Co	1,000
Geo. W. Saunders & Co.	500
Missouri Rubber Co	300
Perry Stearns & Co	500

Special subscriptions—

St. Louis Transfer Co.	$10,000
Bricklayers' Union, No. 3, of America	100
Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, Lodge No. 37	100

Additional subscription to wholesale liquor dealers' fund—

Epstein & Bernstein	$ 250
John H. Schraeder	400
W. E. Winter	1,000

Additional subscriptions to agricultural implement fund—

Ferdinand Bauer	$ 1,250
F. J. Dauscha	200
Theo Rick	500
H. W. Wulze	200
Wm. Schaefer	200
C. Runder & Co	200
Albert Stoll	200
H. Nieman	100
Louis Caesar	200
John M. Wolf	100
John Nies	200
F. Pohlman	200
H. J. Gorham	200
J. H. Quinley	200
A. C. Peckham, Jr	200
Julius Lang	100
David G. Rilling	200
J. B. Garbarino	100
Henry Miller	100
A. E. Furber & Co	500
Ed Edlefsen	500
Conrad Huebschmann	100
C. Harrison	250
John Leishman	200
Alex Lightstone	100
A. Victor	200
Aug Froebeim	500
Henry Schiess	500
Helfenstelier & Goerlich	250
C. H. Hesse	100
L. Padberg	50
Jos. G. Maschek	50
Gus Kammerzell	50
F. Hoeffner	25
J. Goldman	10
Chas. Peters	10
Miss Mary Martin	10
G. F. Rothenberg	10
Joe Petinski	10
Geo. Pfarrar	5
D. Gerwe	5
F. Kleisch	5

Parties wishing to subscribe to this fund will please communicate with Frank Ritter, chairman, 113 Locust street, as committee has called on a great many parties and found them away.

THOUSANDS OF SPOONS.

A Magnificent Display of Silverware Made by a Well-Known House.

Solid silver spoons in wonderful variety and number are displayed in the cases of the mammoth jewelry establishment, the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., corner of Broadway and Locust street. This is the lowest priced house in America for fine goods, and in the matter of spoons has reached a degree of cheapness never before approached anywhere. One thousand sets of pure solid silver teaspoons of beautiful pattern are being offered at $5 per set, and magnificent designs are offered at exceptionally low figures. Ben Butler's stock cost him more than patrons of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co. will have to spend to supply their needs in this year of grace. It is worth anyone's while to visit this company's house and inspect the immense collection of silverware. The low prices are sure to make an impression.

THE FOSTER WILL CASE.

Editor Herron's Contest—An Interesting Family History.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 23.—The taking of the testimony in the Foster will case, on trial before the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, was finished to-day. Col. J. Herron Foster attained a national reputation as an editor. He established the Pittsburg *Chronicle* in the '40s, and later was the proprietor of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. He amassed quite a fortune, and when he died his widow and her two daughters, Rachael and Julia, went to Philadelphia to reside. There is one son, J. Herron Foster, Jr., who, when his mother died, found that he had been ignored in her will. He is now suing for a third. He is now a Florida orange grower. Previously he sunk considerable of the family money in agricultural experiments in this and other States. He has considerable literary ability, but his mother and her friends believed he was woefully lacking in business abilities. The contestant has endeavored to prove that his mother had no affection for either husband or son, that she had a cold feeling toward the family dating from the wedding-day. On the other hand friends of the deceased Mrs. Foster have testified that she was a woman of strong mentality, not given to gush but to reason, and that she treated all her children alike.

VIOLETS AND PANSIES.

They Can Be Raised in Winter Outside of a Greenhouse.

To grow violets or pansies outside of a greenhouse is considered by practical gardeners one of the easiest things to perform. Many florists keep them in cold frames exclusively, for, as a rule, they have not room for them in their greenhouses, unless a house is built on purpose for them. They may be grown in pots, as window plants, provided plenty of air can be given on sunny days, and a steady temperature between 35 and 55 degrees can be kept up. If kept in too high an artificial temperature they will not flower much, but will make up in red spider what they lack in blossom. A geranium, a carnation and a monthly rose may be wintered and flowered at a low temperature if plenty of sunlight prevails.

The violet wants to be kept cool at all times if it is expected that it will fulfill its mission. All this does not imply that the temperature of a violet house or frame should never be allowed to run up 60 degrees, because sometimes the heat in the day time is not always under control. The sun may sometimes make the atmosphere under glass warmer than the gardener would like to have it, but to raise the sash only one inch would let the frost in and do more damage than the heat. In such a case a little too high temperature is the least evil.

A good place to grow violets or pansies may be constructed at the south side of a dwelling. Dig a pit two feet deep along the house. Into this put a stout frame to receive common hotbed sash, the tash to lean against the building. Tear down the wall that separates the frame from the cellar under the house, and put a row of windows in its place. The idea of this is, that the natural heat in the cellar shall keep your frame at a steady temperature. At the same time you may work over your flowers, no matter what the outside weather may be, and when no air can be given from the outside, it may be done indirectly inside. When the outside sash is open the inside may be shut. Thus the sun will warm up the cellar, and perhaps store a little heat for the night.

Eye-Stones.

From the Youth's Companion.

The little bodies called eye-stones are really portions of the covering of certain shell-fish. They are placed at the opening of the shell, and serve to close the entrance when the animal draws itself within. They are of various kinds, but those used as eye-stones are hard, stony bodies, about the size of split peas, one-third to one-sixth of an inch in diameter, a little longer than broad, having one surface plane and the other convex.

When they have been worn by the action of the sea, they are very smooth and shining, but in their natural state the convex surface is covered with fine markings. They have then a brownish color in the center, shading off to white at the margin.

Like other shells, they are composed of carbonate of lime. When placed in a weak acid, such as vinegar, a chemical change takes place, carbonic acid gas is given off and in its escape produces the movements which are popularly supposed to show that the stone is "alive."

When one of these stones is placed under the eyelid, at the outer corner, the natural movements of the lid in winking push it gradually toward the inner side, and when it comes in contact with the mote which is causing the irritation, this is carried along and finally expelled with it.

The belief that such stones have a peculiar detective power, and move about the eye until they find and remove the irritating substance for which they have been "sent," has no foundation in fact.

Eye-stones are deservedly going out of use, for they merely furnish a mechanical means of doing in a clumsy manner what a little skill will accomplish much more certainly. Few of them, indeed, are seen at the present day, and these are said to be brought by sailors from the Bahamas and elsewhere.

It is interesting to know that in the lining membrane of the stomach of crawfish there are found small bodies which go under the name of "crab's-eye," and look not unlike the true eye-stones. They have sometimes been mistaken for them, and presumably would serve a similar purpose.

Some Remarkable Toys.

Among the many curious articles exhibited by Austrian and Hungarian merchants at the Paris Exhibition this year, there is a case of toys which will bring special delight to the small folks. Older people, indeed, often stand with greatly amused visages, watching the surprising antics of these ingenious playthings, which appear not only to possess life—so cunningly are their internal parts contrived—but to be possessed, each, by some imp of mischief.

There is a gorgeous peacock, which not only walks with nodding crest and stately steps across a stage, but expands its broad, many-eyed tail in the most natural manner.

A small dog next dashes forth, barks furiously, then, as if recognizing his master, wags his tail and frisks about, so true to life that one can scarcely believe he is an automaton.

A rabbit—a very life-like little bunny—then comes out of his warren, pricks up his long, soft ears, stares timidly about for a few moments and hops rapidly away.

Afterwards a monkey drops down from his perch and performs a variety of amusing antics, which invariably set the children shouting with laughter.

But the most attractive toy of the exhibit appears to be a fat Chinaman, which is in reality a huge top. His large, round hat seems to be another top, a top atop of a top. The hat turns around upon the Chinaman's head, while the Chinaman himself turns slowly around, nodding, and presently unfolding his large, gaily-colored fan, with which he fans himself in a most languid, but aristocratic, manner.

A. H. FUCHS,

522 Franklin Avenue,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Now is your opportunity to get a Trimmed Hat.

This Style TRIMMED HAT

95 Cents.

Black or Colored Silk Bound Felt, trimmed with Velvet and Silk, Fancy Feather and Ornament, all for 95c.

10c for choice of black and colored silk bound, latest style Felt Hats.

25c for the finest Fur Felt, black or colors.

10c for Fancy Feathers, which were marked 35c, 45c and 55c.

19c for a bunch of Black Tips, 3 in a bunch.

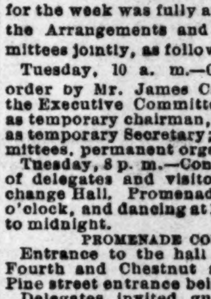
A. H. FUCHS, 522 FRANKLIN AV.

Send for our catalogue.

PROGRAMME ARRANGED.

WHAT WILL BE DONE ON THE DIFFERENT DAYS OF THE SILVER CONVENTION.

The Arrangements Made for the Promenade Concert, the Theaters, the Carriage Drives and the Collation—Delegates Already Arriving—A great Gathering Predicted.



THE National Silver Convention projected by the POST-DISPATCH last July, and soon after taken up by the Mining Stock Exchange, will be called to order on Tuesday morning of this week by Mr. James Campbell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in Music Hall. The work of the various committees was almost entirely closed up yesterday, and everything will be in good shape when the assemblage convenes. The delegates are already beginning to arrive, and all express confidence that the convention will be a very large and earnest one. Among yesterday's arrivals were Hon. Thos. Fitch of Nevada and Dr. Musikbrod of Montana. Both of these gentlemen have shown great interest in the convention, and have strong hopes of its being successful in its work. Dr. Musikbrod said the Montana delegation would be a strong one, but he feared the Legislature, which is having a stormy inauguration, would keep many away who would have added to its numbers.

THE PROGRAMME

for the week was fully arranged yesterday by the Arrangements and Entertainment Committees jointly, as follows:

Tuesday, 10 a. m.—Convention called to order by Mr. James Campbell, chairman of the Executive Committee; Mr. L. M. Rumsey as temporary chairman, and Mr. Albert Singer as temporary Secretary; appointment of committees, permanent organization, etc.

Tuesday, 8 p. m.—Concert and hop in honor of delegates and visitors at Merchants' Exchange Hall. Promenade concert to begin at 8 o'clock, and dancing at 10 o'clock, to continue to midnight.

PROMENADE CONCERT RULES.

Entrance to the hall will be by the Third, Fourth and Chestnut street entrances, the Pine street entrance being closed.

Delegates, invited guests and committeemen, and ladies accompanying them, will be admitted on their badges.

Each lady and gentleman, outside of those provided with such badges, must have tickets issued by the Entertainment Committee.

Cards of admission must be shown at the main entrances and will be taken up at the door of the concert hall.

All gentlemen admitted by card of invitation are expected to appear in full dress.

Members of committees will appear in full dress and wear their badges.

The office of the Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, on the Exchange floor, at the northeast corner, will be used as the ladies' cloak and toilet room. Attendants and toilet conveniences will be provided.

The gentlemen's hat and cloak room will be on the first floor. Checks for wraps, etc., and all packages will be provided. Attendants will be employed by the committee, and no "tips" will be received.

Carriages will enter Third street from Locust and streets north, and after unloading will leave Third street on Market or streets south. Returning for guests the same route will be followed, carriages being called for by their numbers. A full detail of police will be on hand under general officers to see that all regulations are carried out, and that a blockade is prevented. Those attending by invitation from the city will oblige the committee by following these instructions strictly.

By special arrangements the various street car lines will continue their service until 1 a. m. for the accommodation of those attending the ball.

Wednesday a. m.—Regular session of the Convention.

THE THEATERS.

Wednesday, p. m.—Delegates, alternates and invited guests will visit the theaters. A special complimentary invitation will be furnished by Mr. Joe J. Mullally, Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, who will have an office with the Secretary of the Executive Committee at the Exposition Building. These invitations are joint from all of the theaters, and on their presentation at any of the theater box-offices regular tickets and reserved seat coupons will be issued. Delegates, alternates and invited guests accompanied by ladies should so notify Mr. Mullally, in order that the necessary number of tickets should be issued.

Thursday, a. m.—Session of the Convention if desirable.

CARRIAGE DRIVE AND COLLATION.

Thursday, 1 p. m.—Carriage drive over the following route: To leave the Southern Hotel at 1 p. m. sharp, thence on Broadway to Washington avenue, return on Twelfth street, thence to Olive street, thence on Olive, passing the Four Courts; Chouteau avenue, Thirteenth street, Park avenue, Linn street, the City Hospital, Thirteenth street, Victor street, Second Carondelet avenue, Sidney street, Thirteenth street, Pestalozzi street, to the Anheuser-Busch Brewery, where the party will be entertained. Leaving here the drive will continue on Pestalozzi street to Jefferson avenue, thence on Jefferson avenue to Shenandoah avenue, thence to Compton Hill reservoir, passing the St. Louis University, West Pine street, Cabanne street, Lindell avenue, Grand avenue, Vandeventer avenue, Vandeventer place, Grand avenue and the Redemptorist Fathers and St. Alphonsus Church, Cass avenue and the Imperial Wine Co.'s vaults, where they will be entertained; thence to Fourteenth street, passing the Exposition Building and the City Hall, and thence to the Chamber of Commerce 6 p. m., where a grand Thanksgiving Day collation will be served.

Only delegates and committeemen wearing badges will be entitled to seats in the carriages. Some points of interest have been omitted, owing to the press of time, but these can be visited either before or after the convention. The committee acknowledges favors from Commissioner Burnett.

The collation will be under the personal supervision of the caterer. The table will be placed in form forming right angles from a central table on the north end of the hall. Toasts will be arranged by a toast master selected and published later.

Friday—Session of the convention probable.

DECORATIONS.

The Merchants' Exchange hall for the promenade concert and collation and the Music Hall for the convention will be elaborately decorated and everything arranged for the entertainment of guests. Music will also be provided for the concert, collation and convention sessions. The programmes decided upon are choice and well arranged and promise a rich treat. They will be published in due season.

A BIG HAUL.

Boys Rob an Old Woman of $2,370, All of Which Is Recovered.

On Thursday afternoon the residence of Theresa Pollack, 818 Julia street, was entered while Mrs. Pollack was temporarily absent, and a large sum of money stolen. Mrs. Pollack had by hard work accumulated something of a hoard. She did not trust the banks. They failed too often to suit her. She hid her money in an old bucket, covering the bucket with a quantity of clothing. That afternoon she was absent from the house a short time. When she returned it was only to find that the savings of a life-time were gone. She reported the matter to the police. She had no clew to the thieves. Last evening, however, patrolmen of the Second District arrested two 15-year-old boys on suspicion of knowing something in regard to the disappearance of the money. At the station they gave their names as Joseph Zednigels and Bruce Blaine. They at first emphatically denied knowing anything whatever of the robbery. After being locked up for a few hours, however, they weakened and confessed their guilt. They said they had seen Mrs. Pollack one day while she was counting her wealth. They had watched her as she stored away the money in the old bucket. Thursday afternoon she was seen to leave the house. Then they entered through an insecure window and made away with the plunder. As a result of the confession Sergt. Earl and Patrolman Kirchner paid a visit to Zednigel's home at 1701 South Eleventh street. In the cellar of the building he found $530 in bills which had been hidden in the rafters. They next armed themselves with a pick and shovel and went to Tower Grove Park. They dug in the spot which the youthful criminals had designated as the repository of most of the spoils, and in a few minutes unearthed $1,840 in $10 and $20 gold-pieces. The boys will be held until to-morrow morning, when a warrant charging them with grand larceny will be sworn out. The amount stolen and the ingenuity displayed by the youthful thieves makes the case an unusually interesting one.

A Remarkable Case.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Nov. 23.—Mr. I. N. Meredith of this city has just been tapped the one hundred and eighteenth time for the dropsy. There has been an average of fifteen pounds of water taken from him each time, making a grand total of 1,770 pounds of water. He is 76 years old, and is able to be up and around the streets in a few hours after the operation has been peformed, which is every five days. His is one of the most remarkable cases on record, and is being closely watched by the medical fraternity.

Damages Awarded.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 23.—Damages in the sum of $4,500 were to-day awarded by the Circuit Court to J. B. Wells of Saybrook, in his suit against the Lake Erie & Western Railway Co. Wells, who is an aged man, was thrown from a buggy by a collision with a Lake Erie train last summer and received what was then supposed to be a mortal injury.

THE NIEDRINGHAUS MEMORIAL.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the Niedringhaus Memorial at Cass avenue and Seventh street will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The building was erected by Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus and is to be used as a Mission Church and Sunday-school. After music and prayer, Hon. F. G. Niedringhaus will deliver an address. He will be followed by Bishop Bowman and other Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in the city attending the meeting of the Board of Extension. These will be followed by E. O. Stanard and T. S. McPheeters. The dedicatory services will be conducted by Bishop Bowman, and at the conclusion the superintendent, Rev. A. H. Miller, will be introduced.

This evening, at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. T. C. Iliff of Salt Lake City will speak on "The Outlook in Utah." Dr. Iliff is Superintendent of Missions in Utah and is a very eloquent man.

On Thanksgiving Day evening there will be a free concert and praise service in the Memorial.

Barr's

Great Three-Day Slaughter of Dry Goods

◆

OPENS

Monday A. M.

CLOSES

Wednesday P. M.

◆

LINENS.

During the next three days you can buy beautiful $2.25 5-eighths size German Linen Napkins for $1.66, and the cream Damask Napkins, worth $3.50, for $2.28.

72-inch pure linen damask for 43 cents; regular price is 75 cents.

The richest fifteen-dollar Hemstitched Tea Sets for ten dollars 20 cents a set.

Extra fine $9 sets for $6.95.

45-inch seamless pillow linen, worth $1, for 74 cents a yard.

Domestics go at slaughter prices, 7½ cents; unbleached for 5 cents.

Langdon, yard wide, bleached, cut from 11 to 8 cents.

Best ten-cent Canton Flannels for 7½ cents.

HOSIERY.

Just three days to buy your winter hosiery for next to nothing. Ladies' elegant English Cashmere Hose, black and colored, 60-cent goods, for 36 cents; dollar goods for 77 cents; 80-cent goods for 43 cents.

Ladies' black and colored silk plated Hose, elegant 85-cent hose, at 59 cents.

Children's black or colored plain cashmere, worth 20 to 45 cents, go at 17 to 36 cents.

Children's fine cashmere Hose, sizes 5 to 8½, ribbed and superfine goods; were 35 to 80 cents slaughtered to 27 to 48 cents; price according to size.

KNIT UNDERWEAR.

Buy 60-cent white merino vests and drawers while you can get them for 39 cents.

95-cent scarlet wool for 69 cents.

Dollar-75 goods for $1.19.

$1.35 Natural Wool goods for 96 cents.

Camel's hair vests and drawers, worth one fifty, for 96 cents.

A big lot boys' white merino vests and drawers, sizes 24, 26, 28 and 30; regular price, 60 cents; three-day price, 39 cents.

Men's 85-cent merino shirts or drawers, slaughtered to 66 cents,

Colored cashmere, $1.25 goods, 96 cents.

$1.75 Natural Wool goods for $1,27.

$1.65 undyed Tasmania wool underwear for $1.29. If this isn't giving dry goods away we'd like to know what you call it?

CLOAKS.

Here are the biggest cloak and jacket bargains on the earth. We guarantee every piece.

All-wool Raglans and Newmarkets, were $9, for $6.04.

Beautiful stripes and plaids, were $16, for $11.05.

One assortment handsome goods, worth $17.75, for $12.55.

New coat shapes, were $25, for $16.80.

Richly braided cloth Newmarkets, $30 goods, for $21.10.

One line fancy Newmarkets, $30 goods, for $18.90.

Braided cloth Modjeska wraps, $20 goods, for $10.53.

Jackets at Your Own Prices.

Black and colored beaver, $9 goods, for $5.27.

Plain black tailor jackets, $5 goods, for $3.35.

Stockinet cloth jackets, black, $3.63 goods, for $2.13.

Misses' $10 Newmarkets for $6.83.

Childrens' handsome $6 Gretchen Cloaks for $3.95.

FLANNELS.

Glance this over, then see how quickly you can get here.

Cream White Stockinet for ladies' and childrens' underwear, $1.25 goods for 74c a yard.

27-inch fancy Striped Domet Shirting, 20c Flannel, for 12c.

27-inch Fancy Plaids, silk mixture, worth 45c, for 29c.

36-inch Ladies' Cloth, all wool, gray and brown mixed, 35c goods, for 23c.

Blue-Gray all-wool Flannel for 23c.

27-inch Gilbert's 65c best Opera Cloth for 29c.

27-inch best quality Matelasse Cloth for 26c.

27-inch all-wool Fancy Striped and Plaid Shirting, worth 45c, for 29c.

Ladies' full-size Domet Flannel Skirt Patterns, fancy border, 48x90, worth 75c, for 49c.

CURTAINS.

A special three-day sacrifice sale of curtains and portieres.

$4 Madras Curtains for $2.17.

$6 Madras Curtains for $3.76.

Chenille Portieres just next to nothing.

Elegant Chenille Portieres, plain or figured, with deep dados, fringed, the latest goods made.

Were	Now
$18 00	$10 50
19 00	12 37
19 00	14 18
6 50	3 93
6 00	3 73

BUTTONS.

5-cent buttons slaughtered to 3c a dozen.

30-cent dress buttons for 17c.

15-cent buttons slaughtered to 9c.

Half-dollar buttons for 29c.

18-cent Jet buttons for 11c dozen.

DRESS GOODS.

Slaughter extraordinary for 3 days—45-cent Cashmere for 27 cents.

42-inch Twilled 75-cent Broadcloth for 47 cents.

48-inch Camel's Hair, worth $1.35; for 97 cents.

40-inch 65-cent Cashmere stripes for 44 cents.

54-inch Camel's Hair Serges, worth $1.10; for 79 cents.

Slaughter of elegant French pattern robes, only a few of each kind. The latest novelties. Full dress patterns in each. Velvet, plush, embroidered, braided, jacquerel panels or fronts, in stripes, plaids or figures—at half-price.

The elegant new Vandyck braided suits, with 18-inch border, worth $10.50; for $5.98.

Black goods, 85-cent Mohair, for 59 cents.

42-inch dollar Camel's Hair, serges for 79 cents.

60-cent Mohair Brilliantine for 39 cents.

SHAWLS.

Here's the chance of a lifetime to buy a Shawl:

	Regular Price.	Slaughter Price.
Single Broche Shawls	$ 9 00	$ 5 10
Striped Persian Shawls	8 50	6 29
Reversible Paisley Shawls	5 50	3 73
Double Broche Shawls	9 50	7 73
Double Broche Shawls	15 00	11 46
Double Broche Shawls	20 50	14 63
Double Broche Shawls	22 00	15 73
Double Broche Shawls	25 50	16 75
Camel's Hair, Velvet & Beaver Shawls	7 00	4 46
Camel's Hair, Velvet & Beaver Shawls	9 00	6 27
Camel's Hair, Velvet & Beaver Shawls	9 75	6 81
Camel's Hair, Velvet & Beaver Shawls	11 00	7 33

A lot of hand-knit Hoods, regular price 75c, $1, $1.25 to $1.50; choice during next 3 days for 25c each.

LACES.

45-inch Colored Drapery Nets; worth $2, for $1.47.
45-inch Colored Drapery; worth $1.50, for 98c.
45-inch Colored Drapery; worth $1.15, for 97c.
45-inch Colored Russian Drapery Net; worth $1.25, for 84c.
45-inch Black La Tosca Net; worth $1.67, for $1.31.
40-inch Black Spanish Guipure Skirting; worth $1.23, for 84c.
40-inch Black Spanish Guipure Skirting; worth $2, for $1.47.
40-inch Black Spanish Guipure Skirting; worth $2.35, for $1.58
40-inch Black Chantilly Skirting; worth $1.23, for 94c.
40-inch Black Chantilly Skirting; worth $2, for $1.47.
40-inch Black Chantilly Skirting; worth $2.25, for $1.58.

EMBROIDERIES

Antique Tidies, 9-inch square, 5 cents each.
Antique Tidies, 12-inch square, 11 cents each.
Russian Tidies, 10-inch square, 17 cents each.
Antique Shams, 36-inch square, worth $2.75, for 1.58.
Nottingham Shams, 36-inch square; 85c goods, for 53c.
Apron Embroidery, 45-inch; 85c goods, for 57c.
Linen Collars, with cape, all sizes; 25c goods, for 14c.

CORSETS

Sewed Corsets, well-boned, 60c article for 37c.
J. B. Corset, 85c article for 61c.
J. B. Corset, coutille satin casing, $1.10 article for 79c.
Black Corset, kabo filled, $1.35 articles for 88c.
J. B. Corset, extra long waist, $1.75 article for $1.13.
French Woven Corsets, extra long waist, double boned, $1.95 article for $1.37.
P. D. Short, colors pink and blue, $3 article for $1.57.
Abdominal French-woven Corset, $3 article for $1.77.
I. C. Pink satteen Corset, $3 article for $1.95.
I. C. extra long Corset, $3.50 article for $2.13.
I. C. extra long French back, $3.75 article for $2.78.
I. C. extra fine spoon steel Corset, $6 article for $3.64.

CLOVES

4-Button Colored Kid, regular price $1.60; for $1.19.
4-Button Opera Kid, regular price 60c; for 37c.
6-Button Opera Kid, regular price $1.10; for 79c.
8-Button Colored Kid, regular price $1; for 69c.
4-Button Colored Suede, regular price 90c; for 54c.
4-Button Colored Suede, regular price 70c; for 54c.
6-Button Colored Suede, regular price $1.60; for $1.19.
4-Button Colored Suede, regular price $1.35; for 98c.
4-Button Black Suede, regular price $1.35; for 98c.
4-Button Colored Suede, regular price $1.60; for $1.14.

BLANKETS.

	Worth	Slaughter price.
10-4 Bethel white Bed Blankets	$ 1 75	$ 1 36
10-4 Nevada White Bed Blankets	2 75	1 84
10-4 Sterling White Bed Blankets	3 50	2 36
11-4 Nevada White Bed Blankets	3 50	2 36
11-4 Alcazar White Bed Blankets	3 98	2 63
11-4 Graylock Gray Wrapper Blankets	3 80	2 63
Colored Crib Blankets, slightly soiled	2 95	2 21
Sateen and Turkey Red Comfortables, fancy quilted	3 50	2 23
Waterproof Lap Robes, imported	6 50	4 55
Extra fine Colored Mitcheline Quilts	3 00	2 09
Elegant Hemstitched Linen Pillow Shams $8.50 to	10 50	6 67
Nottingham Ecru Lace Bed Sets, taped edges	1 40	96
Nottingham Lace Bed Sets	1 50	1 03

You may depend on this blanket sale being a howling success, and you may depend upon the figures in it being strictly reliable. Sale lasts up to Wednesday night.

SILKS.

Terrific slaughter of prices. No reason why everybody shouldn't have a new silk dress.

	Regular price.	Slaughter price.
Black and white Armure Stripe	$ 1 60	96
Black Brocade Satin	1 45	96
Black Satin Duchess	1 35	96
Rich Black Silk	2 50	1 73
Black Silk	1 00	71
Rich Colored Brocaded Satin	2 35	1 84
Rich Stripe Brocades	1 85	1 36
Fancy Stripe Surah	1 10	79
Plain and Stripe Surah	1 25	87
Colored Satin Rhadame	95	69
Colored Velour India	1 50	1 02

And remember Barr's Silk Department is one of the largest in the United States, and is specially noted for strictly reliable silks at extremely low prices.

Muslin Underwear.

Ladies' Gowns, yoke of cording and tucks, worth 98c for 79c.

Ladies' Gowns, M.H. yoke of inserting and edging, worth $1.10 for 79c.

Ladies' Gowns, yoke of white tucks and braids, worth $1.35 for 94c.

Ladies' Skirts, tucked ruffle, worth 50 for 31c.

Ladies' Skirts, cambric ruffle, worth 45c for 29c.

Ladies' Skirts, cambric and tucked ruffle, worth 60c for 41c.

Ladies' Skirts, embroidered, ruffle and tuck, worth 85c for 61c.

Ladies' Skirts, embroidered, ruffle and tuck, worth $1 for 73c.

Ladies' Drawers, embroidered and tucked, worth 35c for 19c.

Ladies' Drawers, cambric, ruffled and tucked, worth 60c for 39c.

Ladies' Drawers, Scotch, embroidered ruffle, worth 65c for 43c.

Ladies' Drawers, Scotch, embroidered, ruffle and tucked, worth 66c for 49c.

Ladies' Drawers; assorted lace and embroidered, worth 85c for 53c.

Ladies' Chemise, worth 85c for 53c.

Ladies' Chemise, assorted lot, worth $1.10 for 78c.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

No Housekeeper, who studies the best interests of her home and her husband's pocketbook, will miss this sale.

	Former price.	Slaughter price.
Brass Frames, cabinet size	$ 6	$ 3
Brass Frames, cabinet size	15	9
Imported School Bags.	15	11
Decorated Shaker Salt Bottles	18	11
Wire Soap Dishes, with Majolica Plates	20	14
Majolica Tea-pot Stand wire bound	20	14
Palm Lunch Baskets, large size	25	16
Decorated Cups and Saucers	20	14
Brass Crumb Tray and Scraper	30	19
Japanese Rose Jars	37	18
3-piece Carving Set, Knife, Steel and Fork	75	57
3-piece Carving Set, Knife, Steel and Fork	1 00	69
Kid Body Doll, very large	1 00	78
Dinner Sets, 130 pieces, nicely decorated, per set	20 00	14 75
Dinner Sets, 130 pieces, printed English ware, per set	18 00	11 40

Music Folios, or Carriers, reduced to 10c.

ART NEEDLEWORK.

Prices good Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Step in, see the crowds two deep, and then tell us where the bargains are to be found.

	Former Price.	Slaughter Price.
Rush Scrap Baskets	$ 2 75	$ 1 82
Canvas Emb. Slippers.	25	15
Stamped Linen Tray Cloths	65	36
Slipper Cases, beautifully embroidered	1 00	63
Hemstitched Doylies, stamped	3 50	2 26
Toilet Sets, Cushions and Bottles	4 50	2 52
Silk and Wool Fringes.	25	16
Silk Tassels, in all the different colors	30	20
Stamped Hot Rolls Napkins	30	21

NOTIONS.

"Bonanza" Needle Cases, worth 5c, for 4c.
Fancy Elastic Garter Web. worth 7½c, for 4c.
3 dozen Combination Dress Extenders, worth 11c, for 8c.
1 1-12 gross Skirt Extenders in sets, black, white and drab, worth 10c, for 7c.
20 dozen boxes Lightning Eradicators, worth 14c, for 11c.
8½ gross Adjustable Corset Clasps, white and drab, worth 8c, for 6c.
3 10-12 gross Germantown Hairpin Cabinets, worth 4c, for 3c.
1½ gross Colored Mohair Platted Trimming Braid, worth 25c, for 19c.
1 1-6 gross Colored Mohair Platted Trimming Braid, worth 45c, for 33c.
5 dozen Vorwerk's Patent Skirt Bands, in white and colors, worth 18c, for 13c.
Pocket-books, worth 30c, for 19c.
Pocket-books, worth 65c, for 43c.
Braid-bound Slates, worth 12c, for 6c.
Braid-bound Slates, worth 20c, for 11c.
Braid-bound Slates, worth 35c, for 16c.
Smokers' Sets, in horn, worth $1.25, for 69c.
Comb and Brush Sets, Plush, worth $2, for 98c.
Hoyt's Cologne, worth 20c, for 12c.
Lotus Face Powder, worth 25c, for 16c.
Lotus Face Powder, large size, worth 50c, for 26c.
Ivory Powder, worth 20c, for 9c.
Mucilage, in pot bottles, worth 10c, for 7c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Hemstitched, Fancy Borders, Mull, worth 10c, for	7c
Ladies' Hemstitched, Fancy Borders, all linen, worth 12½c, for	9c
Ladies' Hemstitched, Fancy Borders, all linen, worth 15c, for	11c
Ladies' Hemstitched and Embroidered Sheer Linen, worth 25c, for	19c
Ladies' French Embroidered and Scalloped Sheer Linen, worth 85c, for	62c
Men's Cashmere Mufflers, worth $1.00, for	74c
Boys' Windsor Scarfs, Plaid and Stripes, worth 25c, for	19c
Men's Hemstitched, Fancy Border, Union, worth 10c, for	7c
Men's Hemstitched, Fancy Border, all linen, worth 12½c, for	9c
Men's Hemstitched, Initial, all linen, worth 50c, for	39c
Men's Solid Colors, Hemstitched Japanese Silk, worth 50c, for	39c
Imported Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, worth 50c, for	39c
Ladies' Neck Scarfs, Hand-painted, worth $1.00, for	74c

RIBBONS.

Nos. 16 to 30—Fancy Ribbon, worth 25c, for	19c
No. 7—Gros-Grain, satin edged, all colors, worth 12c, for	9c
No. 16—Gros-Grain, satin edge, all colors, worth 24c, for	17c
No. 22—Gros-Grain, satin edge, all colors, worth 28c, for	20c
No. 16—All Silk, Satin and G. G., all colors, worth 25c, for	18c
No. 22—All-Silk, Satin and G. G., all colors, worth 35c, for	26c
7-inch All-Silk Moire Sash Ribbon, worth 63c, for	50c
No 9—Satin Ribbon, cotton back, worth 6½c, for	5c
No. 12—Satin Ribbon, cotton back, worth 9c, for	6c
9-inch All-Silk Gros-Grain satin edge sash ribbon, worth 93c, for	71c

CLOTHS.

54-inch Fancy Boucle Cloaking, worth $2.75, for	$1 73
52-inch gray Astrachan Cloth, worth $2.50, for	1 57
54-inch fur black fancy Astrachan Cloth, worth $3.75, for	2 49
24-inch fancy Astrachan for Children's Cloaks, worth $3.00, for	1 49
54-inch French all-wool Tricot, worth 85c, for	51
54-inch fur black fancy Beaver Cloaking, worth $1.85, for	1 46
27-inch fancy Union Cassimere for boys' wear, worth 75c, for	39
24-inch fancy striped Velveteen, worth 95c, for	49

DURING the next three days we propose astonishing this town with a smash-bang slaughter sale that'll astonish the dry goods trade from center to circumference.

Every price quoted in this "ad." is positively true. Barr's make no misrepresentations.

◆

THERE'S an old saying that honesty's the best policy. An experience of over 40 years selling dry goods has taught us that it is as true as old.

We've been called "the old reliable." We've earned the title. Even our, smash-bang-surplus-slaughter-sales are reliable, though we do fling in some pretty strong adjectives now and then. They fit. Every one of them do.

You'll be hunting up adjectives yourself when you find out how dry goods are selling during Barr's big Three-day Sacrifice Sale.

OUR OUT OF TOWN PATRONS are politely notified that in order to gain the benefit of this great three-day sale, their lists must be in the house not later than Wednesday noon, so that the orders may all be sent out by Wednesday night. All orders received after noon on the 26th will be filled at our regular prices.

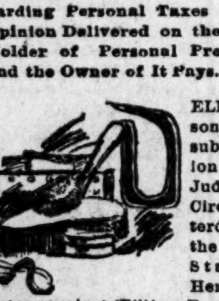
The best plan would be to come to town. You'll save your fare on linens and domestics alone---goods you can never have too much of. And while you are here you select a beautiful hat or bonnet for about enough to pay for the frame it's made on. Barr's elegant millinery at less than other folk's very ordinary goods. Address all orders

WM. BARR DRY GOODS COMPANY,
Sixth, Olive and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

AS TO PERSONAL TAXES.

JUDGE KLEIN DEFINES THE NEW LAW AND THE METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

The First Suit Under the Amended Law Regarding Personal Taxes and the First Opinion Delivered on the Question—The Holder of Personal Property Reports and the Owner of It Pays.



DELINQUENT personal taxes is the subject of a decision rendered by Judge Klein in the Circuit Court yesterday morning in the case of the State to use of Henry Ziegenheim, Collector, against William E. and Caroline A. Niemann and William Piel. It is the first decision or opinion delivered on the law since its enactment in April, 1887, and the cases filed recently are the first of the kind filed under the new law. Prior to April, 1887, citizens were, according to law, obliged to list their personal property with the Assessor, and if the taxes were not paid the Collector made a levy on the property described. If the property could not be found the taxes were not collected. The city had no action at law, and could not obtain a personal judgment against the owner of the personal property who was delinquent in paying the taxes. The amended law gives the city the right to obtain a personal judgment whether the property assessed is located or not.

COLLECTOR ZIEGENHEIM.

entered suit against William and Caroline Nieman and William Piel, to collect personal taxes for 1887 and 1888. J. Hugo Grimm, representing the defendants, demurred to the petition on three points. First, that the suit was against the three defendants when two of them were minors and the third a curator, who should have been held responsible, being in control of the property. Second, that the petition states the defendants own $3,000 when they may own it in part. Third, that the petition instead of saying the defendants or defendant "owned or held" the property, stated they "owned, had charge or care of" the property. This is the point which will be demurred to in every personal tax suit entered, as the law says "all persons owning, in charge of or havinin g their care or management" shall list the property with the Assessor, and another section says taxes should be collected from the person "owning or holding." The pleader in drawing up the petition phrased it improperly, it was claimed, and if judgment was rendered against defendants on such petitions, a personal judgment could be secured against warehouse men, who merely had personal property in their care and in other such cases.

JUDGE KLEIN

in passing on this part of the demurrer, says: "The third ground of demurrer proceeds on the the theory that the petition does not undertake to charge the defendants absolutely as owners, but merely in the alternative charges that they were either the owners of or had the care, charge, or management of the taxable personal property in question. While it is true that by the law of this State every resident therein who is required by law to list property for taxation is required to make a correct statement of all taxable property owned by such person or under the 'care, charge or management' of such person, it is equally true that only the person 'owning and holding' property on the assessment day is liable for taxes thereon for the ensuing year as provided by section 6716, as amended. The two provisions stand together in the same act of the General Assembly, one being section 1, and the other section 7, of the act. Without undertaking to define the meaning of the word 'holding' as used in section 7 of this act, it is plain that it ought not to be construed to be synonymous with the words 'under the care, charge or management of a person.' The word holding here seems to be used as relating to the ownership. It cannot be supposed that the State would undertake to make a mere bailee of the property personally liable for the taxes thereon. It may well require him to list it—whether it is wise or not to require it, the courts are not called upon to say; but it cannot compel one man to pay the taxes on another man's property, unless he is in such a relation to the property itself as to be the holder thereof in a legal sense, of ownership and control—as, for instance, a trustee, executor, administrator or guardian. To charge, therefore, that a man had the care, charge and management of property is not equivalent to saying that he was holding it in the sense above mentioned.

"It is the settled law of the State that if a pleader make an allegation in the alternative, as is permitted, each alternative must state a legal cause of action or defense and if either of the statements is insufficient in law the entire pleading is defective. As one of the alternative statements in the petition is insufficient as above pointed out, it follows that the demurrer

SHOULD BE SUSTAINED.

"It may be well to add at this time that it is the intent and purpose of our code of civil procedure that the actual facts intended to be relied on as the cause of action, or defense, should be stated in the proper pleading. If in the personal back-tax cases the property taxed is that of a minor, the suit may well be against the curator, but these facts should be stated in the petition; the curator is not interested with the legal title to personal property, although it is his duty to pay the taxes thereon. Under the general allegation of ownership, proof that one of the defendants was a curator of the estate of the other defendants ought not to be allowed.

"So where one is sued by reason of his being or having been executor or administrator. Here undoubtedly the legal title to the personal property is vested in him, but he is entitled to be apprised by the petition of the fact that he is sought to be charged on account of the property of the estate, and not on account of his own. The petitions in these cases should be reformed so as to show the true state of facts on which a recovery is sought in each case."

COURT NOTES.

The State by Louis C. Mattox to use of Wm. C. Mattox entered a suit yesterday against Jefferson Payne and John A. Goddard, to be served in St. Charles County. It is a suit in partition.

Thomas Brett filed a petition yesterday asking to be divorced from Juno Brett, whom he says deserted him.

CHILDREN SLAUGHTERED.

Death Dancing Attendance on Gov. Foraker's Political Schemes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 22.—Dr. Probst, the Secretary of the State Board of Health has just returned from an official visit to the Soldier' Orphans' Home, at Zenia and reports a frightful condition of affairs there. Both diphtheria and scarlet fever in a maligant form are epidemic at the Home. There are over one hundred cases of each disease in the institution, and the hospital is not only inadequate to accommodate the patients, but is wholly unfitted even to shelter persons in health. There is no isolation of patients and the contagion is liable to spread to all the inmates. The children were removed from the cottages to the school building, while the former were fumigated and a number of the cottages are being fitted for hospital purposes. The diseases are directly traceable to improper drainage and general neglect of sanitary precautions. This institution was turned into a political machine early last spring when Gov. Foraker removed Maj. H. P. Lloyd and Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor from trusteeships because they refused to remove a Democratic superintendent and other Democratic officials and employes. Since then the management has become utterly demoralized.

PARENTS should not miss those boys' $1.50 and $2.50 cape overcoats.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

Marine Intelligence.

HAMBURG, Nov. 23. — Hamburg-American Line steamer Augusta-Victoria from New York has arrived here.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Arrived—Borderer, from London; Manitoban from Glasgow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Arrived—Devonia, from Glasgow; Pennland, from Antwerp.

FOR first-class Portraits,
In Oil, Pastel, Crayon, go to Scholten's.

GROWING WORSE DAILY.

THE FREIGHT CAR FAMINE INCREASING IN A DANGEROUS MANNER.

The Corn Crop Greatly Underestimated. and the Stringency Growing Greater Every Hour—What the Railroads Are Doing to Break the Blockade—Cars to Be Obtained at Any Cost.

THE situation in the corn trade as regards transportation appears to be getting worse instead of better. The railroads are still short of freight cars, in fact, shorter than they were yesterday, and try as they may, the universal opinion is that the corn will come in far more rapidly than cars can be brought to transport it. The crop has been known to be far above an average one, but since the freight stringency has become public, and the farmers are hurrying their grain to shipping points, it has been made abundantly evident that the amount of the crop has been very much underestimated.

FROM ALL QUARTERS

telegraphic reports are received that the corn ready for shipments, or soon to be ready, exceeds the estimates by from 40 to 150 per cent, and the freight agents of the different roads, who at first strained every nerve to accommodate the traffic, have now given up any such vain attempt, and are simply trying to do the best they can. The order announced in the POST-DISPATCH forbidding freight agents to receive any further through shipments will undoubtedly have a good effect in time, but at present it has had no influence in breaking the blockade. From 35 to 40 per cent of the cars now under way are billed through, and it will be several weeks before they can be returned.

THE RAILROADS ARE SPARING

no efforts to answer the demands made upon them. All lines east of the river have been requested to send any empty freight cars available to East St. Louis, freight is being transferred wherever it is possible and the cars sent to the points where they are most needed. The following telegram was sent out last night by the C., B. & Q. to its various local agents:

We are short over 1,000 cars on B. & M. and St. Joe & Grand Island for grain. Take the matter up and see that empties are returned without delay from St. Louis to Hannibal. We cannot for the present deliver empties to connecting lines for coal, but must get cars returned empty from Nebraska to be loaded with grain.

Cars are being brought back as rapidly as possible regardless of expense, but the corn crop is accumulating faster than the means of transportation and farmers are in despair.

CARS ON FOREIGN ROADS.

One trouble, as stated in the POST-DISPATCH, is to be found in the contracts with shippers allowing them to use the freight cars as storehouses. A still more serious difficulty is said to be a shortage of transportation on the Eastern roads and a tendency to use Western cars for local business when their own supply runs short. Several agents have been sent East to stop this proceeding, but under the most favorable conditions it will take a long time to recover the cars now off their home lines, and in the meantime cars are leaving the Western systems every day under contracts made previous to the order of yesterday. The situation is causing great anxiety, and both receivers and shippers are much troubled at the prospects for the next three weeks.

THE CHICKASAW NATION.

Proclamation by Gov. William Boyd on the Rights of Citizenship.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

G[illegible]ESVILLE, Tex., Nov. 23.—Gov. William Boy[illegible] Chickasaw Nation has issued his proclamation notifying all persons claiming citizenship in Chickasaw Nation whose rights to such are disputed that a law has been passed by the Legislature of the Chickasaw Nation authorizing the Committee on Citizenship which will convene at Tishomingo City on the second Monday in December, 1889, whose business it will be to examine and determine all questions of citizenship, and all such persons to be affected by this late act are notified and commanded to come forward before such committee and establish their rights within three months, or their claims will be forever ignored and debarred.

FOR first-class Portraits,
In Oil, Pastel, Crayon, go to Scholten's.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Science and Finances Discussed by the Physicians Last Night.

The St. Louis Medical Society held a regular meeting at the Polytechnic Building on Seventh and Chestnut streets last night.

Dr. Mooney, from the special Committee on Revision, reported that the committee had met during the week and had instructed the Treasurer to see all the delinquent members. The Treasurer reported that his collector had seen most of the members and some of them had paid up. The committee recommended that all members in arrears for two years or more who did not pay up promptly be dropped from the rolls. Dr. Mooney said that he made this report because he felt assured that as soon as these gentlemen were visited they would all pay up and that there would be none to drop. Dr. Green made some remarks on the subject and then Dr. Mooney explained that there are some members carried on the rolls who have not paid and who are not practicing according to legitimate schools and that these had refused to pay up and would be dropped anyhow.

The motion to the effect that all those who did not pay up be dropped was adopted.

Several interesting cases of a purely [illegible] tific nature were discussed at some l[illegible] all the doctors present.

CHRISTMAS crayons now are a[illegible] From Strass[illegible] best of the [illegible].

THE POST-DISPATCH

BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

BENTON ST.—1501	O. Sutter
BENTON ST.—2572	A. H. Vordick
BROADWAY—2001 N.	O. D'Amour
B'DWAY & ANGELICA	W. J. Kohrumel
BROADWAY—2613 S.	E. Geisler
BROADWAY—3907 S.	F. Hemm
BROADWAY—7631 S.	L. F. Waibel
CARR ST.—1328	Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201	Crawley's Phar
CASS AV.—1000	Cass Avenue Phar
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d	H. W. Strathmann
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801	H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2354	C. Schaefer
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837	W. E. Krueger
CLARK AV.—2136	Chas. P. Ochsner
DODIER ST.—2248	B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—3180	F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV.—4161	Fisher & Co
EASTON AV.—4973	G. P. Mulhall
EAST GRAND AV.—1923	T. T. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N.	T. T. Wurmb
FINNEY AV.—3837	P. E. Fiquet
FRANKLIN AV.—1600	C. Klipstein
GAMBLE ST.—2631	A. Braun
GARRISON AV.—1016	D. S. Littlefield
GRAND AV.—1400 N.	F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N.	W. D. Temm
GRAVOIS—2946	B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800	Ferd. W. Sennewald
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S.	A. H. Schulte
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800	Philip Kaut
LUCAS AV.—1700	W. S. Fleming
LUCAS AV.—3341	Charles C. May
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601	Paul M. Nake
MARKET ST.—2031	C. G. Penney
MARKET ST.—2846	St. L. Phar
MENARD.—1434	G. Weinsberg
MICHIGAN & IVORY AV.	Benno Bribach
MORGAN ST.—3930	J. S. Procter
NINTH ST.—2625 N.	O. Claus
OLIVE ST.—1500	R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2800	J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3000	J. Guerdan & Co
OLIVE ST.—3201	Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3500	Adam B. Roth
OLIVE ST.—3615	W. R. Grant
PARK AV.—1937	G. H. Andreas
SALINA ST.—2870	A. P. Kaltwasser
ST. LOUIS AV.	Carey's Drug Store
TAYLOR AV.—1900	G. H. Wagner
WASHINGTON AV.—1328	Primm's Phar
WASHINGTON AV.—2338	T. S. Glenn
WASHINGTON AV.—2800	J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901	Sultan's Phar

SUBURBAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS	O. F. Kresse
BELLEVILLE, ILL.	Geo. H. Stolberg

TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the early departure of the fast-mail train, advertisements for the SUNDAY MORNING POST-DISPATCH must be in the office before 9 o'clock Saturday night to insure insertion.

Parties advertising in these Columns and having the answers addressed in care of POST-DISPATCH, will please ask for check, to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes. Parties answering advertisements must have their replies directed to their own POST-OFFICE address.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Temple Israel, cor. Pine and Twenty-eighth sts.—Sunday lecture at 10:45 a. m. by Rabbi Sonneschein. Subject: "The Temperance Question." All are welcome. Seats free.

Temple Shaare Emeth, Corner 17th and Pine sts. Regular lecture this (Sunday) at 10:45 a. m. by the Rev. Dr. S. Sale. Subject: "Ancient Morality and Modern Religion." All are cordially invited.

New Church Chapel (Swedenborgian), 2834 Lucas av., Rev. F. L. Higgins, minister. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. Sabbath-school at 9:30. All are invited. Seats free. Subject of sermon this morning: "The Correspondence or Meaning of Leaves in Rev. 22: 2.

St. George's Church, Corner Beaumont and Chestnut sts. Rev. Robert A. Holland, S. T. D., Rector. Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m.; morning prayer with sermon by the Rector, 11 a. m. Evening prayer 7:45 p. m. Sermon to young men on "Courage." There will be Thanksgiving service on Thursday, 11 a. m. Subject of sermon "Patriotism."

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), Corner of Garrison av. and Locust st. Rev. John Snyder, Pastor. Sunday, November 24, at 10:45 a. m., the pastor will preach. Subject: "The Story of the Sower." Sunday-school at 12 m. Mission Sunday-school at 3 p. m. Service on Thanksgiving Day at 11 a. m. All are cordially invited to our services.

Second Baptist Church, Corner Locust and Beaumont (27th) sts. Rev. J. W. Ford, D. D., pastor. Subject—Morning, "Christian Citizenship." Evening—"Difficulties of Revelation." Public services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sabbath-school, 9:30 a. m. Young People's meeting of the Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 o'clock p. m. Midweek service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Class in English Bible Study, under the direction of the pastor, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

LODGE NOTICES.

OFFICERS and members of Damon Lodge No. 28, K. of P., are notified to assemble at Castle Hall, cor. 6th and Walnut st., on Wednesday evening, November 27. Eight Esquires to receive the rank of Knight, and nomination and election of officers. Visiting brethern invited. By order JAMES H. McCORD, C. C.
C. J. VUCH, K. R. & S. 33

ATTENTION, KNIGHTS.—The members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 19, K. of P., will assemble at Hy Coan's, southeast corner 3d st. and Christy av., Monday evening, November 25, at 7:30 sharp, and proceed to East St. Louis and assist Eureka Lodge, No. 81, in conferring the Amplified Rank of Knighthood.
By order of G. F. STILLMAN, Chan. Com.
GEO. H. TIPLING, K. of R. and S. 33

$15 XMAS OFFER.

Before giving your order for a life-size portrait call and see our samples. Special Xmas bargain. One life-size crayon or photograph, choice of either, one 18x22 xtra quality gold bronze or steel frame, best in the city; one dozen xtra finish cabinets, any style. This is the greatest bargain ever offered in this city. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.
PARSONS, 1407 Market st.
Largest gallery in America. Open every Sunday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—By a thorough book-keeper, employment evenings to attend to books or other clerical work for mechanics or small manufacturers. Add. C 78, this office. 36

THE Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Corner Broadway and Market st. Send for circular. 36

The Trades.

WANTED—A situation by a first-class bread baker. Address H. S., 1316 Chestnut st. 38

WANTED—A situation by a good, steady man as painter and engineer. Address G 89, this office. 38

Boys.

WANTED—Situation by boy 13 years old, as errand boy. Call 918 N. 15th st. 42

WANTED—Position in wholesale house or as office boy by educated boy of 17; first-class ref. Ad. 42, this office. 42

WANTED—Situation of any kind by a boy of 15; has a fair education and can furnish good ... Add. L 87, this office. 42

... R advertisements in the SUNDAY Post-Dispatch will be read by everybody.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Clerks and Salesman.

WANTED—Situation by a young man in real estate office; has had 5 years' exp. Address R 87, this office. 37

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation by respectable man, willing to work. Address W 86, this office. 43

WANTED—A young man wants a situation in a butcher shop. Address S 88, this office. 43

WANTED—A middle-aged man wants employment of any kind; can give reference. Ad. B 91, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by a young man to drive a delivery wagon; well acquainted with the city; good refs. Address O 87, this office. 43

WANTED—By an elderly gentleman of good habits, in some wholesale and retail store, or private watchman. Address A 91, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by young man of 26 in some wholesale or retail dry goods or hardware house; not afraid of work. Address W 90, this office. 43

WHAT'S the use of growling as prices are reduced from $1.50 to 75c; watches and clocks cleaned for 75c and warranted for one year, at 1137 Olive st.

WANTED—Position as collector; best city references; money deposited if required; small wages asked. Address or inquire H. K., 419 Washington av. 43

WANTED—A young man, colored, of experience, with reference, wishes place in some private family or boarding-house to work mornings. Address W 88, this office. 43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—A first-class, rapid book-keeper capable of taking charge of a complicated set of books, who is willing to start with moderate salary. Ad. stating expectations B 88, this office. 53

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—In Illinois—A good salesman in each county in the State to sell monumental work; outfits furnished. Address the Culver Marble and Stone Co., Springfield, Ills. 54

WANTED—Salesmen on the road can use the want columns of the "Merchant Traveler," Chicago, established 10 years, without charge, by mailing $2.00 for one year's subscription. 54

WANTED—Three gentlemen, evenings, to learn operating, from 7 to 9, on our lines and take steady situations when qualified; salary, $75 to $125 monthly. Union Telegraph Co., 102 N. 3d st. Inquire immediately. 54

WANTED—Salesmen are now making contracts; side lines are always in demand; manufacturers and jobbers can reach 20,000 traveling men every week by advertising in the "Merchant Traveler" (established in 1881), Chicago. 54

WANTED—A German dry goods salesman who is well acquainted in St. Clair, Washington, Perry, Monroe and Randolph Counties, Illinois, as also Cape Girardeau and Perry Counties in Missouri. No one not thoroughly understanding the dry goods business need apply; he must also be young, active and bright and devoted to the interest of his employers. Address S 86, this office. 54

HAYWARD'S SHORT-
hand and Business College, 618 and 620 Olive st. Successor to Martin & Hayward. Est. 1876. 54

The Trades.

WANTED—Job press feeders. 813 Locust st. 58

WANTED—Horse-shoer, floorman. 1229 Merchant st. 58

WANTED—Ten tinners. Apply at 2800 DeKalb st. 58

WANTED—Metal pattern maker. Ette & Henger Manufacturing Co., 11th and Hebert sts. 58

WANTED—At the St. Charles Car Works, St. Charles, Mo., eight wood-machine men. 58

WANTED—Five carpenters in Forest Park to shingle frame shed; bring saw and hatchet along.

WANTED—Horse collar makers; steady work at good prices. Dodson, Fisher & Brockman, Minneapolis, Minn. 58

WANTED—A paper ruler. Apply to
Geo. D. Barnard & Co.,
The Blank Book Makers,
Washington av. and 11th st. 58

Laborers.

WANTED—Ten teams and ten men; day work; on Delmar and Pendleton avs. P. D. Sage. 59

Boys.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

WANTED—A small boy at 3415 Olive st. 61

WANTED—Boy in coal yard, 1460 Francis st. Call early Monday. 61

WANTED—Boy that has had experience setting type in job office. 304 N. 6th st. 61

WANTED—A boy at the Congress Laundry, 4th and Market sts.; must call with parents. 61

WANTED—A good boy, colored or white, for housework, at n. w. cor. Grand and St. Louis avs. 61

WANTED—Boy to learn a good trade; one living with his parents; must be willing to serve one year without salary. Address G 91, this office. 61

WANTED—A boy to learn trade and board with employer; term, 3 to 5 years; country boy, if intelligent, preferred. Address C 88, this office. 61

WANTED—Boy for bank hours, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., to learn and fill steady position in bookkeeping and typewriting; salary $45 to $100 guaranteed monthly when qualified. Inquire immediately 102 N. 3d, Room 11; take elevator. 61

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young man as a hostler; single preferred. Apply at 2929 S. Jefferson st. 62

WANTED—Bundle wrappers. Apply to superintendent Frank Bros., Broadway and Washington av. 62

WANTED—A St. Louis solicitor for advertising in three county newspapers. Post-office box 670, St. Louis. 62

NICKEL alarm clocks repaired and warranted for one year for 50 cents at 1137 Olive st.; cash paid for old gold and silver jewelry. 62

WANTED—The Missouri Telegraph & Railroad College qualify and place young men as operators and agents; day and night school; catalogue free. G. S. Parker, Manager, 517½ Chestnut st. 62

WANTED—Four young men immediately to learn telegraphing and typewriting and take new offices opening early next year, at $75 to $150 monthly, when qualified. Union Telegraph Co., 102 N. 3d st. Take elevator. 62

$60 SALARY, $40 expenses in advance allowed each month. Steady employment at home or traveling. No soliciting. Duties delivering and making collections. No postal cards. Address with stamp, Hafer & Co., Piqua, O. 62

SALESMEN WANTED—At once—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid; permanent position; money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O. 62

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Teachers, Companions, etc.

WANTED—Sit. by lady as companion or governess. Call 818 N. Ewing av. 77

WANTED—A well-educated German wishes a position to accompany and assist a lady. Address T 88, this office. 77

WANTED—Situation in nice family as nursery governess; sew or do light work outside school hours for a home. Address R 36, this office. 77

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—By a middle-aged lady of good address a position to travel and sell goods. Address F 86, this office. 44

WANTED—Situation by young lady as clerk in a stationary or cigar store; experienced. Address F 91, this office. 44

WANTED—A young lady book-keeper and cashier desires a position; 4 years' ex.; best of reference. Ad. L 89, this office. 44

WANTED—Position as copyist, addresser, or any kind of pen work; good references. Address E. B., 1515 Chestnut st. 44

WANTED—A lady with 3 years' experience would like a position as cashier, book-keeper or in an office. Address P 87, this office. 44

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—A good seamstress wants work, can make dresses or white work. Mrs. C. Lakin, Tamm av., Clifton Heights, St. Louis. 46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper; good cook. Apply 1326 Chouteau av. 47

WANTED—A position as housekeeper. Address or call on L. F., 1716 Menard st. 47

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper for widower by widow lady; city preferred. Address E 87, this office. 47

WANTED—A widow of 35 years wishes to keep house for an elderly gentleman; city only. Add. M 90, this office. 47

WANTED—Sit as housekeeper by a kind motherly woman, in a highly respectable family who would appreciate true merit; best city refs. Housekeeper, 1507 Washington av. 47

WANTED—A widow with a little girl 5 years old would like a position as cook and housekeeper in a family; a good home more an object than wages; will leave the city. Address S. 89 this office. 47

WANTED—A good housekeeper, without incumbrance, wishes a situation as housekeeper for a widower, with or without children; willing to go out of the city. Call Monday at 3154½ Easton av. 47

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Situation by young lady stenographer; salary no object. Address B 89, this office. 45

General Housework.

WANTED—A colored girl wishes situation in small family as housegirl. Apply 2335 Franklin av. 48

WANTED—Situation by a girl to do general housework in a small family; refs. 3109 Easton av.

WANTED—A situation by a good German girl to do general housework in a small family; would like a good home; no washing. Add. L, No. 1015 S. 13th st. 48

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks, etc.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

WANTED—Colored woman with references wants a situation as cook. Call at 1010 Morgan st. 49

WANTED—A widow wishes a place to cook in a small family; no objection to the country; best of reference. Address D 89, this office. 49

Nurses.

WANTED—A situation as nurse by a young lady thoroughly trained for the work; references. 3503 Easton av. 50

Laundresses.

WANTED—To go out washing and ironing or cleaning. 1114 S. 11th st., upstairs. 51

WANTED—No. 1 washer and ironer wants two or three days' work in the week. Call or address 1316 Chestnut st. 51

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A good girl wishes a situation in a small family. 915 N. 13th, (old 14th st.) 52

A WATCH or a clock cleaned in one hour; charges, 75 cents, and warranted for one year. 1137 Olive st. 52

WANTED—Experienced dining-room girl wishes a situation. Call Sunday and Monday. 1454 Cass av., bell. 52

WANTED—Situation by German girl; is willing and steady to do any kind of work; no washing. 1423 N. 10th st. 52

FAMILIES can get good cooks and girls to do general housework. Mrs. Hummert, 1023 N. 10th st. 52

PARTIES needing working women or girls in city or country can call. Mrs. Amplemen, 807 N. 4th st. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, etc.

WANTED—A lady having a pleasant home desires a pretty, affable young lady as companion. Address T 87, this office. 78

WANTED—Three ladies, evenings, to learn operating, from 7 to 9, on our lines and take steady situations when qualified; salary, $75 to $125 monthly. Union Telegraph Co., 102 N. 3d st. Inquire immediately. 78

General Housework.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 917 Locust st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 522 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. 1320 Olive st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. 2728 Russell av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 3120 Caroline st. 66

WANTED—A good woman for general housework, at 2824 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. 1719 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A neat girl for light housework. Apply 2957 Sheridan av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 2320 Pine st. 66

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework. 913 N. 13th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of three. 2341 Clark av. 66

WANTED—A young girl to assist in light housekeeping. 2021 Wash st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family. 2151 Geyer av. 66

WANTED—At 2234 Washington av. a girl for general housework; references. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 2214½ Olive. Apply at once. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in a small family. 3022 Cass av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in family of three. 912 N. 14th st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply Monday, at 2131 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply Monday morning at 3666 Cook av. 66

WANTED—A neat, good girl for general housework; no children. 1313 S. 13th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be well recommended. 3957 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework; good wages paid. 2824 Clark av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; good home to right party. 2354 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing; reference required. 1102A Hickory st. 66

WANTED—Good strong girl for general housework; German preferred. 2949 Dayton st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2605 Rauschenbach av., west side St. Louis Park. 66

WANTED—A young German girl to assist in general housework; no washing. 2725 Gamble st.

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework; good wages; small family. 3204 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—An experienced German girl to do general housework for small family, at 3228 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Good wages paid to a competent girl to do general housework in a small family, at 3431 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—A neat colored girl of 15 or 16 to assist in light housework; no washing. Apply 713 N. 19th st. 66

WANTED—A white girl to do housework, also dining-room girl in boarding-house. 1431 Lucas place. 66

WANTED—Good, stout girl for general housework at 1613 Pine st. Call this evening and Sunday a. m. 66

WANTED—Woman for general housework in Illinois town; child no objection. Apply at 1224 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A middle-aged woman to do general housework in small family. Call Monday morning at 2323 Adams st. 66

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework; small family; good wages to right party. Apply 4012 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; no washing; good wages and small family; call to-day. 3961 Fairfax av. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework. Apply Monday morning, between 10 and 11 a. m., at 3921 N. Broadway. 66

WANTED—Two first-class girls, one for housework, one for cooking; colored preferred. Call 3328 Washington av. Monday morning. 66

WANTED—Woman for general housework, family of five, in the suburbs; milking, washing and ironing; top wages. Address A 89, this office. 66

WANTED—In the country, young girl for general housework; small family; no washing. Call Monday, 25th, after 10 o'clock a. m., at 2360 Chestnut st., near Jefferson av. 66

Cooks, etc.

WANTED—A cook at 4820 N. Broadway. 68

WANTED—A good cook at 2712 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—A good cook at 2020 N. 11th st. 68

WANTED—A clean, tidy cook. 2328 Olive st. 68

WANTED—A clean, tidy cook. 2828 Olive st. 68

WANTED—Cook and boy in kitchen. 610 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A first-class cook, washer and ironer. 3507 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A German woman to work and assist in ironing. 613 Garrison av. 68

WANTED—A good cook to assist in washing and ironing. Call at 1332 Chouteau av. 68

WANTED—Two good German girls for cooking, washing, ironing and housework at 908 Lasalle. 68

WANTED—A good German girl to cook, wash and iron. Apply, with reference, at 3119 Chestnut.

WANTED—A first-class cook; no washing or ironing; will pay $16 per month. 1013 Garrison av.

WANTED—A good German girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family; good wages. 2823 Clark av. 68

WANTED—A good cook, young woman, must assist with housework. Apply at 3720 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A woman to work in the country, cook, wash and iron for family of three; about three miles from town. Address, stating wages desired, Mrs. T. Tilden, Syracuse, Mo. 68

WANTED—A thoroughly competent girl to cook and do housework in a small family; also a young girl to take care of child 1 year old; must come well recommended. Call Monday morning, Mrs. McKeel, 2908 Morgan st. 68

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Two girls in our offices to learn and fill permanent position in book-keeping and typewriting; $45 to $100 monthly guaranteed. 102 N. 3d, Room 11; take elevator. 68

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—A few first-class dressmakers at 2807 Morgan st. 69

WANTED—A good waist hand; none other need apply at 1331 Pine st. 69

WANTED—3 dressmakers and apprentice girls; call Monday. 2643 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Someone to do hemstitch by machine and hand sewing. 3432 Laclede av. 69

WANTED—Experienced machine girls and basters on coats. 1632 Biddle st., 2d floor. 69

WANTED—Dressmaker; also three girls to learn trade; a good chance. 2682 Olive st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A good seamstress for family sewing; must understand cutting and fitting. 2906 Pine.

Nurses.

WANTED—A nurse girl 12 to 14 years at 3912 Morgan st. Riddle. 70

WANTED—Girl to nurse and make herself generally useful; German preferred. 2949 Dayton st.

Miscellaneous.

THE Sunday Post-Dispatch will secure you the best of help—for 5c per line.

WANTED—A small girl for family of two. 1915 N. Sarah st. 71

WANTED—A dining-room girl. Apply at 509 S. 22d st. 71

WANTED—Girl at 1031 Autumn st., 2 blocks south of Hickory st. 71

WATCH and clock springs for 75 cents; warranted to last one year. 1137 Olive st. 71

WANTED—An experienced girl press feeder for small jobber. Address D 90, this office. 71

WANTED—An experienced lady to superintend a restaurant; none others need apply. Address D 88, this office. 71

WANTED—The Missouri Telegraph & Railroad College qualify and place young ladies as operators and agents; catalogue free. G. S. Parker, Manager, 517½ Chestnut st. 71

WANTED—Four girls immediately to learn telegraphing and typewriting to take new city offices opening early next year, at $45 to $125 monthly when qualified. Union Telegraph Co., 102 N. 3d st. Take elevator. 71

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen in city or country wishing to earn $3 to $5 a day at their own homes; no canvassing; work furnished and sent by mail any distance. Address with stamp, Crystalized Photo Co., 112 W. 6th st., Cincinnati, O. 71

WANTED—I wish to employ a few ladies on salary to take charge of my business at their home; no talking required; permanent position; wages $10 per week in advance; good pay for part time. Address, with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, Louisville, Ky. 71

DRESSMAKING.

ACCORDION plaits done by steam power, 25 cents per yard; call and inspect work; work speaks for itself. Mrs. Ostertag, 2320 Olive st. 72

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mme. Roos of New York will exhibit at the Southern Hotel, on Monday the 25th, imported silks for evening wear, also high novelties in silk and wool materials for street and visiting; also laces, gauzes, China silks, and a large variety of thin evening materials. It is safe to say that no finer exhibit was ever before seen in this city than will be shown by Mme. Roos. Ladies are invited to call. Respectfully, Mme. M. C. Roos, 269 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich. 72

WANTED—AGENTS.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post Dispatch."

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe's Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo. 73

WANTED—We want to hire an energetic person in every locality to distribute advertising matter and attend to our local interests. A straight salary of $2 50 per day and expenses will be paid. Address, inclosing 2c stamp for particulars, Universal Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. No postals answered. 73

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Room and board in private family. Address J 90, this office. 20

WANTED—Unfurnished room, with board, for lady and child, 2 years old; state terms. Add. F 90, this office. 20

WANTED—A room or board by an experienced lady music teacher in exchange for lessons. Address one week W 89, this office. 20

WANTED—Quiet young lady wishes a well-heated second-story front room, with board, for the winter, not to exceed $30 per month, in neat, plain family (private), where she can feel at home. Address H 88, this office. 20

WANTED—By a gentleman, a nice room and good board in North St. Louis, within a few blocks of Water Tower; family of party replying must be small; references required and given. Address J. A., Lock-box 357, City Post-office. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

WANTED—Room for the winter in private family by a gentleman. Address L 90, this office. 21

WANTED—Flat of 5 rooms heated and supplied with all conveniences. Ad. C 89, this office. 21

WANTED—By two young men, unfurnished room with alcove in West End. Ad. N. 87, this office. 21

WANTED—A gentleman desires to rent a room for transient use in quiet location. Address H 87, this office. 21

WANTED—By a woman, a furnished room; will wash one day each week for rent. 215 Market st. 21

WANTED—A 5 or 6 room house or flat; also stable for 2 horses and buggy; reference exchanged. Ad. T 90, this office. 21

WANTED—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; outskirts of town preferred; state price. Address B 87, this office. 21

WANTED—Three unfurnished rooms for family of 2; also stable for 2 horses and buggy; reference exchanged. Ad. S 90, this office. 21

WANTED—Three or four rooms, within four blocks of 16th and Olive, by widow and daughter of 16, for light housekeeping. Add. M 86, this office. 21

WANTED—At residence of responsible party, large attic in which to store household furniture. Address, stating lowest price, R 88, this office.

WANTED—One large or two small connecting rooms, nicely and completely furnished for light housekeeping; lower floor preferred; state price and locality. Address P 90, this office. 21

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

WE want to buy houses and lots for cash.
TAAFFE & GAY, 710 Chestnut st.

WANTED—Will give lot in Kansas City (worth $750 at low cash valuation) as first payment on a good St. Louis lot or house in West End. Address P. O. Box 525, St. Louis. 22

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—A partner in wholesale candy manufactory; regular trade. Add. D 91, this office.

WANTED—Partner in grocery business; best location in southwestern part of city, on new cable line. Address T 86, this office. 23

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished 6-room house. 1220 Missouri av. 15

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished 7-room house with all conveniences, finished laundry, in Stoddard addition. Address P 89, this office. 15

THEATRICAL.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

PROF. GRAHAME'S School for the Stage and Dramatic Agency, 816 N. 6th; call for terms. 75

WANTED—Young lady to take leading part in dramatic company; must be good-looking and of good character; state lowest salary expected. Address E 89, this office. 75

INFORMATION WANTED.

WILL A. C. Marvin at Grand Pacific, Chicago, Nov. 15th, write again; same address; card received too late; met Olive and Broadway, October 12. G.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—A stereopticon, complete; with cylinders. Address H 89, this office. 25

WANTED—The services of a full-blooded skye-terrier. Address E 90, this office. 26

WANTED—A Davis & Kitter electric battery; must be in good order. Apply G 90, this office.

WANTED—For cash, office and household furn., carpets, stoves, etc. E. A. Skeele, 310 N. 10th.

WANTED—A medium-size second-hand safe; must be in good order and cheap. See Eslinger & Co. Room 5, 219 N. 8th st.

OUTSTANDING accounts and old debts collected at short notice, at moderate charge, by the Missouri Bureau of Information, Room 414, Mermod-Jaccard Building. 26

DANCING.

WANTED—Pupils in dancing by competent lady teacher; class lessons $3 per quarter; private lessons $1 per hour, 6 for $5. Ad. N 89, this office. 76

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—Julia: Letter received; I am at same house, Chicago; write to me. Julia. 1

PERSONAL—A gent desires the acquaintance of a young lady; object social amusement. Address E 91, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Two young gents desire acquaintance of two young ladies 16 to 20 years of age; object social amusement. Address O 89, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Will the two ladies who shared gentleman's umbrella on last Sunday, 5 p. m., from 8th st. west on Walnut through Washington Park, please send address to N 86, this office? 1

PERSONAL—Gent, 35, with means and profitable business, refined, educated, desires the acquaintance of a nice young lady; object social amusement. Address C 90, this office. 1

PERSONAL—A professional gent wishes to form the acquaintance of a lady of means. Object social amusement, and prospect of matrimonial alliance in the future. Address C 91, this office. 1

PERSONAL—A gentleman, 45, of honorable intentions, would like to make the acquaintance of a lady between the ages of 30 and 40 possessing some means; object, social amusement. Address K 90, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Two young gentlemen desire the acquaintance of two modest and refined young ladies of pleasing appearance and social; object social amusement; will correspond. Address P 86, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Rebecca L. Ady, M. D., 1422 Olive st.; massage; baths of all kinds; female assistants.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—New and second-hand upright pianos, very cheap. 1103 Chouteau av. 74

HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing; send postal. M. B. Cohn, 106 S. 7th st. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

IF you are looking for rooms of any kind, call on us. Missouri Bureau of Information, room 414, Mermod-Jaccard Building. 74

WATCHES cleaned for 75c at No. 1137 Olive st.; cash paid for old gold and silver. 74

90C.—1000 business cards. Goodenough Printing Co., 407-9-11 Morgan st. 74

3C. PER YARD—Steam carpet cleaning. Largest and Best. Eagle Works, 21st and St. Charles. 74

1319 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms by the day, week or month and transient use. 74

FRIENDS who suffer from any sickness call upon Dr. Judson Evans at Lindell Hotel; you will be sure to be cured, as I have been. L. Jacobs. 74

PARTIES declining housekeeping can realize the highest cash prices for their surplus furniture and effects, in large or small lots, by sending to R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., AUCT'RS, 1104-6 Olive.

1000 BUSINESS cards for $1. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 813 Locust st. Send for estimates.

$2,000 TO invest in cast-off carpets if good. Send postal, 916 N. 9th st. Thos. Cavanaugh. 74

COSTUMES AND WIGS

For masquerade balls and theater for rent and made to order. Gold and silver trimmings; tights and masks.
A. FUEGER, 521 Walnut st.,
half block west of Southern Hotel.

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's (formerly 802 Washington av.) The only place in the city where they make the very best sets of teeth for $7, and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings from $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75c. Extracting teeth with vitalized air or gas, 25c. All work guaranteed first-class. DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

DR. E. C. Chase's

Dental Rooms, 904 Olive st., are better equipped with skillful operators than ever before, and persons unable to make future appointments can have their work done at the first visit. Second floor, elevator, 904 Olive st. 74

MME. ANNA, the Fortune Teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th st. Established 1851. 74

MME. E., the great European fortune teller, 1129 N. 7th st.; charges, $1; past, present and future.

MME. LEAHON tells past, present and future by a burning fluid; satisfaction guar'teed. 1525 Morgan.

MRS. T. SIEGEL, M. D., receives ladies during confinement; ladies in trouble call. 2233 Market st.

MRS. DOCTRESS DOSSEN, ladies' physician. All communications strictly confidential. Ladies in trouble call at 1332 Chouteau av., St. Louis, Mo. 74

MRS. DR. MILLER accommodates ladies pending confinement. Ladies in trouble will do well to call on me. Charges reasonable. 711 N. Jefferson av. 74

MRS. A. BURGER, M. D., receives ladies pending and during confinement; first-class accommodations at very reasonable terms. Ladies in trouble call at 2613 South Eleventh st. 74

MME. RIENER, ladies' physician and midwife, regular graduate of two colleges; female diseases a specialty; ladies received in the house during confinement; charges reasonable. 119 S. 14th st. 74

TRY MRS. DR. SILVA'S

Baths of all kinds; lady attendance. 1319 Pine st. 74

MRS. C. LUBY,

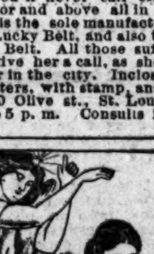
Renowned Fortune-Teller, truest business adviser and spiritual healer, unites lovers and friends who have been estranged; promotes speedy marriages; cures disease and gives luck in business and love affairs; disease healed spiritually; talismans and charms for luck and safety; manufactures Luby Lucky Belt, which has shown such wonderful results; fortune telling. Ladies, $1; gents, $2. Hours from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. Letters with stamp answered. 209 N. 14th st., between Olive and Pine.

GO TO THE BEST

BUSINESS ADVISER AND SPIRITUAL HEALER.

When in trouble of any kind go to no other than Mrs. C. Wilcus, the lady that received four Gold Medals for being the best and most reliable one in the city. Persons wishing to know more of this lady, send for her book, which contains testimonials and best newspaper recommendations. She tells no fortunes, but gives you advice, and she is the only adviser in the city. If you have trouble and go to this lady once you'll never call elsewhere, as her advice is superior and above all in her profession. Remember, she is the sole manufacturer of the New Orleans Magic Lucky Belt, and also the New Orleans Magic Healing Belt. All those suffering from ill-health should give her a call, as she being the best Spiritual Healer in the city. Inclose 2-cent stamp for her book. All letters, with stamp, answered promptly. Office, 1400 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo. Hours, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Consults in German and English. 74

MRS. DR. EDDY,



The distinguished Trance Clairvoyant, late of Boston. While entranced will reveal every hidden mystery in life. Prepares Egyptian talismans which will overcome your enemies, remove family troubles, restore lost affections, unites the separated, helps all in trouble, etc. Fee $1 and upwards. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. N. B.—Perfect satisfaction guaranteed by mail. Send for illustrated circular. Mrs. Dr. Eddy, 1417 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo. 74

THOSE who wish a wide circulation for their wants should try the Sunday Post-Dispatch

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A Jersey cow that will be fresh in the spring for one that has a young calf; will pay the difference. Ad. J 89, this office. 24

WOULD like to exchange a well-rented store-house in a growing country town, value $1,000, for St. Louis property; give location and description. Address F 89, this office. 24

WANTED—Young lady at home wants room-mate who is a stenographer and who will give lessons in part payment of board; good home to right person; West End. Address S 87, this office. 24

EDUCATIONAL.

MACKLIND private school of telegraphy, shorthand and typewriting. 2312 Eugenia st. 29

WANTED—Sit. by a lady teacher to give lessons of French, German, painting and needlework. Address 1230 Armstrong av. 29

PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. DR. THOMPSON, 2013 Chestnut st.; female complaints a specialty. 34

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

23 S. 16TH ST.—Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

101 S. 15TH ST.—Large front room nicely furnished for gents or man and wife; one small room, $4 per month. 13

107 S. 14TH ST.—Furnished front room to man and wife or two students. 13

110 S. 14TH ST.—A nicely furnished front room. 13

111 S. 15TH ST.—2d story front furnished for housekeeping; also another room cheap, with cook stove. 13

112 N. 12TH ST.—New and neatly furnished room for one or two gents, cheap. 13

121 N. 7TH ST., southwest corner of Pine—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; rent cheap.

200 S. 10TH ST.—Two-story front room for two gents or man and wife; housekeeping if desired. 13

204½ N. 8TH ST.—Neatly furnished second-story front room. 13

208 N. 14TH ST.—Furnished rooms and rooms for light housekeeping. 13

219 SOUTH JEFFERSON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms; second floor; all conveniences; rent very low; ref. exchanged. 13

303 N. 12TH ST.—Neatly furnished room, with fire and gas; rent reasonable. 13

307 S. 21ST ST.—4 nice rooms, with hall, water and gas; 2d floor; key at 305. 13

318 MARKET ST.—Three nice, large well-lighted rooms on third floor; en suite or separate. Apply Peteler Bros., on floor. 13

325 OLIVE ST.—Regular and day boarders wanted. 13

405 S. BROADWAY.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front; also small room for gents; reasonable. 13

506 S. JEFFERSON AV.—Two rooms and kitchen. 13

613 N. 18TH ST.—Fine rooms, newly papered, whitened and furnished; modern conveniences; low rent, near Washington av., and two cables. 13

709 N. 20TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room for gents; $1 per week. 13

713 N. 16TH ST.—Comfortable rooms; moderate rent. 13

722 N. 20TH ST.—Two rooms for gentleman or light housekeeping. 13

813 S. 18TH ST.—One nicely furnished room; or gents only. 13

816 S. 8TH ST.—Two nice large front rooms, first floor. 13

822 S. 8TH ST.—Second story front or back, or parlor, newly furnished; gas, fire and bath; for gentlemen only. 13

839 S. 8TH ST.—One neatly furnished room; private family; one or two gents. 13

908 ST. CHARLES ST.—Front room, first floor, extra furnished; also third floor for light housekeeping. 13

911 S. 7TH ST.—One furnished hall room. 13

927 N. 6TH ST.—Front parlor suitable for two gents or man and wife. 13

930 N. BROADWAY—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

1000 WALNUT ST.—Second floor, handsome furnished front room for gent only. 13

1002 HICKORY ST.—One small furnished room, to be heated. 13

1006 CHESTNUT ST.—One nicely furnished front room, 2d floor. 13

1009 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms as low as $1 per week. 13

1010 PINE ST.—Neat 2d-story front room for man and wife, also housekeeping. 13

1015 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished rooms. 13

1104 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

1107 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished front room, $10; also one unfurnished room. 13

1111 GLASGOW AV.—One block north of Easton av., two pleasant furnished rooms; every convenience for housekeeping; $12 per month.

1112 CHOUTEAU AV.—Four rooms, completely furnished, second story, to small family. 13

1120 CHOUTEAU AV.—Four rooms on second floor, with bath-room; also nicely furnished rooms. 13

1121 LOCUST ST.—Furnished front and back rooms; this house is near the business center. 13

1136 S. 7TH ST.—Nicely furnished front room, also back room for light housekeeping; lowest rent. 13

1213 CHOUTEAU AV.—Four fine rooms, 3d floor, furnished $20 per month; unfurnished $14. 13

1214 PARK AV.—Two rooms and kitchen cheap. 13

1305 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished parlor; also large room for light housekeeping and small rooms. 13

1316 CHOUTEAU AV.—Three unfurnished rooms, all newly papered; rent, $15. 13

1322 OLIVE ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms; one large and one small room. 13

1323 GEYER AV.—Four rooms with water, gas and all conveniences. 13

1409 CHESTNUT ST.—One elegantly furnished front room; gas, bath and kindest attention; private family; $8 per month. 13

1412 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished parlor; also very desirable 3d-story front room. 13

1418 WASHINGTON AV.—One or two nicely furnished rooms. 13

1419 MONROE ST.—Two rooms with small kitchen with water; rent $8.50. 13

1423 PINE ST.—Newly furnished second story back and front rooms, gas and fire, cheap. 13

1424 MORGAN ST.—Well furnished room with fire, $6; two handsomely furnished; reasonable; bath, every convenience. 13

1454½ CASS AV.—Neat, large furnished front room, 3d floor, for 2 gents or lady; reasonable. 13

1515 CLARK AV.—Two large rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1545 PAPIN ST.—Nice suite of 3 unfurnished rooms, 2d floor; bath and porch; $10. 13

1601 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for men and their wives, or single gents; hot and cold water; cheap. 13

1604 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished front room; rent reasonable. 13

1619 CHESTNUT ST.—Second story front room; two gents or light housekeeping. 13

1704 CHESTNUT ST.—Two elegantly furnished parlors, single or en suite. 13

1715 GARRISON AV.—Three nice clean rooms; water paid; $7 per month. 13

1715 PAPIN ST.—Two connecting front rooms, furnished for light housekeeping, on third floor; water on same floor; also 2 on first floor. 13

1718 LINN ST.—One furnished room for rent. 13

1725 GARRISON AV.—Two neatly furnished 2d-story front rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1730 CARR PL.—(Wash st.)—Furnished rooms; all conveniences. 13

1815 CARR ST.—Four unfurnished rooms. 13

1831 OLIVE ST.—Pleasant furnished room; private family. 13

1834 LUCAS PLACE—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

2000 OLIVE ST.—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms for light housekeeping. 13

2000 OLIVE ST.—Large elegantly furnished 2d-floor front room; gas, bath and fire. 13

2002 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished parlor with folding bed; rent very reasonable. 13

2022 WASH ST.—One furnished room to rent fro one or two gentlemen. 13

2028 EUGENIA ST.—Nicely furnished room. 13

2118 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished 2d-story front room, hot and cold bath; terms moderate. 13

2120 OLIVE ST.—Elegant room, nicely furnished; furnace heat, gas, bath, etc.; terms moderate. 13

2122 OLIVE ST.—Second story front and back rooms elegantly furnished; heated by furnace; hot and cold baths. 13

2129 PINE ST.—Handsome suit of fur. and unfur. rooms; southern exposure; corner house. 13

2131 WALNUT ST.—One nicely furnished room, 2d floor; $8. 13

2210 SULLIVAN AV.—Four rooms 1st floor; cheap. 13

2210½ OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front; private family. 13

2219 PINE ST.—Elegantly furnished room; gents only; southern and eastern exposure; hot and cold bath; reference exchanged. 13

2233 MARKET ST.—Nicely furnished front room. 13

2301 DICKSON ST.—Three rooms. 13

2316 PINE—For rent double parlors, single or en suite; also other nicely furnished rooms; rent reasonable. 13

2320 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; rent low. 13

2324 OLIVE ST.—Pleasant furnished rooms; home comforts. 13

2327 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms suitable for two gentlemen. 13

2335 OLIVE ST.—One front parlor, furnished; also rooms for light housekeeping. 13

2341 CHESTNUT ST.—Newly furnished back room, bath, fire, light; for gentleman; $10. 13

2609 GLASGOW AV.—5 large rooms, gas, water (cistern and river), bath; first floor. 13

2610 BERNARD ST.—One back parlor partly furnished to an elderly lady; southern and eastern exposure. 13

2620 HOWARD ST.—Furnished front room, 2d floor, with fire and light, $8. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

2620 CAROLINE ST.—Three rooms, 2d floor; all conveniences. 13

2624 OLIVE ST.—Two elegant rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping; every convenience; rent reasonable. 13

2647 OLIVE ST.—Pleasantly furnished room, private family; rent very reasonable. 13

2652 OLIVE ST.—A few nicely furnished rooms, corner house, all conveniences. 13

2700 PINE ST.—Desirable rooms nicely furnished; hot and cold bath; furnace heat; corner house; strictly private, and first-class. 13

2729 CASS AV.—Three rooms and hall room; front entrance. Inquire at house. 13

2730 SHERIDAN AV.—Two nicely furnished rooms in a new stone front house, suitable for light housekeeping, warm halls and bath, 2d floor front. 13

2816 WALNUT ST.—Two neatly furnished rooms with gas; gentlemen only; terms reasonable. 13

2834 MARKET ST.—Three rooms. Inquire at 2837 Walnut st. 13

2844 WALNUT ST.—Furnished rooms; convenient to private boarding-house. 13

2917 LUCAS AV.—A 3d-story front room, nicely furnished; reference required. 13

2921 MARKET ST.—One furnished room for gents or ladies. 13

2925 THOMAS ST.—Nicely furnished 2d story front room in strictly private family, suitable for one or two gents; terms reasonable. 13

3042 EASTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

3102 OLIVE ST.—Two lovely front rooms, furnished, to gent; references exchanged. 13

3103 LUCAS AV.—A suite of well furnished rooms, southern exposure; gas, heat, bath, etc; $25. HY. ANDREAS, 802 Chestnut st. 13

3213 OLIVE ST.—4 light, airy rooms; porches; $11 per mo., water inc. Thos. S. Noonan.

3214 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; best of accommodation; private family; to gentlemen. 13

3307 FRANKLIN AV.—1 nicely furnished front room; southern exposure. 13

4066 FINNEY AV.—Two rooms with bath for light housekeeping. 13

4546 LABADIE ST.—3 rooms, $6.50.
F. L. FITZWILLIAM,
13 4474 Easton av.

FOR RENT—Front parlor and also other rooms, 1012 Pine st. 13

FOR RENT—Two large rooms, up stairs, water. Inquire 1235 Blair av. 13

FOR RENT—Three rooms. 829 Morgan st.; 2 rooms, rear 1218 Cass av. Apply 829 Morgan st. 13

FOR RENT—Two nice rooms and kitchen to a small family, at n. w. cor. Grand and St. Louis avs. 13

FOR RENT—A furnished room; cars convenient; for quiet transient couples only. Add. C 87, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Lady living alone, in own home, will rent heated, well-furnished room for transient use. Address B 90, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Large rooms, two beds, with fire, near Union Depot, suitable for four gents; $1 per week each. Address O 90, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Front or back room, with board; desirable neighborhood; private family; convenient to street cars. Address J 88, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Four unfurnished rooms; two in basement, light and dry; two on second floor; or will rent separate; all light rooms. N. e. cor. Dayton and Garrison. 13

FOR RENT—Three nicely furnished rooms on Easton av. for two ladies or gentlemen; in a quiet neighborhood; terms very reasonable; all conveniences: bath, fire, etc. Ad. N 90, this office. 13

WANTED—A young man wants a room-mate at 2101 Washington av., with reference; rent $4 per month. 13

ROOMS are quickly rented by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch 13

FOR RENT—FLATS.

1021 N. 17TH ST.—Neatly arranged 1st floor 3 room flat, $15; central, quiet neighborhood; open.

2814 S. JEFFERSON AV.—A 4-room new flat with all modern improvements.

FOR RENT—A flat of 4 rooms and bath, 17th st. near Washington av., over drug-store.

FOR RENT—Elegant 5-room flat, water, gas, etc., $30.; northeast corner Washington and Vandeventer avs. G. B. MORGAN,
31 708 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—New flat, 3523 Manchester road, four large rooms, first floor, and large yard; $16 per month; second floor, 4 large rooms, with water and gas, $15.

FLATS—On Evans av., near Pendleton av. Upper $13; lower $15.
T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
31 4474 Easton av.

ELEGANT FLATS.

7 to 9 roooms, electric lights, gas, hot and cold water, hard wood finish and modern conveniences, most desirable location in city. 3561 Lindell av. H. Stone.

3-ROOM FLAT.

On Finney av., west of Sarah st.; water paid; electric road passes door; price $13.50; come quick.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
801 Locust st.

NEW FLATS.

1521 and 23 Hickory st., two 2-story stone fronts, 7 rooms to a flat, with bath, laundry, etc., new and complete; $25 1st floor; $27.50 2d floor; will be completed December 1, 1889.
M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.,
109 N. 8th st., Agents.

BOARDING.

325 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; table boarders wanted. 18

712 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Nicely furnished room, with board; reasonable. 18

722 GARRISON AV.—Elegant 2d-story front room, unfurnished, with board 18

822 S. 22d ST.—Furnished room with or without board. 18

927 N. 6TH ST.—2d-story back room suitable for 2 gents or man and wife, with or without board. 18

1006 CHOUTEAU AV.—1 nice large front room, with board; suitable for 2 or 4 gentlemen; also day boarders accommodated. 18

1013 GARRISON AV.—Large, pleasant and nicely furnished 2d-floor front and excellent board.

1112 S. 11TH ST.—Large front room nicely furnished, suitable for gent or man and wife, with or without board in private family. 18

1128 N. 6TH ST.—2d story front room, with or without board, for 2 gentlemen; terms reasonable; private family. 18

1213 GRATTAN ST.—Furnished rooms with or without board. 18

1213 CHOUTEAU AV.—Large nice front room with board for two, $30 per month. 18

1223 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class table board; terms very moderate; splendid Thanksgiving dinner from 2:30 to 7:30. 18

1303 GARRISON AV.—Three elegantly furnished rooms, all front view; convenient to Northern Central and cable cars; with or without board. 18

1315 S. 13TH ST.—Rooms, with board, in private family. 18

1316 CHESTNUT ST.—Board, room and washing, also fire, $4 per week. 18

1318 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two comfortably furnished rooms, with gas, hot and cold bath, furnace heat; first-class table board, for gents or couples. 18

1343 S. 13TH ST.—A handsomely furnished room for married couple, with board, in private family; reference required. 18

1405 WASHINGTON AV.—Pleasant fur. rooms, with board, suitable for couple or gents; day boarding. 18

1409 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two first-class furnished front rooms; all the latest improvements; also 3 unfurnished rooms on 3d floor, for man and wife; no children; with or without board. 18

1431 LUCAS PL.—Second-story front and hall room, with board. 18

1504 PINE ST.—Rooms and board, $4 per week. 18

1605 WASHINGTON AV.—Rooms; board; gent room-mate wanted; day boarders. 18

1623 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsomely furnished front room; furnace heat and all conveniences with board. 18

1627 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished room and 1st-class table board. 18

1706 LUCAS PLACE—Nicely furnished rooms, first-class board; transients accommodated. 18

1806 OLIVE ST.—One large or two small bedrooms; with or without board. 18

1811 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms with board. 18

1812 OLIVE ST.—One room completely furnished for housekeeping; also other rooms with board by day or week. 18

1818 GRATIOT ST.—One nicely furnished second-story front room with or without board for gentleman; private family; cheap. 18

1834 LUCAS PLACE—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. 18

1911 N. 10TH ST.—A nicely furnished front room with board if desired. 18

1914 N. 11TH ST., near Tyler st.—Nicely furnished rooms; with or without board. 18

2019 OLIVE ST.—Large sunny 3d-story front room; location private; $10 per week for 2, with board, fire and gas; gents preferred. 18

2109 WALNUT ST.—Two pleasant connecting rooms for light housekeeping, with or without board. 18

2206 OLIVE ST.—Very desirable rooms, with first-class board. 18

BOARDING.

2301 WASHINGTON AV.—2d-story front room, with board; terms reasonable. 18

2324 PINE ST.—Newly furnished rooms and rooms unfurnished, with good board. 18

2337 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, board if desired, or for light housekeeping. 18

2601 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished room, with or without board. 18

2705 LUCAS AV.—Furnished room, with or without board; all conveniences. 18

2708 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board in private family, reasonable. 18

2709 CASS AV.—First-class boarding for two gentlemen in private family; home comforts. 18

2737 STODDARD ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, with or without board. 18

2814 BERNARD ST.—Furnished room for two gents; with or without board. 18

2827 MORGAN ST.—Nicely fur. rooms with excellent board; terms moderate to permanent parties. 18

2921 SHERIDAN AV.—Two furnished front rooms; board, gas, bath; convenient to cars.

2931 MORGAN ST.—Second-story front room; with board at reduced rate; ref. ex. 18

3027 EASTON AV.—Nicely furnished 2d and 3d front and back rooms with or without board.

3031 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board. 18

3103 A OLIVE ST.—2d story double and single room, with board; reference. 18

3108 EASTON AV.—A large, elegantly furnished 2d-story front room; also back room; with or without board, in a small private family. 18

3116 SCHOOL ST.—Two very desirable rooms; southern and eastern exposure; with or without board. 18

3145 FRANKLIN AV.—Nice furnished rooms with board in private family; suitable for two gents or man and wife; with home comforts. 18

3212 OLIVE ST.—Handsome, newly fur. front room, with board; first-class in all respects. 18

3231 WASHINGTON AV.—Second-story front room, suitable for two gentlemen; with or without board; private family. 18

WANTED—5 or 6 boarders. 2021 Eugenia st. 18

FOR RENT—To quiet couple, nicely furnished second-story front room, with or without board for lady. Address W 87, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Furnished room, with or without board; with private family, in good location; convenient to three lines of cars. Add. M 87, this office.

BOARDERS are secured by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. 18

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—In answering advertisements under this head mention the Post-Dispatch.

COOK STOVES, Ranges, Base-burners, any style and price you need; see the everlasting fire-keeper Cook Stoves, Fire-backs, guaranteed 5 to 15 years; old stoves taken in exchange. N. B.—Stove repairs of every description. J. Forshaw, 113 N. 12th st. 5

FOR SALE—A fine sealskin cloak at a bargain. Ad. O 88, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Carpets and furniture of a 6-room flat. 2637A Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Fine hunting dog and watch dog. Call at 2348 S. 10th st. 5

FOR SALE—A genuine Newfoundland dog, 1 year old. 1811 Biddle st. 5

FOR SALE—A folding bed, good as new, and bureau, at 3220 Belle av. 5

FOR SALE—All kinds of fancy pigeons. H. Ebbinghaus, 1231 N. 11th st. 5

WATCH and clock springs for 75c, warranted to last for one year. No. 1137 Olive st. 5

WANTED—To buy a side-saddle in good condition; state price. Add. K 87, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Hard coal base-burner; also an 8-foot extension table; cheap. 3012 Easton av. 5

FOR SALE—Uniforms suitable for band or military Co. very low. Address M 89, this office. 5

FOR SALE—The finest and smallest pug pup, male, in the city; cheap. Ad. K 89, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A good Quackenbush turning lathe and outfit; also a scroll saw, at 2351 Lafayette av. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture of five rooms, everything new; flat for rent, West End. Address R 90, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, square soft coal heating-stove, "Mozart Grand, No. 12." Address M 88, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap; second-hand platforms and counter scales at the Pearson Scale-works, 7th and Poplar sts. 5

FOR SALE—Lot young parrots, monkeys, ferrets, dogs, birds and goldfish; also all kinds of pets, cheap. 17 S. 6th st. 5

FOR SALE—Baby buggy, cradle and 100 ft. hose with reel, etc.; only used few times; at a bargain. Call 1221 Grattan st. 5

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie puppies, royally bred and most fashionable colors; prices very low and satisfaction guaranteed. Address G 88, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture—Elegant bedroom suits, $20; chairs, carpets, etc., used only two months; sold singly if desired, cheap for cash only; call and examine if you want a bargain. 1503 Pine st. 5

FOR SALE—Privilege of Masonic Hall, Thursday, December 12, ball given by Illinois Milk Co. Bids received at office of company, 23d and Morgan st.; no bids received after December 5. 5

FOR SALE—Six saloon sets of fixtures, 100 feet of glass front shelvings, lot of dry goods and shoe shelvings, 50 store tables, 2 bank counters and fixtures, drug store fixtures and prescription cases, and a large assortment of store counters, shelving and show cases. Sartore & Dungey, 1125 N. Broadway.

GENNITING APPLES $1.50 per barrel delivered at your residence free. Call or address 506 Olive st., room 1. 5

A Splendid Christmas Present.

A fine $20 camera and complete outfit; also a good scroll saw; can be purchased at a bargain. Call Monday at 2620 Locust st. 5

FOR SALE—

STORE FIXTURES.

Including 200 feet of glass-door shelving, 150 show-cases of different varieties, 5 sets of grocery bin-shelving in different lengths, upright cases, counters, common and fancy shelving, in large varieties, at Parr's, 927 N. 7th st. 5

ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMOS.

For sale—Three 20-arc light American dynamos with 60 2,000 c. p. arc lamps; one 3-arc light American dynamo with 3 2000 c. p. arc lamps; one 8-light, one 10-light, one 15-light, one 40-light, one 100-light, one 200 and one 400 light incandescent dynamos, all in splendid condition, will be sold cheap.
ROSE ELECTRIC LIGHT SUPPLY CO.,
421 COMMERCIAL BUILDING,
6TH AND OLIVE STS.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Or exchange; toy and candy store. 1312 Franklin av. 4

FOR SALE—Good growing Post-Dispatch route. Address T 85, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Small stock of groceries and fixtures cheap. Apply at 4036 N. 25th st. 4

FOR SALE—Post-Dispatch route; inside business route. Address G 87, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A good paying business, small capital required. Address A 87, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A private boarding-house on Washington av., full of boarders; terms easy. Add. R 89, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery, provision and vegetable store, or will take an experienced partner. Call or address 727 S. 4th st. 4

FOR SALE—Small but select drug stock in choice neighborhood; no immediate opposition; owner has other business. Address S 85, this office. 4

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

A dry goods and notion stock which will invoice about $2,500; also store for rent and fixtures for sale; stand has been a dry goods and notion store for fifteen years; situated on Easton av., near Compton. A big chance for a bright and enterprising young man with small capital. Address L 86, this office. 4

STORAGE.

NEW moth-proof lined separate rooms for fine furniture and household goods; packing and shipping a specialty; large padded vans for hire. Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co., Alfred J. Yandell, Manager, 1003 Pine st. Telephone 1401. 81

STORAGE—Furniture, pianos, baggage, etc., safe, reliable; rooms and separate apartments; money loaned; moving, packing and shipping (with care) a specialty; warehouses, Jefferson av. and LaSalle st.; send for our pamphlet containing full details; get our rates. R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., 1104-6 Olive st.

STORAGE! MOVING!

Furniture, Pianos, Household Goods.

The largest, safest and best storage rooms in the city for furniture, pianos, boxes, trunks and valuable goods of all kinds at lowest rates; cash advances made on same when desired; moving furniture, pianos and household goods from house to house done by experienced men. Packing furniture, pianos, pictures, china, glassware, etc., for shipping a specialty.
WM. O. LANGAN & CO.,
1003 and 1005 Morgan st.

ALL SORTS.

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilette cases, albums, umbrellas and parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 32

WANTED—Everybody engaged in building or having steam pipes and boilers to call at the Paris Fire-proof Plaster Cloth Co., 2210 Pine st., and examine the greatest invention of the age. 32

WHITE IS KING.

We're the people! Cigar and Stationery Store, 724 Franklin av. 32

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—About three hundred shares of Rattan mining stock. Address T 89, this office, with price. 31

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

TO LOAN—$2,000 on city real estate at 6 per cent without commission by private parties. Address A 90, this office. 25

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest
E. H. PONATH & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Agents,
515 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN—On Real Estate at very lowest rates of interest. Apply to
TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut St.

TO LOAN.

Money in any sum desired from $500 to $50,000 on desirable real estate security at lowest rates. No delay and no red tape. ADAM BOECK & CO.,
207 N. 8th st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

It will pay borrowers to see us before placing loans on real estate; any sum from $1,000 to $20,000 at bottom rates; no delays; business dispatched quickly.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
31 Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive st.

$100,000.

Money to loan on St. Louis City and County real estate in sums to suit from $50 to $100,000 at 6 per cent. Privilege given to pay any sum monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or yearly as parties may select. Privilege also given by agreement to pay back whole loan at option of maker and stop interest.

M. B. O'REILLY,
Land Title Office, S. W. Cor. 4th and Olive.

$100,000

To loan on city improved and unimproved real estate, in sums to suit, at lowest market values.

M. R. Collins, Jr., & Co.,
109 N. 8TH ST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY

BORROWERS are found by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. 31

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly, and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount, lowest rates, no com. chd. 621 Chestnut

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount; lowest rates. John C. King, 814 Morgan.

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

Do You Want Money?

If so then call at the Eagle Loan Co., who loan from $15 to $1,000 on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, without removing same from residence. Money loaned at very lowest rates without delay and strictly confidential; the amount borrowed can be returned in weekly payments if desired and cost reduced in proportion. If you have bought furniture or a piano on time and cannot meet payments we will pay it for you. Loans made to suit the borrower for long or short time. No commission charged. EAGLE LOAN CO.
O. C. VOELCKER, Manager, 714 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$10, $20, $30, $50, $100, $1,000, $10,000. Do you want to borrow money? If so call on the
MISSOURI MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
before going elsewhere. They will loan you money on household furniture, horses, wagons, pianos and personal property of all kinds without removal and with strict confidence.

Money loaned at the lowest possible rates and on the most advantageous terms for the borrower.

This company is incorporated under the State law and is the only properly organized loan company in this city.

Loans so arranged that payments may be made on the principal at any time reducing the cost in proportion. MISSOURI MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
31 619 Pine st., room 1, 2d floor.

IF YOU WANT MONEY,
THEN CALL ON THE
German-American Loan Co.,
515 PINE ST., SECOND FLOOR,

Before calling elsewhere; they will loan you money—$25 to $5,000 on furniture, pianos, horses and wagons, without removal. The amount borrowed can be returned in installments, and costs reduced in proportion.

This company has the facilities which no other firm has, because they have the largest capital and can afford to loan money at lower rates; no commissions, business confidential. F. W. Peters, Manager. Do you know the number? 515 Pine st., second floor.

MONEY TO LOAN
In Sums from $1 to $10,000.

On watches, chains, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, musical instruments, merchandise or first-class personal property of any description. All loans made at the lowest possible rates of interest and on the most advantageous terms for the borrower. Business strictly confidential and all negotiations in strict privacy if so desired.
S. VAN RAALTE, 12 and 14 S. 4th st.
☞ Special rates given on large loans. 31

FURNITURE LOANS.

$25 and upwards to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 1003 Pine st. 31

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 Pine St.,

Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodation will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—In answering advertisements in this column mention the Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—A good pair of work mules. Apply at 530 Trendley st., East St. Louis, Ill. 11

WANTED—Horses to winter. E. H. Benoist, 7 miles out Olive st. road or 419 N. 6th st. 11

WANTED—Horses to winter; called for and delivered free. R. C. Pate, Baden, North St. Louis.

PASTURAGE—Kinloch Farm, just west of Normandy, on Natural Bridge rd.; 54 box-stalls; separate paddocks; no wire fences; careful attention. Address Room 15, No. 417 Olive st., or T. M. Taylor, Normandy Post-office, St. Louis County, Mo. 11

For Sale.

ADVERTISE your wants in "Sunday Morning Post-Dispatch."

FOR SALE—Cheap; one new Texas saddle. Apply at 1013 Morrison av. 12

FOR SALE—$90 will buy a good horse, buggy and harness. 2240 Madison st. 12

FOR SALE—Two small work horses; one is a good saddle pony, $20. 2814 Bernard st. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, large dark gray horse fit for any kind of work. Call at 610 Hickory st. 12

FOR SALE—Nearly new light phaeton, good as new. Chas. R. Graves, 3417 Locust st. 12

FOR SALE—At sacrifice—Two first-class 6-seat and 2 4-seat carriages, fine Storm wagon and light vehicles at bargain. Erik Mattson, 2228 Chouteau av.

FOR SALE—One 6-passenger rockaway, one 4-passenger rockaway, two storm wagons, two good top buggies, all in good order and very cheap. 3417 Locust st. 12

FOR SALE—Or Exchange for Vehicles—200 new and second-hand open and top wagons, buggies, surreys, phaetons, carriages and harness of all kinds, and we sell them cheaper than any other house. Northwestern Buggy Co., 1110 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—I have four new storm wagons left, which can be bought for less than they can be bought elsewhere; they are first-class, and are lighter, better shape and easier riding than any other in the city; can be seen to-day. Chas. R. Graves, 3417 Locust st. 12

BUSINESS WANTED

A good salesman wants to buy (or an interest in) a small manufacturing business; in answering state the article manufactured, and give references. Address P 89, this office. 3

MUSICAL.

EARL L. SYKES, pianist and teacher of piano, 2621 Gamble st. References: Dr. Wm. Mason, Steinway Hall, New York; Wm. H. Sherwood, Edgar S. Kelly, Chickering Hall, New York; also Balmer & Weber of this city. 27

FOR SALE—A first-class square piano in good order; will sell cheap. 3012 Easton av. 27

FOR SALE—Fine square grand piano, or exchange for smaller one; no dealers. 3630 Easton av. 27

FOR SALE—A fine Chickering Square Grand Piano at a great bargain; must be sold. 2111 Utah st. 27

FOR SALE—Handsome new upright piano, seven octave; a bargain if sold immediately. 2301 N. 10th st. 27

FOR SALE—At a bargain, beautiful Steinway piano, slightly used. Inquire until Wednesday at 820 Chouteau av. 27

MILLER, Emerson, Harrington, pianos on small time payments or cash at really low prices. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st.

PIANO LESSONS by experienced professor of music; terms very reasonable. Address A 88, this office. 27

PIANO buyers should see the new scale Kimball pianos. It is the strongest piano made. Do not buy a piano until you have at least looked at these. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

TWO LADIES, fair players, desire to join zither club. Add. H 90, this office. 27

$75 WILL buy a good piano, on small time payments or cash. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

NOW IS THE TIME.

To buy a Violin, Guitar, Banjo or Mandolin or have yours repaired by C. A. Lohman, 1309 Market st. 27

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Watch and chain. Return 3625 Cozzens av. Reward. 30

LOST—At Natatorium Hall November 20, light spring overcoat; return to 1638 Franklin av. and receive reward. 30

LOST—Between 17th and 19th sts., Franklin av., a bunch of 6 small keys on a ring. Please return to 905 Franklin av., 3d floor. 30

LOST—On 14th street car or on 14th st., between Gratiot st. and Chouteau av., a small purse containing a sum of money. Liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to 924 S. 14th st. 30

STRAYED—From 3708 Lucky st., one bay horse 15½ hands, 11 years old, white on nose, star in forehead, left hind foot white, and bar shoes on both left feet; also one brown pony 4 years old, 14½ hands, has small star in forehead, white on nose; $10 reward for their return. Cook & Casey. 30

FOUND—On Eighth and Locust, valuable papers to owner. P. O. Geisler, 926 N. Ninth st. 30

FOUND—A ladies' purse containing keys and small sum of money. Owner can have the same by calling at 206 N. 4th st., up-stairs. 30

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—Elegant edition of Knight's Shakspeare (new), two volumes; will take price of binding, $40. Address F 88, this office. 28

REMOVED—To 525 Chestnut st., Dan Linahan, the Washington av. cheap bookseller; 30,000 vols. of standard books, new and old, law and medical, historical, etc.; four Encyclopaedias Britannica, half morocco, at $60, cost $133; Zell's, $15, cost $40; Imperial, $10; cost $20. Catalogue free; cash paid for books. Drop note to Dan Linahan, 525 Chestnut st. 28

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

219 BENTON ST.—Half square from Broadway, convenient 6-room house; newly papered, painted; rent $13; key at 217. 14

233 S. JEFFERSON AV.—Nine rooms; bath and water closet. Apply at 231 for keys. 14

926 WARE AV.—Eight rooms; splendid location; $35.
2138 Eugenia; first-class 9-room stone front; $40.
4344 Swan av., Tower Grove; 6 rooms; $22.50.
2341 Michigan av.; 5 rooms; $13.
6902 Scanlan av., Gratiot; 8 rooms, large lot; $25.
Fairview Station; 6 rooms, No. 1; $18.
14 BRADLEY & QUINETTE, 719 Chestnut st.

1092 2D CARONDELET AV.—Eight rooms, separate, choice surroundings, near Lafayette Park. Wm. S. Pope, Room 68, Laclede Building. 14

1504 TAYLOR AV.—5 rooms.
T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
14 4474 Easton av.

1813 WASHINGTON AV.—Twelve-room house, large yard, all conveniences and stable. Inquire at 322 Locust st. 14

1913 S. JEFFERSON AV., near Lafayette Park—A nice 6-room brick; hall, gas, bath, etc.; cheap rent. Apply to TAAFFE & GAY,
14 710 Chestnut st.

1924 BACON ST.—A nice new Queen Anne brick; large yard, stable, etc.; $35 per month. Apply to TAAFFE & GAY,
14 710 Chestnut st.

1951 MADISON ST.—A detached, new, 4-room house, and stable for 8 horses; with water.

2121 CHESTNUT ST.—A first-class 9-room brick house; hall, gas, bath, etc.; $45 per month. Apply to TAAFFE & GAY,
14 710 Chestnut st.

2927 DAYTON ST.—Two-story stone front, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences and in first-class order. LANCASTER & TIERNAN,
14 202 N. 8th st.

3013 CAROLINE ST.—Brick house with bath only $16; water free; house open Sunday. 14

3206 PINE—Stone front, 11 rooms, besides laundry and bath, newly papered throughout. James M. Carpenter, 108 N. 8th st. 14

3310 CAROLINE ST.—Detached house, 4 rooms and yard; $16. 14

4305 VIRGINIA—One block s. U. D. cars—Six rooms and hall in good order; $16. 14

4538 MAFFIT AV.—2 rooms and kitchen, stable, etc., $10. T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
14 4474 Easton av.

4627 KENNERLY AV.—4 rooms, $10.
T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
14 4474 Easton av.

4734 COTE BRILLIANTE AV.—6 rooms, $20.
T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
14 4474 Easton av.

FOR RENT—Seven rooms, new house, on Cote Brilliante av. near Newstead. Inquire at 4417 Cote Brilliante av. 14

FOR RENT—3618 Finney av., 8-room stone front, 3609 A Olive st.; 5-room flat and bath.
P. G. GERHART & Co.,
Telephone 797. 104 N. 8th st.

CARPETS thoroughly cleaned at J. N. Verdier's Carpet-Cleaning Works, 19th and Pine sts.; cheapest and best. 14

FURNITURE MOVED,

Packed and shipped; storage in private rooms; responsibility for breakage assumed; liberal advances made. New York Storage Co., 310 N. 7th st. 14

NOTICE TO LANDLORDS!

Should you have improved property that you wish rented and careful attention given same, you will find it to your interest to consult J. A. Duffy & Co., who can furnish the very best of references and will collect your rents at a low rate. Apply to
Telephone 752. J. A. DUFFY, 806 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

KERNAN & FARIS,
1017 Chestnut St.

STORES.

109 N. 12th st.; good location; $15.

OFFICES.

100 N. 4th st., northeast corner Chestnut st., elegant offices on third and fifth floors; heat, water and elevator; rooms facing street, well lighted, good order.

DWELLINGS.

2001 Chestnut st. (on corner), 6 rooms, bath and water-closet.

DAVID BAILEY,
Real Estate,
809 Chestnut St.

DWELLINGS.	
2910 Olive st., 9 rooms, all conveniences	$50
3105 Chestnut st., 9 rooms, all conveniences	50
4115 Peck st., 6 rooms, bath	18
2228 Hebert st., 5 rooms, water	17
4021 Peck st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms	20
3515 Bailey av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms	20
STORES AND OFFICES.	
1433-35 N. 6th st., for manufactory	75
214 Locust st., 2d and 3d floors	55
FLATS AND ROOMS.	
3407 Walnut st., 4 rooms, 2d story	20
3431 Walnut st., 5 rooms; bath; 2d floor	20

FOR RENT---DWELLINGS.

2000 Rutger st., corner 6-room dwelling; every convenience; near Lafayette Park, $35.
513 S. Broadway, 10 rooms; hall, bath, $40.
2628 Lafayette av., 10-room dwelling; every convenience; complete order; new cable will pass house, $35.
2911 Sheridan av, 7 rooms; every convenience; only $25; cheap house; convenient to cars.
3015 Chestnut st., 9-room stone-front; laundry, furnace, etc., in good order, $50.
1220 Hickory st., 7-room dwelling; every convenience; near Union Depot and three lines of cars, $27.50.
1106 S. Thirteenth st., 6 rooms and basement, $20.
2346 Clark av., 6 rooms; convenient house; cars pass door; near Jefferson av., $30.
Also other dwellings, flats, stores, rooms, etc. See complete list at office. Telephone 454.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
14 107 N. Eighth st.

THOSE who wish a wide circulation for their wants should try the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

PERCY & VALLAT,
115 NORTH EIGHTH ST.
Telephone, No. 410.

DWELLINGS.	
47 Nicholson place, Queen Anne house, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, water closet, gas fixtures, range and furnace, and all in first-class condition	......
1310 Dillon st., 8 rooms, all modern convenience	$40.00
407 S. Ewing av., 8 rooms, h., g., b. and c	25.00
105 S. 15th st., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath	40.00
505 S. 23d st., 6 rooms, hall, g. b. and c	25.00
1126 St. Ange av., 10 rooms; all conveniences	cheap
1306 St. Ange av., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc	30.00
1309 Park av., 9 rooms, hall, gas and bath	30.00
1419 Missouri av., 12-room stone front, heaters, hall, gas, bath and all modern improvements	
1600 Park av., 6 rooms	25.00
1604 Park av., 6 rooms	20.00
2827 Caroline st., 9 rooms, h., g., b., hot and cold water, furnace and improvements	45.00
3033 Glasgow place, 8 rooms, h., g., b., etc.	55.00
3244 Olive st., 10 rooms, hall, gas and bath	45.00
3648 Page av., 3-story stone-front; 11 rooms; all conveniences	60.00
FLATS AND ROOMS.	
22 S. 20th st., 3 rooms	11.00
823 Poplar st., 4 rooms, 1st floor	10.00
406 S. 3d st., 3 rooms 2d floor	12.00
807 Pine st., 6 rooms, all conveniences	40.00
407 S. Ewing av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	13.00
615 S. Jefferson av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	12.00
908 Market st., 2 rooms, 3d floor	10.00
1126 St. Ange av., elegant flat, 4 rooms, all conveniences	22.50
1406 Cass av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	10.00
1417 St. Ange av., 4 rooms, 2d floor, all conveniences	18.00
1441 N. 16th st., 2 rooms, rear	6.50
1605 Park av., 6 rooms, all conveniences	25.00
1930 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	10.00
2670 Scott av., 4 rooms, 1st floor	7.00
2101A Walnut st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	16.00
2515 Spring av., 4 rooms, 1st floor	15.00
2411 DeKalb st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	8.00
2800 Scott av., 3 rooms, 3d floor	8.00
N. w. cor. 13th and Park av., first-class flat of 5 rooms, h., g., b	22.00
STORES.	
1619 Park av., store, cellar, etc.	25.00
Market st., s. s., near 23d, fine store	30.00
722 Morgan st., large store	25.00
OFFICES.	
615 Olive st., 3 rooms, cheap	......
617 and 619 Pine st., large rooms for light manufacturing purposes	......
N. W. cor. Broadway and Pine sts., fine offices on the 2d floor	cheap
N. w. cor. Broadway and Pine st., large, light basement	cheap
One large hall, suitable for lodge or billiard hall, n. e. cor. Ware and Lindell avs	cheap

SEE US
LOOK
ABOUT THIS!!

DWELLINGS.	
2642 Washington av., 11 rooms, furnace, etc.	$65 00
2734 Lucas av., 11 rooms, stable, etc., 50-foot lot	75 00
2622 Washington av., 11 rooms	65 00
2949 Gamble, corner Garrison, 9 rooms	45 00
1337 Garrison av., 9 rooms, hall, bath, hot and cold water, etc	37 50
2943 Gamble st., 9 rooms; every convenience	35 00
1943 Papin st., 6 rooms	25 00
3146 School st., 6 rooms	33 35
2659 Arsenal st., 4 rooms and water	9 00
FLATS AND ROOMS.	
2947 Gamble st., 4 rooms, 1st floor	$20 00
2747½ Laclede av., 3 rooms, water, etc.	13 00

See our advertisements in Thursday's Republic.
14 DELOS R. HAYNES & BRO., 211 N. 8th st.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

2418 N. Grand av., 6 rooms, fine laundry, all modern conveniences; $35; stable.
2751 S. Jefferson av., 6 rooms, $16.

Flats for Rent.

1515 Benton st., new 4-room flat, very desirable; $18.
1519 Benton st., 4 rooms, newly refitted; $16.
924 Benton st., 4 rooms; $14.
1947 North Market st., 4 rooms, $15.
3138 Clifton place, 3 rooms, $15.
2219 Salisbury st., 6 rooms, 1st floor; bath; extra inducements offered right tenant; $23.

PONATH & CO.,
Telephone 528. 515 Chestnut St.

CONSULT your interests by advertising in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
626 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

224 N. Compton av., 8-room flat; $45.
2622 N. 11th st., 6 rooms and bath; $18.
1040 S. 8th st., 6-room flat; $21.
3005 Cass av., 10 rooms, all conveniences; $35.
4306 Newstead av., 5 room cottage; $12.
2215 Scott av., 6 rooms; $25.
1722 Wash st., 8 rooms, stone front; $37.50.
4316 Laclede av., 10 rooms, all conveniences, modern; $50.
2727 Lucas av., 10 rooms; $40.
3148 Olive st., 8-room flat, 2d floor; $50.

STORES AND OFFICES.

516 Commercial st., cheap warehouse.
1225 Olive st., store; $60.
514 N. 3d st., 2d and 3d floors; $50.
217 and 219 Pine st., 5-story substantial store, with boiler and engine.
102 N. 6th, store and 2d floor; $60.

FLATS AND ROOMS.

818 Pine st., 2d floor, front room; $15.
1722 Franklin av., 2 rooms, 2d floor; $8.50.
2306 Wash st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; $15.
208 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor; $8.
206 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 3d floor; $15.
1726 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 2d floor, $13.
1529 Market st., 2 rooms, 2d floor; $6.50.
1410 Poplar st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $11.
3517 Clark av., 4-room flat; $15. 14

RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
801 Locust St.

DWELLINGS.

1822 S. Compton av., elegant 10-room residence, large yard, stable, etc.; $60.

FLATS.

1427 N. 23d st., 3 rooms; $11.
4179 Fairfax av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $10.
4226 Finney av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $13.50.
1109 N. 23d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $10.
1924 Oregon av., 6 rooms, 1st floor; hall, gas and bath; $25.

OFFICES.

709 Pine st., 2 rooms on 3d floor. 14

ADAM BOECK & CO.,
207 N. 8TH ST.

DWELLINGS.

810 N. 10TH ST., 6 rooms, hall and gas, $22.50.
1205 CHAMBERS ST., 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath, $18.
3121 SHERIDAN AV., 8-rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., $25.
2023 PARK AV., 9 rooms, hall, gas, bath, stable, etc., $45.
1306 PINE ST., 11 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
1116 LOCUST ST., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., $45.
1129 PINE ST., 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, $45.
2624 CHESTNUT ST., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., $42.50.
910 N. 16TH ST., 4 rooms, $15.
2614 WASH ST., 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $35.
1006 MORGAN ST., 8 rooms; $25.
2804 WASHINGTON AV., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.
1115 S. 13TH ST., 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath, $30.

FLATS.

2629 FRANKLIN AV., 4 rooms, 2d floor, $15.
1208 CHAMBERS ST., 7 rooms, 2d floor; $24.

See our advertisement in Sunday and Tuesday "Republic."

LARGE MOVING VANS

And covered furniture wagons for moving households to all parts of this city and county, by load or contract; sober, polite and experienced hands; moth-proof lined, separate rooms for fine furniture. Fidelity Storage, Packing and Moving Co., Alfred J. Yandell, Manager. Office, 1003 Pine. Telephone 1401.

YOUR advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will be read by everybody.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

TERRY & SCOTT,
621 CHESTNUT ST.,

DWELLINGS.	
3113 Lucas av., 14 rooms	$100 00
1104 Pine st., 10 rooms	65 00
2745 Morgan st., 10 rooms	40 00
3007 Eads av., 8 rooms	40 00
1092 Second Carondelet av., 8 rooms	37 50
2609 Lucas av., 8 rooms	35 00
1107 Glasgow av., 11 rooms	30 00
2739 Geyer av., 8 rooms, all conveniences	30 00
3820 Caroline st., 7 rooms	25 00
1131 Benton st., 8 rooms in good order	25 00
1225 N. 6th st., 6 rooms	16 00
2430 N. 11th st., 5 rooms, yard and water	15 00
1408 Dodier st., 5 rooms	15 00
2016 DeKalb st., 5 rooms	10 00
2244 Papin st., 6 rooms	10 00
1103 Cardinal av., 4 rooms	9 00
FLATS AND ROOMS.	
2613 Lucas av., 5 rooms	26 00
2925 Olive st., 5 rooms	22 50
1109 Glasgow av., 7 rooms, hall and bath	20 00
2926 Eads av., 4 rooms	18 00
108 Ewing av., 4 rooms	16 00
307 S. 21st st., 4 rooms	14 00
2307 St. Charles st., 3 rooms, yard and water	12 50
1131 Benton st., 4 rooms, water free	12 50
1010 N. 6th st., 3 rooms	10 00
1436 N. 12th st., 4 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
2636 Hickory st., 3 rooms, water free	10 00
2424 N. 11th st., 4 rooms	9 00
7228 Market st., 2 rooms	9 00
1430 Compton av., 3 rooms, water, yard	8 00
224 Market st., 1 room, 3d floor	3 00
STORES.	
2700 Morgan st., good location	25 00
2844 Market st., store-room	20 00
1400 Dodier st., large corner store	10 00
4301 Cottage av., 1 room	13 00
409 Lucas av., good stand	10 00

FOR RENT.

M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.,
109 N. 8th St.

DWELLINGS.	
1210 Washington av., 3-story stone-front, 18 rooms, all conveniences	$75
3950 Washington av., 2-story brick, 7 rooms, 30-foot lot, furnace and all modern improvements	50
2808 Caroline st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms	35
3310 Pine st., 2-story brick, 7 rooms, 50 ft. lot, all conveniences	45
3228 Chestnut st., 3-story stone front, with sub-cellar, 8 rooms, all conveniences	
N. w. cor. Texas and Wyoming sts., 2-story brick, 7 rooms	25
NEW FLATS.	
3010 Park av., 1st floor, 5 rooms	$22 50
3010 Park av., 2d floor, 5 rooms	20 00
3012 Park av., 2d floor, 5 rooms	20 00
1321 Hickory st., 1st floor, 5 rooms and bath	25 00
1321 Hickory st., 2d floor, 5 rooms and bath	27 50
1323 Hickory st., 1st floor, 5 rooms and bath	25 00
1323 Hickory st., 2d floor, 5 rooms and bath	27 50
ROOMS.	
1428 Collins st., 2d floor, 3 rooms	$5
1427 N. 2d st., 2d floor, 3 rooms	5
1427 N. 2d st., 3d floor, 3 rooms	5
1429 N. 2d st., 1st floor, 3 rooms	5
1429 N. 2d st., 2d floor, 3 rooms	5
1429 N. 2d st., 3d floor, 3 rooms	5
1325 Linden st., 2d floor, 3 rooms	5
STORES.	
914 Locust st., large store	$30
1410 N. Main st	10
1116 Washington av	30
1118 Washington av	30

FOR RENT.

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
618 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

1816 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front.
1828 Hickory, stone-front, 10 rooms.
1033 Morrison av., 3-story brick, 10 rooms.
4319 Virginia av., 2-story stone house.
408 Spruce st., 2-story brick house.
1210 Second Carondelet av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1808 Rutger st., 2-story stone front, 9 rooms.
722 S. 6th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1829 Rutger st., 2-story stone front, 6 rooms.
1221 Grattan st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms.

ROOMS.

1507 S. 9th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
633 S. 6th st., 2 back rooms, 1st floor.
633 S. 6th st., front basement room.
931 N. 7th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1305 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 3d floor.
1216 N. 8th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, rear.
1214½ N. 8th, 2 rooms, 1st floor.
915 Salisbury, 4 rooms, 2d floor.
2805 N. 10th st., 2d floor, 4 rooms.
1305 Franklin av., 2d floor.
3144 Bellefontaine road, 2 rooms, 1st floor
2803 N. 10th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor.
2807 N. 10th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1214 N. 8th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
2930 Franklin av., 3 rooms and summer kitchen, 1st floor.
1537 Gratiot st. rear, 2 rooms and summer kitchen.

STORES AND BUSINESS PLACES.

710 and 712 Wash st., two good store-rooms.
209 S. Broadway; retail stand.
311 N. Second st., 4-story buildings, 31x141.
109 and 111 Vine st., 2-story brick.
808 S. 7th, 2 small stores.
408 Spruce, store and 4 rooms above.
931 N. 7th st., good retail stand.
123 Market st., 3-story brick building.
2702 N. 9th st., 4 rooms 3d floor.
9317 N. 7th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
111 N. 17th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
No. 3 Market st., 4-story brick building.
No. 5 Market st., 4-story brick building.

FLATS.

1735-7 Lucas av., 2 flats, 1st floor.
Jefferson av. and Lynch st., 8 new flats.

STABLES.

808 S. 7th st., rear; 16 stalls.

TELEPHONE 725.

See our advertisement in Sunday and Tuesday's "Republic."

FOR RENT
—BY—
GREEN & LA MOTTE
S. E. Cor. 8th and Chestnut Sts.

3016 Geyer av., a delightful house, 10 rooms, gas, bath, finished basement, stable; lot 100 ft. front by 270 ft. deep.
3696 Finney av., 2-story stone front, 8 rooms; large yard and stable.
3472 Laclede av., s. e. cor. Theresa av.; 10 rooms, stone-front dwelling; side entrance; in first-class condition.
3504 Laclede, 9-room, stone front dwelling, saloon parlor; all conveniences.
514 West End place, 2-story brick, 9 rooms.
225 S. Jefferson av., 2-story stone front and mansard: 8 rooms; modern improvements; large yard and side entrance.
2328 Chestnut st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms; laundry, modern improvements.
1556 Lafayette av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
1708 Dolman st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1802 Dolman st., 2-story stone front, 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath and laundry
2111 Michigan av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1221 Chouteau av., 2-story, stone-front, 8 rooms.
935 Utah st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
2329 Wright, 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
740 S. 4th st., 2-story brick, 9 rooms.
200 S. 12th st., 2-story brick, 7 rooms.
2646 Adams st., 2-story brick, 7 rooms.

ROOMS.

3214½ Magazine st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
417 S. Jefferson av., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1404 S. Compton av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1414 S. Compton av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
2734 Mills st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
1933 St. Charles st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
2006 Lucas av., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
709 S. Broadway, 3 rooms, 1st floor.
111 Center st., 4 rooms, 2d floor.
1922 Washington av., 2 rooms, 1st floor.

STORES AND BUSINESS PLACES.

308-10 N. Broadway, 2d, 3d and 4th floors.
Taylor av. and N. Market st., store building; first-class location for grocery or drug business; a rapidly improving neighborhood.
421 Franklin av., store and photograph gallery.
904 N. Broadway, store.

See our Advertisements in Sunday and Wednesday Republic.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT

FOR RENT, (Suburban)—7 room frame, ten acres land, peaches, apples and small fruit. Ice house stable, etc. Cook av. and Hanly road.
T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
16 4474 Easton av.

FOR RENT—24 acres at Bartold, 33 acres at Fairview; also 2-room house, 2 8-room brick houses and block and one-half of ground at Kirkwood; 38 acres at Oak Ridge, Mo., and 640 acres at Freiburg, Ala. Post-office Box 670, St. Louis. 16

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—Small farm of twenty or forty acres convenient to railroad depot; will pay for same on monthly payments. Address D 87, this office. 80

Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co.,

213 N. EIGHTH ST.

WE SOLICIT RENT COLLECTIONS—FOR RENT.

STORES.	
107 N. Broadway, 3-story store; admirable location for business of any character; will be put in order to suit tenant.	
513-515 Market st., building formerly occupied by the Post-Dispatch, suitable for light manufacturing or general business of any character; will be reconstructed to suit tenant.	
2359 Market st., large store (new), large cellar with granitoid floor; first-class location for dry goods, notions, boots, shoes or millinery	$25 00
1024-1026 Vandeventer av., 2 stores completed December 1; an excellent business location for grocer, tailor, boots, shoes or a small business of any character.	22 50
DWELLINGS.	
N. E. corner Lindell and Cabanne avs., large 12-room house; modern construction; in first-class repair; lot 102x360 feet, with stable and carriage-house. This is one of the most desirable locations in the city.	
2704 Pine st., large, elegant, 13-room, double stone-front dwelling, elegantly situated and very desirable; rent per month	125 00
OFFICES.	
213 N. 8th st., 3d floor	......

DWELLINGS.	
3714 Finney av., 8-room stone-front, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace flues, will be put in first-class repair; first-class neighborhood.	
1417½ N. 16th st., 6-room brick with hall	$17 00
1425 N. 16th st., 6-room brick with hall	17 00
1429 N. 16th st., 6-room brick with hall	17 00
1821 Cora av., 6 rooms, and hall, gas and bath	37 50
1209 Chambers st., 9 rooms, hall, gas, bath	32 50
3879 Delmar av., 9 rooms, stone front, heaters, etc	66 66
FLATS.	
2 N. Jefferson av., 5 rooms, hall, gas, bath, all new; 2d floor; excellent location	22 50
2419 Spring av., 4 rooms, 1st floor; very large yard	17 00
Cora and Easton avs., 5-room flat on corner; will be completed December 1	17 50
Cora and Easton avs., 5-room flat adjoining above	15 00
1024-1026 Vandeventer av., 3 rooms each flat; very conveniently arranged, good neighborhood, on 2d floor; each flat	15 00
ROOMS.	
2216 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	6 00

OFFICES IN MERMOD-JACCARD BUILDING,
Cor. Broadway and Locust St.

See our Advertisements in Sunday's and Thursday's Republic.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

701 PINE ST.—Two nice office rooms; rent $20; call and see them. 17

817 LOCUST ST.—Six nice rooms, suitable for doctor or dentist; cheap rent. Apply to
17 TAAFFE & GAY, 710 Chestnut st.

2838 MARKET ST.—Store. Inquire at 2837 Walnut st. 17

3504 AND 3506 EASTON AV.—Corner Page av.—Large corner store for any business; rent reasonable. 17

FOR RENT—Stable. Apply 1120 Chambers st. 17

FOR RENT—An excellent, cool wine cellar, gas, water and elevator, 25x150 feet, for rent cheap; 1714 Market st.

FOR RENT—Good dry cellar suitable for plumber, whitener or brick-layer; good location; will rent cheap. Apply at 701 Washington av. 17

FOR RENT—103 N. Second st., store, 3-story building, $70. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
17 107 N. Eighth st.

FOR RENT—Elegant new store, No. 517 Franklin av.; best location on the street; at greatly reduced price. Apply to George P. Plant Milling Co., Room 501, Chamber of Commerce. 17

Don't hover around an old stove nor wast your money in high rents, but take an office in

The Emilie Building,
904 OLIVE ST. 17

FOR RENT—No. 116 and 118 N. 2d st., between Pine and Chestnut sts., 3 stories each, 30x50; plenty of light and good elevator; long lease given.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
17 207 N. 8th st.

The Emilie Building,
904 OLIVE ST.,
Is well located for all kinds of office purposes, and the offices meet the popular demands. 17

Cheap Property, $5,000.

For sale—Nineteenth st., near Cass av., three 2-story brick dwellings; rental, $57 per month; owner must sell in thirty days; net 10 to 12 per cent.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
17 107 N. Eighth st.

The Emilie Building,
904 OLIVE ST.,
Is one of the cosiest and most convenient office buildings in the city. 17

TEMPLE BUILDING.

The new Hale elevator and other improvements being fully completed we are now prepared to rent offices in this building, singly or in suits, and request parties desiring first-class, large offices, possessing all conveniences and at reasonable rates to give us a call. LANCASTER & TIERNAN,
17 202 N. 8th st.

The Emilie Building,
904 OLIVE ST.,
Is a SUCCESS and those who want a bargain in offices must be quick. 17

LARGE FRONT
OFFICE ROOMS

For rent, 21½ feet square, in building at northwest corner of Broadway and Market st., with steam-heating, passenger elevators and all modern conveniences at $15 per month. Apply room 7. 17

FOR OFFICES SEE

The Emilie Building,
904 Olive st. Steam heat, elevator, janitor, etc.
17 BAGGOT & HALEY, 815 Chestnut st.

YOUR advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will be read by everybody.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

8-ROOM stone-front on Pendleton and Easton, $4,000. T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
7 4474 Easton av.

11-ROOM stone front on Bell, west of Vandeventer; all improvements, $10,000.
T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
7 4474 Easton av.

75X235, on Easton av.; seven-room house, large stables, etc.; $5,500. T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
7 4474 Easton av.

330 MONTROSE AV.—Nine-room brick, detached; $4,200. T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
7 4474 Easton av.

1821 BELLEGLADE AV.—Six room brick; easy terms; $3,250.
T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
7 4474 Easton av.

4254 GARFIELD AV.—Four rooms and 2 stables, $2,100. T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
7 4474 Easton av.

4423 LUCKY ST.—Five-room frame; stable and sheds; $800. T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
7 4474 Easton av.

FOR SALE—1-story frame cottage at Hodiamont station. N. Pellisgreen. 7

FOR SALE—That nice 2-story 6-room stock brick house, 3625 Cass av., must be sold. 7

FOR SALE—Nine rooms brick, near Grand on Cook av.; big bargain at $6,800.
T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
7 4474 Easton av.

FOR SALE—Four rooms brick on Maffit, near Marcus; 50x145; $1,700.
T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
7 4474 Easton av.

FOR SALE—Four rooms frame on Maffit; lot 25x145; stable, etc.; $1,350.
T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
7 4474 Easton av.

FOR SALE—Five and seven-room houses on Dodier, near Grand av. T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
7 4474 Easton av.

FOR SALE—Leasehold; 67 years to run; rents for $34 per month; $2,700.
7 T. L. FITZWILLIAM, 4474 Easton av.

FOR SALE—6-room, 2 story brick in southern part of the city; $3,500; monthly payments.
E. H. PONATH & CO.,
7 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—At a bargain—A first-class 12-room modern brick house and lot on Pine st., near Grand av. Apply to TAAFFE & GAY,
7 710 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—House, 4252 Morgan st., six rooms, alcove, bath, hot and cold water, electric bells, speaking tubes, stable, three horses, two carriages; lot 50x150. J. W. Stewart, 813 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE—Only $2,700, part cash, balance long time—A beautiful new 6-room stone-front on Compton Hill; street made; sewer, water and gas; call quick and get it; owner will show you through. 2735 Shenandoah st. 7

FOR SALE—A new 8-room brick dwelling, 2742 Caroline st.; porches, sheds, bath, electric bells and all conveniences for one or two families; lot 35x135. For price and terms, apply on premises. Open to-day. 7

FOR SALE—New 6-room brick house, in northern part of city, lot 25x155, will be sold for $3,000 on monthly payments. Streets made.
PONATH & CO.,
7 515 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—A pretty little house, six rooms, alcove, bath, hot and cold water, speaking tubes and all modern improvements; situated in Stewart place one block west of union av., on Eastern, a lot 50x125, with lovely shade trees; J. W. Stewart, 813 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE—A new 5-room dwelling, No. 4591 Maffit av.; attic, porches, shed; substantial and neat; lot 30x145 feet; nice neighborhood; convenient to Easton av. cable and Marcus av. cars; cheap price; cash or monthly payments.

Also a two-story detached central dwelling, 6 rooms, bath, laundry; every convenience; very complete; lot 25x145; owner left the city; price very low; terms to suit; call for descriptive catalogue.
7 WM. C. WILSON & CO., 619 Chestnut.

INVEST MONEY

By taking 8 per cent paying paid up stock in the St. Louis Home & Saving Association. Application at office of ... KILGEN & RULE, ... 8th st.

IMP'VED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BY
JOHN McMENAMY, 3139 Easton Av.

4324 Page av., 6-room brick, 50x160 ft., stable, etc.; this will be offered very cheap.

3760 Laclede av., detached 11-room brick; three years old; fine order; 25x182 or 50x182; price $7,250.

921 to 925 Leonard av., three stone-fronts; lot 50x150; always rented; will sell them at price that will pay 12 per cent.

North Market st., near Goode av., two 6-room detached bricks, renting for $20 per month; will sell on monthly payments.

3061 and 3063 Sheridan av., two 8-room stone-fronts; 40x150 ft.; furnaces, etc.; always occupied; price very low.

1810 Goode av., 6-room brick, large hall, new, 25 ft. or 50 ft.; low, party wants cash.

On Magazine st., 4-room building, 25x150 ft.; this is very cheap. Call 1850.

3034 Cass av., a good 7-room brick house; hall, gas; lot 25x125 feet; price, $4,200.

2925 Montgomery st., brick, containing 5 rooms; lot 25x120 feet; will sell on terms to suit purchaser; $1,300.

4405 Easton av., frame store, 3 rooms in rear; street and sidewalk made; cheap, $1,400.

1211 Spring av., 3-room brick; lot 25x132 feet; will sell for $1,575. 7

STORE and cottage on Easton av; 50x117; good value; $5,000. T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
7 4474 Easton av.

FOR SALE—2715 Dickson st., a 6-room stone-front house; bargain.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
7 801 Locust st.

ELEVENTH AND LUCAS AV.

Large substantial building, 70x100, to an 18 foot alley; $30,000. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.

Elegant Home Near Park.

1092 2d Carondelet av.; one just sold; this only one now ready: 8 rooms; all conveniences; separate; lowest terms; long time or cash to suit; you may rent, and then if you buy get credit for all paid as rent. Wm. S. Pope, 1268 Laclede Building. 7

HORTON PLACE.

We have a few lots left for sale in this elegant addition at prices which will bring a handsome return in the coming year.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
7 801 Locust st.

GRAND AV. PROPERTY.

6-room stone front; detached; all modern conveniences; $4,450; monthly payments.
PONATH & CO.,
7 515 Chestnut st.

$5,000 WILL BUY

A nice double 2-story brick, arranged in four flats of three rooms each and rented at $624 per year; this property is located on Spring av., north of Easton av. For particulars call on
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
7 Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive st.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a nice piece of business real estate on Broadway, near Pine st. Apply to
TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut St.

REBER PLACE AUCTION SALE

Of the stylish and substantial 6-room house, modern improvements, postponed to November 26, at 3:30 p. m., on the premises. This property is splendidly located, free from smoke and dust; sale positive on this date. GEO. N. TRUESDALE,
7 Trustee.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a nice 12-room house on Delmar av., just west of Grand av. Apply to
TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut St.

THE IRON HALL BUILDING & LOAN

Association will pay 8 per cent interest per annum for money paid as advance dues on shares.

Shares for sale in the new series, just opened; also shares for sale in older series.

This is a good investment to make or save money. See the Secretary, at 410½ Market st.; Room No. 1. 7

FOR SALE—Or will exchange for good vacant ground, a first-class 11-room stone-front house, 3504 Chestnut st., near Grand av. Lot 32x128 feet. Apply to
TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut St.

Forced Sale--Only $3750.

To effect an immediate sale, the owner has instructed us to offer his handsome 2-story and mansard stock brick—arranged in 2 flats of 6 rooms, bath, etc.; each at the very low figure named. This property is rented at $496 per year.

If you want a nice, clean, paying investment, see us about this immediately.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
7 Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive st.

FOR SALE—Or will exchange for good vacant lots, or an 11-room house in the West End, 2842 and 2844 Laclede av., 2 nice 9-room bricks, renting for $50 per month. Apply to
TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut St.

15% BARGAIN FLATS

Only $6,500.

2221—2221 A—2221 B—2221½ Walnut st., 4 suits of 4 rooms each, nicely finished, never vacant.

Rent Each Month, $72.

Price, only $6,500.
R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 902 Chestnut st.

$15,200 WILL BUY
5 NEW BRICK HOUSES
Renting for $2,000 a Year

These houses are arranged in flats of 4 rooms on each floor, nicely finished throughout—3011, 3013, 3015, 3017 and 3019 North Market st., just west of Garrison av., street cars pass the door; will pay 15 per cent; best bargain in the city. For particulars, apply to
TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut St.

THIS RESIDENCE
—AT—
CHAMBERLAIN PARK

FOR RENT OR SALE
ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS,
ACCOUNT MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS TRUST CO.
For Prices and Terms Apply to
E. S. Warner,
Telephone 438. 304 N. Eighth St.

CHELTENHAM.
ACRE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A beautiful tract for subdivision; lies high and unbroken; just south of the Laclede Fire Clay-Works. Good location for homes of moderate cost. For information as to price, etc., apply to

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
Turner Building.

THE NOVEMBER
Real Estate Price Current
SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.
Large and Small Dwellings.
Large and Small Investments.
Big Interest-Paying Property.
PERFECT TITLES.
FISHER & CO.,
714 CHESTNUT STREET.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Chas. H. Gleason & Co.

1800 Kennett place, an elegant 10-room residence, one square east of Lafayette Park; has all modern conveniences; lot 35x125	$9,000
Vandeventer av., east side, between Easton and Evans avs., 2-story double flats, 4 and 5 rooms each, and bath, water, gas, cellar, good sewerage; modern flats; 50x130	8,000
2718-18 A Walnut st., 2-story stock brick flats; 4 rooms and kitchen each; fine marble mantels, gas, water, etc.; lot 25x121	5,500
2604 Belleglade av., 6-room brick, 25x140; will trade for a lot in a good location	3,000
807 Clarkson place, s. of Vandeventer place, e. of Vandeventer av., 7-room stone-front residence; modern improvements; 50x130	5,500
4211 A Evans av., 6-room; 25x165	3,000
2944 Easton av., 2-story brick; 10 rooms, 2 finished attics, 2 finished basement, laundry, good cellar, hydrant, well, cistern, bath, gas, etc.; large brick barn; beautiful garden and grounds surrounding the house; 75x146	10,000

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

WORTH THE MONEY,
2921 Pine St., Only $8,000.

Elegant three-story brick, 11 rooms, with every modern convenience; lot 25x131 ft. Call on or address

R. C. Greer Real Estate Co.,
Phone 886. 902 Chestnut st.

BUILDING STOCK.
Subscribe for stock in the St. Louis Home & Saving Association. No premium, no back dues. Loan can be paid off any time without any loss. Apply at office of KILGEN & RULE, 112 N. 8th st.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
Examine 611 N. Main street; must be sold December 6 at Court House; see advertisement.
JNO. H. TERRY,
Special Commissioner.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

500x180 FEET—Choice lot, northwest corner Lay and McPherson avs.; will be sold cheap.
TAAFFE & GAY,
8 710 Chestnut st.

$85 PER FOOT will buy a nice lot on Channing av. and Chestnut st; 125x128 feet.
TAAFFE & GAY,
8 710 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Cote Brilliante and Goode, 36x130; Garfield and Goode, 50x150; North Market and Goode, 176x150; corner Newstead and Kennerly, 50x150; Easton and Pendleton, 70x120; Taylor and North Market, 50x150; Goode near Cote Brilliante, 25x130; lots in Terry place; St. Louis and Arlington avs., 117x140.
T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
8 4474 Easton av.

For Sale, $20 Per Foot.
100x159 fronting north side St. Louis av., and 200x157 fronting Labadie st., east of Newstead av.; would exchange for small houses.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 107 N. Eighth st.

For Sale, $4,700.
Vincent av. near Compton, new 8-room dwelling, every convenience, arranged for furnace, good 50-foot lot, sewers made, near new cable.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
107 N. Eighth st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Trustee's Sale.
Seventh st., 75 feet north of Pestalozzi st.; lot 25x118; will be sold at east front door of the Court House Wednesday, December 4, at 12 o'clock. Signboard on the property. Title good.
RUTLEDGE & KILPATRICK,
8 720 Pine st.

WESTMINSTER PLACE.
300x162 north side, 300x150 south side, all of the above property being between Cabanne and Vandeventer avs.; will be sold in lots to suit purchaser; sale boards on same. For price and terms apply to
M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.,
8 109 N. 8th st.

EUGENIA STREET.
We offer on this desirable street a splendid lot 25x120 to alley, at $32 per foot, suitable for homes or flats; this is the cheapest lot in the market, so centrally located; terms to suit.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
8 Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive st.

CHEAP LOTS
ON SHAW AV. AND KING'S HIGHWAY,
Near Depot of Park Hill Railroad. Only 600 feet left; price and terms reasonable.
E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
8 Turner Building.

Lindell Avenue!
50X213 FEET—CHEAP.
Owner wants to sell. If you want a bargain come and secure this lot.
E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
8 Turner Building.

REBER PLACE.
This beautiful place lies just opposite the west gate of Tower Grover Park; has all modern improvements; city gas, water and sewers; streets, granitoid pavements and schools; we have lots to sell on easy terms that will realize a handsome profit in a short time; also several new houses, 6 and 7 rooms, to sell on easy payments; this is a rare opportunity.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
8 801 Locust st.

In Old Race Track Subdivision!
Fronting Minerva, Union and Page avs. About 700 feet at a bargain.
E. S. Warner Real Estate Co.,
Turner Building.

GROUND FOR MANUFACTURERS
ON OAK HILL R. R.—5½ acres, fronting on Manchester road and King's highway.
ON 'FRISCO R. R.—4½ acres, near Grand and Chouteau avs., close to the new iron works of Scherpe & Koken.
ON MO. PACIFIC R. R.—18 acres, near the Shickle-Harrison iron-works.
ON HALL STREET, north of the Water-works, several good pieces for manufacturing purposes.
IN NORTH END, east of Hall street, a tract of 33 acres.
ON LUCAS PLACE and 20th st., n. e. cor., 169x155.
ON LUCAS AV. and 21st st., n. e. cor., 188x144.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
8 626 Chestnut st.

IMP'VED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

CHAS. H. BAILEY,
304 N. Seventh St.
Real Estate and Loans

A Great Reduction
Has already been made, and a great opportunity to buy a home at a great bargain will be lost unless immediate attention is given to the matter, and you look at the new houses on Morgan st., near Taylor. Modern; every improvement; any time to suit purchaser; open. The numbers are 4408 and 4430. The owner will not carry them through the winter.

Corner Maple and Catalpa.
The nicest suburban home place ever offered for the money; must be seen to know what it is. New, fine house; 2 acres of ground; railroad station across the street. It must be sold, the owner having left the city.

Broadway Property.
$55,000 will purchase a fine investment property on Broadway, between Olive and Chestnut sts.

3763 Westminster Place.
A new, modern home in this first-class place, with 40 feet of ground. Will sell on accommodating terms and at a very great bargain.

One Hundred Acres of Land,
Thirty Acres of Land,
Twenty-Eight Acres of Land,
Forty Acres of Land,
West and north of Forest Park. All right in the channel of advancing values.

In South St. Louis,
Where great street railroad improvements are being made; both cable and electric, can offer several thousand feet of ground on Grand av. and Arsenal st. south of Tower Grove Park.

586 Feet Cheap Ground,
Corner Wilson and Edwards, only vacant ground left of the Rosenblatt estate and I have positive orders to sell it; $4 a foot will get it.

On Washington av.,
West of Grand av., one of the nicest places in this first-class location; price has been placed very low; a double stone-front house and stable. 80 ft. lot. Everything is rated A 1 about this property, except the price.

On Delmar av.,
A brick house, 10 rooms, large yard and stable, the north side. Owner going abroad offers this fine place at a bargain.

Will Build Six-Story Stores,
Or eight stories if wanted, on three central pieces of property for wholesale men, two on corners. 50x150, 135x135 and 60x120 and give leases 10 years or longer.

Central Property,
9th and Market, N. W. cor., 68x109, very desirable, offered at a bargain. Washington av., 100x150, $175,000, best property on the street.

99 Years,
Two best corners in St. Louis, central and desirable; one on Olive st. and one on Washington av.

Improved Property.
50 year lease. Desirable central business corner. Will pay 8 to 10 per cent sure. Stores first floor; offices above.

Fine Residence on Delmar av.,
Near Grand av., north side; 50 foot lot, with stable. House nearly new, modern, finished in hard wood and offered at a decided bargain.

On Lindell av.,
West of Grand av., south side. A fine house and lot for the low price of $18,000.

Lots on Lindell.
The best lots; the lowest prices; the best corners, on this finest boulevard in St. Louis. The best time is NOW to select your lot.

Westmoreland Place.
The nicest 150-foot lot offered for sale in the place. Bought before the advance in prices, and the purchaser can still get the advantage of the old price if taken soon.

150 Feet on Bell av.,
The best bargain on the street. It is near Pendleton.

Lucas Place and 14th st.,
150x155, sell or lease; alter to suit. It is A1 for future.

4202 Bell av.
3803 Finney av.
Belt and Cabanne av.
These three, but the greatest of bargains offered in St. Louis; all corners.
Anything you do not see in my list, and want it, ask for it.

Lowest Rates for Money on Real Estate.
Second Mortgages on Real Estate.

Chas. H. Bailey
HELLO 1563.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

6-ROOM frame, new, on Joseph and Sutter av.; lot 100x150; $1,800. T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
9 4474 Easton av.

3-ROOM cottage on Watson av. and Sutter av., 50x150. $500. T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
9 4474 Easton av.

8 ACRES, 14-room house, Geo. R. Taylor place on Natural Bridge rd. and Narrow Gauge.
T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
9 4474 Easton av.

A RARE chance for a bargain in a suburban home; only $1,600 for a new 5-room house, good cellar; cistern; lot 50x174; small cash payment, balance on long time. GEO. B. MORGAN, 708 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—20 acres on Page av. and Wabash Railway; a chance for capitalist.
9 T. L. FITZWILLIAM, 4474 Easton av.

FOR SALE—31 acres, Cook av., north side; $350.
20 acres; Cook av., south side; $500.
10 acres, Hanley road, east side; $350.
Lots in Hillside—
70 acres at Bartold Valley.
25 acres at Bartold Valley.
92 acres on Narrow Gauge, near Scudder Station.
181x125 Irving place.
90-acre farm on Conway road, 18 miles west of St. Louis.
140 acres in Belleview Valley on Iron Mountain Railway.
8 lots in Watson Fruit Hill; finest in the subdivision.
T. L. FITZWILLIAM,
9 4474 Easton av.

YOUR advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will be read by everybody.

ELLENDALE.
We are selling lots in this beautiful suburb at from $8 to $12 per foot on very easy payments; streets graded, sidewalks laid; well sewered; large trees; schools and churches; fare 4c on the Missouri Pacific Railroad; prettiest station on the road; now is the time to buy. RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
9 801 Locust st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

CHOICE FARMS IN MISSOURI.
For sale—not trade—best in Vernon and Pettis Counties, near Schell City and Sedalia; 80 to 800 acres; on time to suit WM. S. POPE,
Room 68, 4th and Olive sts.,
79 St. Louis, Mo.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—Girls to work on custom pants. Vogel & Lund, 819 N. 6th st. 69

WANTED—A quiet young gentleman wants a single room with fire and light, with or without board; cleanliness the chief requisite; must be within ten minutes' walk of Custom-house; will stay all winter if suited. Address H 91, this office, giving location and terms. 20

3303 MORGAN ST. — Second and third-story front room, with or without board. 18

NOTICE—The entertainment of the Carpenter Union, No. 12, will take place on November 30, instead of December 14, as marked on tickets. Tickets are good for that evening.
THE COMMITTEE.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS.

ELECTION NOTICE—Office of the St. Louis Gas-Light Co., 912 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo., November 14, 1889.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Gas-Light Co. for the election of four (4) directors will be held at the office of the company, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, December 2, 1889, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. THOMPSON, President.
GEO. M. PASCHALL, Secretary.

NOTICE—A meeting of the shareholders of the Acme Brake Co. will be held at the office of the St. Louis Safe Deposit & Trust Co., 513 Locust street, in the city of St. Louis, on Friday, the 29th day of November, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of adopting by-laws and increasing the number of directors from four to seven, and of transacting such other business as may come before said meeting.
JAMES V. S. BARRET, President.
ARTHUR H. WILSON, Secretary.

PURCHASING PROPERTY.

CENTRAL BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING SITES SOLD AT GOOD FIGURES.

Mr. John H. Terry Invests $16,000 on Chestnut Street—An Indianapolis Foundry Co. Preparing to Locate Here—Vandeventer Place Property Sold at $200 a Foot—Agents' Weekly Schedules—Real Estate Transfers.

SALES of real estate last week according to the published transfers sent out from the Recorder's office, aggregate only $281,169 against $439,972 for the previous week. This is considerable of a falling off in view of the rush of business in the Recorder's office, now at least three times greater in volume than it was five years ago. Recorder Hobbs says he is continually pushed with work, and in view of this statement the question arises, why are not a greater number of transfers published? Yesterday upwards of 150 instruments were filed for record, yet during the whole of last week the transfer of but 108 pieces of property appeared in the published lists. Last week's weather was not favorable for sales of real estate, yet there is a firm belief among the agents that a great deal more property is sold than the public knows anything about or is likely to hear of short of an inspection of the records.

CHESTNUT STREET INVESTMENT.

Yesterday another piece of Chestnut street property changed ownership, the title passing from Catherine Frost, through her trustee, John Waddell, to John H. Terry of the firm of Terry & Scott. The property acquired by Mr. Terry adjoins the office building, 621 Chestnut street, occupied by his firm and has the same front and depth 21 feet 3 inches by a depth of 115 feet, and the buildings upon the two lots, stores and office structures, three stories high, are also alike. The acquisition of the adjoining premises, No. 623 Chestnut, gives Mr. Terry a frontage of 42½ feet. In view of the activity in Chestnut street property and the demand for a better class of buildings upon that thoroughfare, Mr. Terry contemplates tearing away the old houses upon his two lots and improving the site with a modern business structure. The consideration for this down town property was $16,000 and in exchange for it Mr. Terry traded the eight two-story brick dwellings occupying 125x104 feet of ground at the southwest corner of Cardinal avenue and Hickory street, renting at $72 a month, they being valued in the transaction at $17,500. Cornet & Zeibig, negotiating the sale for Mrs. Frost.

A NEW INDUSTRIAL PLANT.

The Indianapolis Iron Foundry Co., an institution of very considerable importance in its native town, has closed the purchase of two blocks of ground in this city, where new works are to be established and occupied early in the spring, when several hundred men will be engaged there. Fisher & Co. negotiated the sale of the site embracing eight acres of ground for $15,000. Mr. George O. Thornton bought the land for the company named from Bernard Luetkemeyer. In all there are 1976 front feet fronting on Hereford street, Bischoff avenue, Wilson avenue and King's highway. The Oak Hill & Carondelet Railway runs through a portion of the ground, making it available for shipping purposes. The price, less than $2,000 an acre, paid for this property, considering its advantageous location, within five miles of the Court-house, is very low, and it is not probable that as good a manufacturing and shipping point could be purchased anywhere within the city limits for so little money. Acre property is becoming exceedingly scarce and only a very few parcels are to be had at any price.

Fisher & Co. also report the following sales:

Baldwin street—Northwest corner of Benton; lot 119x127, owned by E. Mallinckrodt. Sold to Mrs. Nellie C. Furney at $13 per foot. Mrs. Furney will erect six four and six-room houses on this lot in the spring, which will rent for from $18 to $30 per month.

Colsman street—Nos. 1923 and 1925; lot 35x125 and a double two-story twelve-room dwelling, arranged as four flats, renting for $46 per month; owned by T. J. Quinn. Sold to James Barswick, Jr., for $3,700. Purchased as an investment.

Westminster place—Lot 50x149 on north side of Westminster place, 200 feet west of Sarah street; owned by Mrs. Catherine M. Leahy and sold to B. F. Gray & Co. for the sum of $60 per foot.

Glasgow avenue—Lot 70x125 on northeast corner of Benton street; owned by E. Mallinckrodt and sold to Louis Daus at $31 per foot; purchaser intends to erect dwellings fronting on Glasgow, also on Benton street.

SOUTH ST. LOUIS.

Hill & Hammel, South end agents, report the following sales:

Bismarck street—Lots 23 to 29 of city block 764, fronting 188 feet on the west line of Bismarck street between Lynch and Dorcas, from Mrs. A. Severance to Charles Ladenberger for $2,821.

Stringtown road—A tract of land, seven acres, on the east line, between Itaska and Delore streets, from J. J. Mauntel to P. J. Batchelor, for $3,600.

Minnesota avenue—A vacant lot, 29x138, on the west side, between Krauss street and Loughborough avenue, from Mrs. Mary F. Wells to George R. Deutman for $435. Mr. Deutman will improve the lot with a five-room brick dwelling.

Wisconsin avenue—A lot 25x125 feet on the west side of Wisconsin avenue, between Cherokee and Potomac streets; from E. Eckhard to Frank Manton, for $225.

Minnesota avenue—The three two-story brick houses on the southwest corner of Minnesota avenue and Haven street; from Mrs. Irene Neville, for $2,500; bought as an investment.

F. W. Mott & Co. report following sale:

IN BLOW PLACE.

Sixth street—30x115 feet of ground between Malt and Haven in Blow place, with a seven-room frame residence, from Peter Westervelt to William V. Cushion of Cote Brilliant for $2,800.

Loughborough avenue.—Ground having 150 feet front on south line of Loughborough avenue by a depth of 75, between Minnesota and Pennsylvania avenues, with a row of eight two-room brick houses, renting at $4 a month each, from Frank J. Hunleth to Col. O. A. Haynes for $2,275.

Virginia avenue—A lot 25 feet front by 140 to an alley, located between Robert avenue and Upton street, with a four-room frame dwelling, from Wright M. Powell to Mrs. Caroline Racey for $1,000.

Sixth street—Four lots of 25 feet each fronting on east line of the street by a depth of 115 between Kansas and Mott street, in the Blair place, from F. W. Mott to Mr. G. G. Bradford for $500.

Michigan avenue—A 40x140-foot lot fronting on the east line between Mott street and Soper avenue, from O. A. Haynes to Mrs. Elizabeth S. Hall, for $640. Also a 40x138 foot lot fronting on west line of Michigan avenue between Haven and Mott streets, from O. A. Haynes to Augusta Deutman for $1,000.

PRINCIPALLY VACANT LOTS.

Charles F. Vogel reports the following sales:

South Seventh street—House numbered 2317, between Shenandoah and Lami streets. A two-story brick house, seven rooms; lot 51½x100, from Ignatz Schmitt to Charles Warttig, for $3,700, who bought as an investment.

Patomac street—Lot 25x125, on the north side, between Compton and Virginia avenues, from Prentiss J. Batchelor to Edward Bischoff, for $250. The buyer will improve with a frame cottage for a home.

Russell avenue—Lot 45x125, on the south side, between Ohio and California avenues, from Frederick W. Meister to Mrs. Marie Ritschy, for $2,475, who will improve the lot with a residence.

Missouri avenue—Lot 50x123, on the east side, between Cherokee and Potomac streets, from Frederick Berg to Hermann Schwier, for $1,100. Mr. Berg will improve the site.

VANDEVENTER PLACE.

Vandeventer place—North side of the east section, between the residences of Moses Thomas Howard and Hugh L. Crawford, 55x148 feet of ground, the only vacant lot on that side of the place, the property of Mrs. W. A. Wudson; sold by D. H. Haynes & Bro., at $200 a foot, to Judge Wilbur F. Boyle, who bought the ground for a home site.

Olive street—south side, a 55x109-foot lot, situate west of Twenty-second street, at $100 a foot, to L. Clark, who purchased through the R. C. Greer Real Estate Co., from a client of Charles H. Turner & Co.

North Grand avenue—The two-story brick house and lot at No. 2427, for $3,000, to L. F. Siedekum, represented by Truesdale & Co.

ADVANCING IN PRICE.

Easton avenue, northeast corner of Sarah, 63x112½ feet of ground, for $3,000, from John Richter to George M. Flint, who now has plans ready to improve the site with stores and flats. Messrs. Papin & Tontrup consummated the sale.

Farrar & Co. report sales of Shrewsbury Park lots of 50 feet at from $450 to $550 each to the following named parties: J. O. Broadhead, J. H. Curtis, M. Wall, J. F. Coats, F. M. Kerger and L. Shaffer.

OTHER SALES.

The Baird-Barnard-Hamilton Real Estate Co. report the following sales:

Bellglade avenue—No. 1909, a two-story six-room brick and frame house, with 50x125 feet of ground, renting at $30 a month, the property of Mr. H. N. Baird, was sold for $3,000 to W. E. Walcott.

Cottage avenue—No. 4229, a one-story, four-room frame dwelling and 50x132 feet of ground, renting at $16 a month, the property of Mr. James Page, sold for $2,250 to Robert Pollock.

Newstead avenue—No. 1431, a one-story five-room brick dwelling and 22x105 feet of ground, renting at $20 a month, sold from Mr. B. E. W. Ruler for $2,250 to R. K. Holahan.

Second Street—Northeast corner of Branch, 212x132 feet of ground, sold by Lewis Rosenbaum for $6,500, from John J. Trigg to Justin E. Joy, who purchased the site for business purposes.

South Seventh Street—The two-story eight-room brick dwelling and 25x89 foot lot at No. 802, sold by Charles H. Gleason & Co. for $2,900 to J. Lopez for the firm of Taaffe & Gay.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

An excellent showing of the six months' business will be sent to subscribers of the Humboldt Building & Loan Association during the week, showing loans of some $26,000. The demand for stock has been such in the association that the Directors will probably feel justified in issuing another series in the spring. The loans and earnings have been very favorable and satisfactory and the general business is prosperous.

At the regular monthly meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Building and Loan Association $7,000 was loaned to four parties, all paying a premium of 42 per cent. The loans were all granted for improvements. Milo T. Bogard, the Secretary, is organizing another association on the serial plan.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were recorded yesterday:

Charles L. Aufderheide to Margaret Gallagher, 25 ft. on Florissant av., city block 2433	$ 1,725
Union Press Brick Works to Charles L. Aufderheide, 25 ft. on Florissant av., city block 2433	300
Wm. Merrill and wife to Mary Lenigue, 25 ft. on Lucky st., city block 1869	2,459
James W. Stewart and wife to William L. Derham, 50 ft. on Arlington av., city block 3804	600
James Shelly and wife to John C. Crothers, 25 ft. on Cook av., city block 3739	2,450
Festus J. Wade and wife to Mary V. Osburn, 50 ft. near Bridge and Goodfellow avs., city block 3821	1,593
Matilda F. Lange to Richard M. Scruggs, lots 41 to 68 inclusive, near Tholozan and Gravois avs., city block 1600	525
James F. Holden and wife to Flora R. Haydock, 60 ft. on Odell av., city block 4068	1,500
James F. Holden and wife to Flora R. Haydock, 60 ft. on Odell av., near Brannon, city block 4068	1,500
James S. Dowling and wife to Ann L. Beeding, 30 ft. on Washington av., between Whittier st. and Pendleton av., city block 3757	2,250
Peter Minner and wife to Adolph Kammerer, 50 ft. on Washington av., between Vandeventer av. and Sarah st., city block 3752	6,900
Thomas C. Higgins to Joseph T. Donovan, 181¾ ft. on Evans av., between Vandeventer av. and Sarah st., city block 3733	3,633
Margaret M. Reber to Nellie Willis, 34 ft. on Bell av., city block 4568; warranty deed	1,700
Fifth National Bank by receiver to P. H. Bierman, 89 ft. 6 in. on Osceola st., city block 2708; warranty deed	50
Joseph E. McGinnis and wife to Angie E. La Baume, 60 feet on Clemens st., city block 4536; warranty deed	1,200
Arnold Koch and wife to T. B Chase, 20 ft. on Waldemar st., city block 4633; warranty deed	300
May L. T. Taylor et al. to J. E. Joy, 120 ft. in city block 307; warranty deed	4,500
Thos. B. Miller and wife to Chas. C. Newberry, 132 ft. on Theodosia st. in city block 3783; warranty deed	1,986
William P. Hill and wife to Thos. S. Noonan, 100 ft. on Bell av. and other property in city block 4571; warranty deed	10,000
Thos. S. Noonan and wife to Colline R. E. & B. Association, 100 ft. on Bell av., in city block 3755; warranty deed	12,000
Thos. Noonan and wife to Colline R. E. & B. Assn., 100 ft. on Bell av. and other property, city block 4571; warranty deed	12,000
James M. Pierce and wife to St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern R. R. Co., 50 ft. on Talcott st., city block 3375; warranty deed	700
N. Helen Paramore et al. to Paramore Investment Co., 13 4-100 acres in E. Kirkwood, St. Louis Co., warranty deed	9,000
N. Helen Paramore et al. to Paramore Investment Co., 50 ft. on 17th st., city block 542; warranty deed	25,000
N. Helen Paramore et al. to Paramore Investment Co., 122 46-100 acres on Chouteau av.; warranty deed	115,000
N. Helen Paramore et al. to Paramore Investment Co., 152 ft. 8 in. on Channing av., city block 1049; warranty deed	22,250
on Helen Paramore et al. to Paramore Investment Co., 33 ft. 4¼ in. on Channing av., city block 1049; warranty deed	5,000
N. Helen Paramore et al. to Paramore Investment Co., 40 ft. on Bell av. and other property, city block 2291; warranty deed	51,300
Michael Shea and wife to Embrose Larmie, 25 ft. N. Cottage av., city block 4631; warranty deed	1,100
Julia L. Schultz and et, el. to Mina Schultz, 60 ft. on Thirteenth st., city block 589; quitclaim	5
St. Louis City Lot Co., to John N. Dickbrader, et. al., 3500 ft. on Cote Brilliante av., city block 3720; warranty deed	800
Robert M. Noonan and wife to Thos. S. Noonan, 60 ft. on Chestnut st., city block 275; warranty deed	17,500
Charles Allinger to Emil Henner, 50 ft. on Clagett av., city block 4469; warranty deed	950
Earnest Schlessinger and wife to Anna M. Weiske, 25 ft. on Prairie av., city block 3353; warranty deed	1,800
William Thoele and wife, to Herman Thoele, 12½ acres; warranty deed	3,600
Herman Thoele and wife to William Thoele, 12½ acres on Snead; warranty deed	3,600
Emma J. Whitelaw and husband, to A. J. Daffe, 20 ft. on Bogy, city block 656; warranty deed	2,600
Fannie E. Smith et al. to Gains Paddock, 14 ft. 2½ in. on Second st., city block 283; warranty deed	2,500
Charles Brown and wife to Gains Paddock, 14 ft. 2½ in. on Second st., city block 283; warranty deed	2,500
Joseph Zambalen to Anna Kannapell, 50 ft. on Papin st., city block 431; warranty deed	1,500
Clara L. Wilson et al., by Special Commissioner, to Auguste B. Ewing, lots 7 to 16 inclusive, city block 4204; special commissioner's deed	1,062
Clara L. Wilson et al., by Special Commissioner, to Daniel Cahill, 50 ft. 7 in. on Broadway, city block 4203; special commissioner's deed	228
Ulrich F. W. Bentzens, Trustee, et al. to William Klassing, 513 ft. on Angelica st., city block 2400; warranty deed	1,658
Ulrich F. W. Bentzens, Trustee, et al., to William Klassing, 50 ft. on Newhouse av.; warranty deed	750
Theresa M. Taylor to the Third National Bank of St. Louis, 75 ft. on Market st. and other property, city block 1698; warranty deed	700
S. Augusta Chouteau et al. by attorney to the Third National Bank of St. Louis, 50 ft. on Market st. and other property, city block 1698; warranty deed	6,000
Thomas Reyburn to the Third National Bank of St. Louis, 100 ft. on Market st. and other property, city block 1698, warranty deed	6,500
Mathilda Lange, by attorney, to Robert A. Holekamp, 52 ft. 6 in. on Louisiana av., city block 2633; warranty deed	577

GEN. MORRISON HAWES.

Death of a Famous Soldier Who Was Well Known in St. Louis.

Gen. Morrison Hawes, who had many old army friends and acquaintances in this city and State, died yesterday at his residence in Covington, Ky. He was a graduate of West Point, a class-mate of Gen. Grant, and served in the regular army in the Mexican war and various Indian wars, and was in command at Fort Leavenworth when the war of Secession broke out. He resigned and served all through the war in the Confederate army, being a Major General in that service when the war ended.

Gen. Hawes on his resignation from the Federal army took command of the famous Twenty-second. He passed on his way to take this command a commission of Brigadier General signed by Lincoln and addressed to him at Fort Leavenworth. He was made a Brigadier very early in the war in the Confederate army and was given command of forces west of the Mississippi.

After the war Gen. Hawes went to his home in Kentucky, where the remainder of his life was spent. His many friends here will long regret his demise.

MERIT's always at the front;
Strauss' photos lead the hunt.

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THE ARKANSAS WHEEL.

POLITICIANS FEAR ITS INFLUENCE IN STATE ELECTIONS.

Interesting Interview With a Prominent Wheeler—Progress of the Plummerville Ballot-Box Theft Case—Arkansas News.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 23.—The possible political attitude of the Wheel in the coming campaign is a matter of serious concern to the politicians. Should the organization named continue to remain strictly, or at least partially neutral, as it has in the past three successive canvasses, there would be no ground for apprehension; but it is a question whether the Wheel leaders will not yield to the pressure of a few designing politicians and endeavor to control the State through an administration of its own selection. Thus far the more sagacious Wheelers have prevented any entangling political alliances, and have kept the Wheel, as a body, out of politics, but there is no doubt that for the past three years the tendency of many leading members has been in the direction of a political as well as agricultural organization.

"You may state with emphasis," said a prominent member of the Wheel to the POST-DISPATCH correspondent, "that the Wheel will not be run into politics. Of course," he continued, "I do not speak authoritively on the subject, but all the influence I possess will be exerted against such a step, and when I say that we want no politics I believe I reflect the views of at least two-thirds of the members of the Wheel. We were organized simply for the mutual

PROTECTION OF THE PLANTERS

and farmers of this State; we have increased at a wonderful rate, nearly every county in the State having one or more Wheels with a healthy membership. The work we set out to do is to advance the agricultural interests of the planters and unite the agriculturists generally, so that concerted action may be had upon all things which in any way affect their interests. Anything of a political character is in direct opposition to the principles upon which the Wheel was founded."

"Is it proving beneficial?" was asked.

"Yes," he answered, "the Wheel has accomplished much in the way of helping the members and more will be done in the future than in the past. For instance, through the agencies we have established goods are sold to the farming classes at a much less rate than they were obliged to pay when they bought from dealers who held 'anaconda mortgages' or who were not satisfied unless they made 20 per cent. Fact is, the Wheel is doing away with the 'anaconda mortgage' in many counties in the State and the 20 per cent men are going with it. The Wheel has done and is doing great work in this State, and it has hardly got in good working order. Not only has the growth been rapid, but the benefits have been wide spread."

"But are not several counties in the State controlled by the Wheelers?"

THE WHEEL TICKET.

"Yes," he admitted," some few counties have elected officers who run on what is known as a 'Wheel ticket,' but this political feature is a bad one, and is not likely to be pursued in a general way. The only result will be to destroy the usefulness of the Wheel, as it relates to the best interest of the farmers. You knew that at the convention held some time ago in Jackson County an attempt was made to put the Wheel in politics, and the movement was strongly discountenanced by men who had the best interest of the organization at heart."

"But would it not be an important political factor?"

"Assuredly; but there are men in it of all shades of political belief, and while probably the majority of members might be controlled, a very large minority would not, and to force it in the political arena would produce discussion and finally complete disruption. Our only hope for unity, strength and usefulness is to steer clear of politics entirely, and conduct the organization on a strictly non-political basis. To transform the Wheel into a separate political party or to enter into an alliance with any existing party would be to give it a death-wound. You have only to read the history of the Grange movement to prove the truth of this statement. So long as the Grange held aloof from politics and devoted itself to the promulgation of the principles which called it into being, it grew and flourished; when it entered politics—when it allowed itself to become a catspaw of designing political intriguers, it fell, passed away, and is to-day but a memory."

"Is there not a movement to have the Wheel take part in the next election as a political factor?"

WILL HOLD THE BALANCE OF POWER.

"There is always more or less talk to that effect about election time, and I have heard many rumors, none of which I believe have any basis. It is pretty safe to say that the Wheel will not enter politics, and will not, therefore, cut any figure in the next State election other than that assumed by it in preceding elections. At all events it will not have a separate ticket. So far the Democratic party has given it all needful legislation, and the members of the Wheel will generally vote for the nominees of that party, provided, of course, the candidates possess character and ability. I have felt that for a long time certain members of the Wheel would like to use it to advance their political interests, but the patriotic and practical members of the organization will see to it that their mischievous designs are not carried into effect. Just so soon as the Wheel enters politics, just as quickly it loses its vitality. I hope the day is far distant when such calamity will befall the best organization which the farming interest of Arkansas has ever had."

The gentleman also gave the POST-DISPATCH correspondent a lot of statistics, which show that the Wheel is constantly growing and extending its capacity as a purchasing agent for the farmers. While these statistics show increased vitality, they likewise give the Wheel additional importance in a political point of view.

The Ballot-Box Theft Case.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 23.—One of the most interesting trials that has ever taken place before the United States Court in this city is the Plummerville ballot-box theft case, which now occupies the attention of this august tribunal. Judge O. P. Shiras of the Northern District of Iowa occupies the bench. The names of the defendants are Charles C. Reid, Charles Ward, O. Bentley, Walter R. Wells, Ben G. White, Thomas C. Hervey, Wm. Palmer, Warren Taylor, Ferd Lee Gunther, Wm. L. Woods, John C. Heard and Thad R. Wells. Bentley, Ward and Wells are directly charged with the theft of the box. The entire crowd is accused of interfering with the election supervisor. The government devoted all of yesterday afternoon and to-day to the introduction of witnesses. Charles Wahl, the leading witness for the prosecution, related the circumstances of the theft about as follows: Witness was supervisor of the election held at Plummerville, Howard Township, Conway County, November 6, 1888. On the night of the election after supper, the judges and supervisor returned to the polling place to count the vote. The moment Mr. Hervey (one of the judges) entered the room he remarked that it was too dark to count and that he would secure some more lights. He left the room leaving Wahl and two other judges in the building. Hervey was absent an unusually long time and Palmer, one of the remaining judges, went out to search for him. During his absence some one stepped to the door and asked if the ballots had been counted. Wahl replied in the negative; he recognized the man as O. Bentley, one of the defendants. In about five minutes four masked men entered the room with pistols in their hands. "Throw up your hands and turn your backs," said one of the men, and as the inmates of the room partly obeyed the voice said "G—d d—n you, we will show you how Conway County goes." Then the men got out of the room as rapidly as they could, taking the ballot box along. The witness then stated that he recognized two of the men as O. Bentley and Charles Ward. It is then charged by the Government that the entire party rode to Morrillton, dispersing and going in different directions, soon after arriving within the corporate limits. Occurrences took place at Plummerville on the election day under consideration which succeeded in bringing three cases into the United States Court, and the only conviction secured thus far out of the entire batch is where the election judges were assessed a nominal fine for a technical violation of the law. There is intense interest in Arkansas in the trial now in progress. It is confidently expected that when the Plummerville ballot-box thieves are run down the murderer of John M. Clayton will be found somewhere in the same neighborhood.

STRAUSS' photos are the best;
His Christmas crayons lead the rest.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Business Men Organizing—Trouble in the Church at Lenzburg.

An informal meeting of the new Business Men's Association was held yesterday afternoon in the City Court-room, at which considerable preliminary work was accomplished. The principal thing done was to appoint a committee to confer with the business men of the city and secure the attendance of as many as possible at a meeting to be held to-morrow evening for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The committee consists of the following gentlemen, who are to canvass the wards assigned them: First Ward, John B. Lovingston and P. H. Stack; Second Ward, C. D. Marsh and John J. Driscoll; Third Ward, J. M. Sullivan and A. J. Griffith; Fourth Ward, Henry F. Bader and Emil J. Eggman; Fifth Ward, W. H. Grupe and H. J. DeHaan; Sixth Ward, Paul W. Abt and Henry Griesedick; Seventh Ward, Levi Baugh and Philip Wolf. T. L. Fekete was appointed committeeman-at-large. A number of prominent citizens attended the meeting. Great interest in the new association is manifested.

The new brick walls in the first story of the City Hall will be finished to-morrow.

News reached East St. Louis last night from Belleville of a victory gained by the city in the proceedings for confirmation of the improvement assessment, and there is unfeigned rejoicing among a large majority of the people. Popular sentiment was almost wholly in favor of the improvements proposed and under way, and few had any desire to see the work delayed or obstructed. The cases decided yesterday were those relating only to the regrading of Broadway, but as most of the other cases are parallel this will probably end the litigation.

Belleville.

The inhabitants of the little village of Lenzburg, a few miles south of Belleville, are considerably excited over a church wrangle. It seems that within the past few weeks dissensions have arisen among the members of the congregation of Peter's church, a place of worship there of the Free Protestant denomination. The cause of this is that some of the members were prevented from attending a recent business meeting of the church society by the misrepresentations, as they claim, of others of the congregation. The disaffected members withdrew from the church, but their names were not allowed to be scratched from the roll of membership. They wanted this done and eleven of them went to the house of the secretary of the society, Edward Deutschmann, for the purpose of having him remove the names. This resulted in something of a squabble, the outcome of which was that Gottfried Goebel, one of the members who withdrew, was arraigned before Justice Allers of Lenzburg, Friday afternoon, on the charge of disturbing the peace of Secretary Deutschmann. The latter promised in case he should succeed in having Goebel fined to prefer charges against the others also. The trial of Goebel was very interesting and great excitement prevailed during its progress. He was defended by Attorney August Bartel of Belleville, who succeeded in bringing about an acquittal of his client. This may end the matter, but it is feared, not, as the members who withdrew from the church emphatically refuse to return to the fold and there may be more trouble in consequence.

The Germania Turnverein's entertainment to-night promises to be interesting. It will be well attended.

Prof. M. S. Snow of the Washington University of St. Louis delivered a lecture at the Turner Hall in Mascoutah last night. His subject was "A Day on the Rhine."

The members of Mascoutah Lodge, K. of H., will entertain the public at the large Turner Hall on Thanksgiving afternoon and evening. They will serve dinner free to all.

The Liederkranz will give a concert on the 5th of December. The members will be assisted by Miss Jessie Foster, soprano; Charles Kunkel, pianist, and Arthur Weld, baritone, three celebrated artists.

The County Farm has at present 117 inmates, an unusually large number and more than can be comfortably accommodated. The supervisors having decided not to establish a new County Farm, the opinion of the people is that the old buildings should be enlarged or new ones erected. The board meets on the 3d prox., and efforts will be made to have them take some definite action then.

Still on a Strike.

All of the men who left the employment of the Missouri Car Co. Friday, in consequence of the issuing of the nine-hour order, have not yet returned to work, and say they do not intend to.

P. J. Murphy, the yard foreman who left their employ on the day of the issuing of the order, had been in the employ of the company for twenty years. Though he went home he does not want it understood that he had anything to do with the other men leaving. He did not intend his retirement as an example to the men.

PHOTOS and crayons are gifts to prize.
Strauss' are best; this word to the wise.

Death of a 19-Year-Old Cat.

From the Springfield Republican.

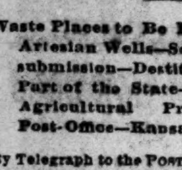
A notable cat owned by Col. Richmond of Freetown died a few days ago, aged 19 years and 7 months. Paralysis was the cause of death, and [illegible] was buried with [illegible] and grief by a child who had [illegible] him.

DESERTS TO BLOOM.

PLAN PROPOSED FOR THE RECLAMATION OF KANSAS' ARID LANDS.

Waste Places to Be Irrigated By Means of Artesian Wells—Senator Plumb on Resubmission—Destitution in the Western Part of the State—The Blue Ribbon on Agricultural Products—The Wichita Post-Office—Kansas News.

y Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.



TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 23.—The Kansas Department of Agriculture has been making an investigation of the artesian wells of Kansas and their relation to irrigation in the Western part of the tate. While the investigation is not yet comleted, enough has been learned to demontrate that the artesian well will be a most nportant factor in the solution of the queson of a more abundant water supply for Vestern Kansas. For the past five years that ection has suffered very greatly from routh, and those who have studied the subect carefully declare that without irrigation, griculture in Western Kansas can never be a uccess. Robert Hay, the State Geologist, vas detailed to visit the artesian wells and eport as to their value as a source of water upply. His report, just published by the Agricultural Department, is a very gratifying ne, and declares unhesitatingly that a large rea of land can unquestionably be irrigated y means of artesian wells. Mr. Hay visited he wells in Meade, Hamilton, Morton, Grant, ord, Barton and Hodgeman Counties. He ound

GOOD FLOWING WELLS

all three counties. In his report, Mr. Hay ays: "In discussing the subject it is necesary to inquire how far good artesian water ay be available for irrigation, that is, how uch will a given flow irrigate? A flow of 100 allons per minute is almost exactly 800 cubic et per hour. This is 19,200 cubic feet per day. his would cover 19,200 square feet of land one ot deep, or 230,400 square feet of land one ch deep. That is, a flow of 100 gallons r minute would in one day cover a tle over five acres one inch deep. ow supposing one-third (which is a large esmate) were lost by evaporation, this would uffice to put one inch of water on thirty-five cres once every ten days. This, for a whole ear, is equal to a rainfall on thirty-five acres thirty-six inches—abundant for any growth f vegetation. It is certain also that except summer the evaporation would not equal hat estimated above. Such a well then would e ample, if properly used, for the irrigation f fifty acres of land. A ten-gallon well would rrigate five acres. It is a reasonble estimate to suppose the existing Meade County wells are yielding 600 gallons per minte, so that 300 acres could readily be irrigated and small fruits and vegetables be aised in abundance in any year, however routhy, and orchards and groves be made to eautify the region, and these in their turn would serve to conserve the moisture suplied by the rainfall. I believe that the Cooldge district would yield abundance of artesian water at the present depths of the wells for the irrigation of a thousand acres. There are other districts in the West that will do as well, though the prospector's drill, without guidance, is as likely to miss them as to find them. Each of these artesian districts would be a center of fertility from which the modifying influences would go out to the adjacent regions. It is worth noting in this connection that oases are being multiplied in Africa by means of artesian wells. The waters of these Kansas wells have temperatures which bear on the theories about the internal heat of the earth. The deepest are the warmest. The wells in Meade County have a temperature of 60 deg., those at Coolidge about 61 deg., while that at Richfield is 66 deg.

SENATOR PLUMB ON RESUBMISSION.

Senator Plumb has been in the city this week in consultation with his political friends. In an interview with the POST-DISPATCH correspondent on the subject of resubmitting the prohibitory law to the people, he said: "That there has been a great diminution in the consumption of liquor and in the consequent drunkenness and crime in the State as the result of the exclusion of the saloon is everywhere noted and confessed. In fact, no evidence on this point is more conclusive than that the brewers and distillers are so urgent to have saloons re-established. They are not spending large sums of money in this matter for fun. The argument that the people of Kansas are spending large sums of money in Missouri for whisky which they would do better to spend at home is similarly disposed of when we observe that the liquor manufacturers and wholesale dealers of Missouri are deeply engaged now as they always have been in the effort to change the policy of Kansas on the temperance question. They know where their interests lie. The people of Kansas will not suddenly change the policy which they have established and are maintaining. They will ponder long, thoroughly discuss the question before resolving to bring back the saloon or to relax the efforts heretofore made and attended with so much success to eradicate the evils of the liquor traffic."

A CROOKED REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Frank S. Rowland, a Greeley dealer in real estate, is in trouble for disposing of his property more than once, which is alleged by the Globe Investment Co. Some time ago the company says Rowland applied for a loan of $2,000 on his farm near Greeley. The abstract of title showed everything all right, and the money was paid, but it was afterward learned that two days before the mortgage was filed with the Register of Deeds of Anderson County a warranty deed had been recorded conveying the property to a man in Topeka. Of course the paper first recorded will hold good, and the mortgage is worthless. Rowland is charged with having again disposed of the land. He was arrested yesterday.

DESTITUTION IN WESTERN KANSAS.

Judge J. W. Gregory of the Garden City *Sentinel*, who was in Topeka yesterday in consultation with State officials, said to the POST-DISPATCH correspondent: "Yes, there is undoubtedly some need of aid in parts of Southwest Kansas, but it is not the pressing matter, in extent at least, that would naturally be gathered from some of the more recent appeals for aid. I do not think there should have been published appeals at all. The people of Eastern Kansas are ready and willing, I think, to relieve all actual necessity. The fact is that outside of irrigation, and excepting a few very limited areas which were favored with an unusual amount of rain, there has been but little grown in the extreme southwest part of the State as yet, in the way of crops. Last season was the worst yet experienced, and people are consequently in worse hape than they would be, even in case of toal failure in an old settled country."

KANSAS WINS BLUE RIBBONS.

Secretary Mohler of the agricultural department says that Kansas can safely challenge the world on agricultural products. An agricultural display from this State took the first premium at the Southern exposition hall at Montgomery, Ala., last week, and it also took the first premium at the Alabama State fair at Birmingham the week previous. H. H. Kern, who owns one of the finest farms in Kansas, near Bonner Springs, is the gentleman who made the display. He took the first premium for the best agricultural display at the Kansas State Fair in September last, and later he was awarded the first premium at the St. Joseph Exposition. Mr. Kern receives $1,700 in premiums. He is preparing to make an exhibition at the Florida State Fair.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS IN SESSION.

The registers of deeds of Kansas held their annual convention in this city this week. They made several recommendations to the Legislature for changes in the law as they at present affect the register. They demand a statutory form of deeds and mortgages—a uniformity in all counties. They also ask the Legislature to provide a chattel mortgage book instead of compelling them to keep all chattel mortgages on file in the office.

THE MARTIN MONUMENT.

An address to the people has been issued setting forth the plan for the erection of a statue and monument to the memory of the late Gov. John A. Martin. The address says hat the price for the pedestal is $15,000. The xpectation is that the gifts will be small from ach person, but that many thousand Kansans will cheerfully contribute. This is the first movement of this kind that has originated in this State. It was suggested by the Typographical Union, and has met with universal favor all over the State. The address says: "John A. Martin came to this State from Pennsylvania thirty-two years ago. He was 18 years old, had no money, no social influence, no friends, he was a practical printer. His industry, integrity and high character made him almost immediately a public man, and kept him there while he lived. He was elected a State Senator before he could vote, and he commanded a regiment at the age of 22. The man who worked to make Kansas free and to subdue the rebellion, and as Governor drove the saloons out of Kansas will live forever in our hearts and in our history."

THE RIGHT TO IMPORT LIQUORS.

The right to import liquors from another State into Kansas and sell the same in original packages is disputed by the authorities and asserted by some of the most prominent attorneys in the country. The question was to-day submitted to the Supreme Court in connection with the case of the State vs. F. W. Fulker.

The point at issue is an interesting one. Fulker was the agent of the Pacific Express Co. at Oketo in Marshall County. Sealed packages were sent through his hands containing whisky, a bill being inclosed with instructions to deliver the box upon the payment of a specified amount. Orders for the same in blank, signed by the agent of a firm at Blue Springs, Neb., and directed to the express agent, being sent along. Fulker sold the packages, was convicted in the District Court of Marshall County of violating the prohibitory liquor law and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and thirty days' imprisonment. He appealed, and on the statement of facts is raised for the first time in the Supreme Court the question already stated. The defense claims that such sale is clearly authorized by so much of sec. 8 of art. 1 of the constitution of the United States as says "That Congress shall regulate commerce among the several States." The conclusions drawn by the Attorney-General of Kansas are as follows: First, the sale of intoxicating liquors in the several States may be regulated, restricted or prohibited at the will of the States, each speaking for itself by its organic law or legislative enactment. Second, no State has the power to prevent the free importation of intoxicating liquors from a sister State. But such liquors, when imported, immediately become subject to the police regulations of the State into which they are brought. Third, the laws of a State prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor within its limits execute for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, and regulating the sale thereof for such purposes are among the police regulations of the State. Fourth, Congress has the power to establish a different rule as to the sale of intoxicating liquors so imported from one State into another but has not seen fit to exercise it.

INFRINGING ON A PATENT.

The Lamson Consolidated Store Service Co. of Newark, N. J., began an action in the United States Circuit Court to-day against Inness & Ross of Wichita, who are manufacturing a cash and parcel carrier, which, it is claimed, is an infringement of a certain patent granted to Joseph C. White and now owned by the Lamson company.

FINED FOR SELLING DRESSED MEAT.

L. A. Kieffer, agent of the Swift Packing Co. at Kansas City, was convicted to-day of selling dressed meat in Topeka, in violation of the city ordinance which is intended to shut imported meat out, and he was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days. The case was brought for the purpose of testing the meat inspection law. Keiffer immediately applied to Judge Foster of the United States Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus. The restraint is complained of as being illegal, for the reason that the city ordinances bearing thereon, and under which the petitioner was arrested and fined are in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and are, therefore, void. It is claimed that it is not within the power of the food inspector nor of the city of Topeka to deprive the petitioner of the right to sell sound and wholesome dressed meats purchased by him in Kansas City, Mo., and shipped to him from that place, by refusing to inspect the same or by attempting to condemn the same upon the sole ground that such meats were shipped from Kansas City and that the animal was not slaughtered within one mile of the city of Topeka. The writ was granted and Judge Foster will on Monday hear arguments as to the validity of the ordinance. The packers of Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago will anxiously await a final decision of this question, and whatever Judge Brewer may decide will probably be a settlement of the whole question, though the packers insist that they will spend thousands of dollars in defeating the ordinance. Several other cities having already passed similar ordinances.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS' DECISION.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day issued its decision in the matter of the complaint of the Mayor and Council of Pittsburg (Kan.) vs. the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Roads. The petition asked for an order requiring the railroads named to connect their tracks, so as to enable freight in car-loads to be transferred from one road to another without the delay and expense incident to unloading. The petition was granted.

Resubmission Club of Wichita.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 23.—The enrollment of the Republican Resubmission Club has reached 3,100, and the enrollment papers have been out for signature only three days, in addition to the organization meeting on Monday night last. This by no means includes all the resubmission Republicans in the city. The agitation seems to have had the effect of making many converts among the people, but the stir among the politicians through the State has been quite amusing. Senator Ingalls is referred to by the southwest as having jumped over the fence a few months ago, from anti-prohibition to Prohibition, and the present agitation has had the effect of causing him to climb the fence again, and now he don't know which way to jump. It is generally believed that Ingalls has less strength in the southwest than in any other part of the State, and hence his present predicament is enjoyed much more here, possibly, than in any quarter.

The Resubmission Club will organize permanently next Monday night, when a policy for work will be outlined. All agree that the club should exert as much influence as possible in the work, but some difference of opinion exists as to the most effective way of going at it. It seems to be the general opinion that some plan should be adopted which would assist in organizing similar clubs in every county in the State and hold a State convention and discuss the best plan to follow during the campaign next year. Their seems little hope of an extra session of the Legislature as it is conceded that the section of the constitution providing for a call of the Legislature gives the Governor a very comfortable and plausible excuse to refuse. The "exigency" mentioned and referred to, it is believed, has nothing to do with the life and future existence or supremacy of any party, not even the Republican party in Kansas. Should the Governor, however, take kindly to the scheme, he could cover the matter up by calling a session to pass some appropriation bills which were neglected at the last session, but that reason, it is thought, might not be a good one to give out to the Kansas people.

THE POSTMASTERSHIP.

During this week there has been more stir about Postmaster for this point than ever. Many of the Republicans are hungry and want the appointment. Six out and out candidates, as many more hoping to get in on compromises or some sort of combination of circumstances. They are fighting among themselves quite lively, and Senator Ingalls don't want to select as yet, as no one seems to have a majority of the support. He was visited by a delegation on the matter Thursday, and it was not the right crowd, and he made the remarkable statement that the business men of Wichita would select the Postmaster and not the politicians. The politicians in the crowd have some influence in their way in local affairs and returned to-day very much disappointed and speaking in no doubtful terms of the Senator. Some of those most familiar with the situation say the present incumbent will hold out the four years, which will leave him postmaster until June next.

PANTHERS IN KINGMAN COUNTY.

The people of the southwest part of Kingman County in the last few days have been greatly excited over the presence of two or three panthers. Last night one of the leading farmers, Robert Evans, heard a disturbance among his hogs, and, getting up to look after the matter, he observed his dogs, four in number, were under the porch and whining most pitifully and could not be induced to come out. He at once thought of the report of panthers in the vicinity, and, arming himself, went cautiously towards the hog pens, a hundred yards away, and inside about five acres. Scarcely half way there one of the panthers set up a howl which caused him to start back to his house much more rapidly than he had advanced. He fancied they were about to catch him and went with all possible speed, fell on the porch leading to the door, and his gun was exploded shooting him through the hand, and passing through the frame house to the hall lodged in a bed where three children were sleeping. Reaching the inside of the house he remained there until this morning, and when daylight arrived he observed that the panthers had killed twenty-one hogs for him and left. He notified some neighbors and by 9 o'clock a hunting expedition was organized consisting of about thirty men on horseback and two or three times that many dogs of all kinds and varieties. They went to some timber along a stream and through high grass in swamps, but could find no panthers. The ferocious animals have been seen often. Quite a number have seen one, some have seen two, and one reliable citizen claims to have seen three one morning. They have done considerable damage to a number of farmers, killing hogs and sheep and created wide-spread excitement. A protracted meeting in the neighborhood, it is thought, will be discontinued, or at least night service, the people fearing to be out after dark. It is supposed they came up from the Territory, having been run out by the hunters and settlement of the Oklahoma country.

A NEW CITY MARSHAL.

James Cairnes was to-day appointed city marshal by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. He was marshal six years prior to the appearance of the Police Commission and was dismissed because not a Prohibitionist. Since that time he has been engaged in wholesaling liquor and some of the Prohibitionists don't understand how a man of that business can enforce the law. The commissioners after considerable experience have concluded that it takes a man acquainted with the joints to handle them in an effective way.

Ingalls Dodges a Direct Question.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 23.—In conversation with a prominent Democratic fellow-citizen United States Senator John J. Ingalls dodged a direct answer on the question of resubmission by saying that he was in favor of a constitutional convention, and had always been of that mind. Thus far since the Iowa election Senator Ingalls has not declared himself squarely one way or the other on the new issue in Kansas, and to his Democratic townsman yesterday he was particularly non-committal. The Senator leaves for Washington next Thursday evening, and if he can avoid an expression until that time he can get away from the importunities of newspapers, resubmissionists and prohibitionists for a few months. Meanwhile he can view the situation and watch developments at long range, and when the cat jumps "he can jump the same way." There is a strong resubmission feeling in this country, but leading Republicans hesitate to take the initiative in the formation of a resubmission club similar to the organizations in Leavenworth, Wichita and elsewhere in the State. They are afraid they will embarrass Ingalls in his plans. Yesterday S. C. King, an ex-Mayor of the city, a stalwart Republican, and a rabid hater of prohibition, declined to express himself on the question of resubmission taking refuge behind the Constitutional Convention movement, at the same time admitting that men who favor a constitutional convention are on the fence. Mr. King is a candidate for Postmaster and the appointment belongs to Mr. Ingalls.

John M. Crowell, formerly United States Post-office Inspector, now a large mail contractor, is also an anti-Prohibitionist, but out of respect to Mr. Ingalls rides the Constitutional Conventional hobby. Every Republican you meet now favors a constitutional convention. At the Republican County Convention, two weeks before the recent election, a constitutional convention resolution was offered and promptly shouted down by the managers elsewhere in the State. County conventions voted the proposition down. Since the Iowa election sentiment in the party has changed, and many of the leaders are as loud as the rank and file in their demand for a constitutional convention. This sudden change is evidence enough that the party managers are afraid of the resubmission movement and hoping to avoid an absolute surrender of the party's former position. On the liquor question they put forward a proposition to call a constitutional convention. Before resubmission grew so strong constitutional convention was a Democratic measure, stubbornly opposed by the Republicans. Its acceptance now by the Republicans is a hopeful sign. There is no doubt that the State needs a new constitution. The present constitution was made when there were less than three hundred thousand inhabitants. The population is now nearly two millions. As now constituted the House branch of the Legislature contains 125 members and there can be no excess of that number. The constitution stipulates that every county shall have at least one member. There are 110 counties, leaving but fifteeen extra members to be divided among the more populous counties, thus the sparsely inhabited counties of the plains can out-vote the rich and populous counties of the old part of the state. The Supreme Court is limited to a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. The wealth and population of the State demand not less than seven members on the bench. The homestead provision gives a man an exemption of 160 acres in the country and not more than five acres in a city, including all improvements, thus a man may be rich and still be "exemption proof." These are some of the evils of the constitution greater than the prohibitory evil that need to be eliminated, and the only way to get rid of them is by a constitutional convention, but it is by no means probable that a convention would leave prohibition out of of the new constitution.

On the contrary it would be pretty certain to insert it. It is also probable that unless there is an expression of public sentiment to the contrary, the convention would refuse to give the people opportunity to vote separately on the question, thus the people would be compelled to vote to accept or reject the new constitution with some of the ills eliminated and prohibition in it. Such a vote would not be a fair expression. Hence the demand for politicians like Ingalls and Plumb to declare themselves.

Senator Plumb, in an interview at Topeka on Thursday, came out unmistakably for prohibition and against resubmission. Congressman Perkins of the Third District is for resubmission. Congressman Funston of the Second District takes the opposite position. He is for prohibition regardless of what the people want. Congressmen Morrill, Anderson, Peters and Turner have not been heard from. Gov. Humphrey is for prohibition, but is inclined to give the people another vote if they want it.

Ex-Gov. Geo. T. Anthony, one of the Railroad Commissioners, favors a constitutional convention. A. R. Green, the other Republican member of the Board, is against resubmission, and so is Jas. Humphrey, the Democratic member. Thus the situation is decidedly mixed. Taking it for granted that men are actuated alike the world over every indication points to a tidal wave in Kansas next year, similar to that which engulfed the Republicans in Iowa this month. But it takes more than ordinary courage for a United States Senator who is asking a re-election to forestall public opinion. The cat may not jump the same way it did in Iowa and the Senator would be left floundering, to use his own words, "between the devil and the deep sea" sure enough. Hence the necessity for time and deliberation and Mr. Ingalls will hasten away to Washington.

Talks With Prominent Kansans.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Riddell of Kansas was in the city to-day. Regarding resubmission of prohibition in Kansas, he said: "The agitation, so far as my observation leads me—and it takes in the whole State of Kansas—is on the Missouri side of the line. It is aided and abetted in Kansas by the same little coterie of Democrats and Prohibitionises and fledgling newspapers that have always been snapping at the heels of progress. I travel a great deal through the State, my connection with various organization, taking me into eighty or more counties several times each year. My relations with the people are largely of a social nature, and I believe that I meet as many of them as any other one man, and ought to be able to reflect the public sentiment of the better class of people of the State, and I believe that if so impracticable a thing as resubmission of the prohibitory amendment were possible, prohibition would sweep Kansas with a majority that would paralyze the resubmissionists."

The Hon. H. B. Kelley of McPherson, Kan., State Senator from the Thirty-first District and editor of the McPherson *Freeman*, was in the city to-day. He is on his way to St. Louis as a delegate from Kansas to the silver convention. "There is nothing to it," he said, in answer to a question about re-submission. "The people who read and believe in the Kansas City *Times*, and they are scarce in Kansas, talk for re-submission. Otherwise I hear nothing of it."

Contempt Case Decided.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 23.—In Chambers to-day Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court rendered his decision in the contempt case against the city of Ft. Scott and the Belt Terminal Railway. In rendering his decision the Judge said the receivers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway were in possession of the ground, a strip thirty-nine feet in width and 400 feet in length and that they had three railway tracks on it and that at night and Sunday with force the defendants tore up tracks and forced the Receivers out of its possession.

The statement of the attorneys for the defendants was that no contempt was intended to the Federal Court, but through fear of an action in the State Courts at the instance of the Santa Fe Railroad Co., He also finds that the land in dispute is probably a street of Ft. Scott and not the property of the railway company, hence while discharging the rule to show cause upon the payment of all costs, he leaves the possession where it is without prejudice to the rights of the receivers of the M., K. & T. Railway, their successors or guarantees to institute proceedings at law to establish their title if they have any.

The Topic in Douglass County.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 23.—The resubmission question is being discussed considerably in this, Douglass County. One of the daily papers has come out strongly favoring and the foreign element is quite enthusiastic. It is understood that should the re-submissionists prove successful and prohibition be repealed that John Walruff will return to Lawrence, reopen his old brewery. Supt. Meserve of Haskell Institute returned to-day from a trip to Washington, where he has been for the past week on business connected with this school. Notwithstanding the strong opposition to his appointment, he is proving himself an excellent official and is rapidly making friends in this State. There has already been a marked improvement in all departments of the institute, and the work is progressing more satisfactorily than it has for the past year.

Spelter Output at Pittsburg.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Nov. 23.—The output of spelter for the week ending November 23 by R. Lanyon & Co. was 150,800 pounds; Granby Mining & Smelting Co., 99,000 pounds; S. H. Lanyon & Bro., 98,500 pounds; W. & J. Lanyon, 99,250 pounds. Total, 446.550 pounds. The coal output for the week ending November 23, 1889, was 12,000 cars, aggregating 21,000 pounds.

Secretary Tracy.

FORT RILEY, Kan., Nov. 23.—Secretary-of-War Tracy was a visitor at the fort to-day. This is to be made the great horse-purchasing center for the United States Army. The yearly appropriation of $200,000 being spent here, the Secretary expressed himself as well pleased with the improvements made, over $500,000 having been spent this summer.

NO SHARES have met with so strong a demand as Banner Brewing Co. shares, which are being placed for the purpose of building their new brewery at Twentieth and Pine. Those who want a high-class dividend investment should call on Macginnitie Brokerage Co., 305 Pine st., or company's office, 9 South Third street.

TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CONTEMPT.

The Judges of Knox County in Trouble Over a Judgment for $77,000.

Knox County, Mo., is having trouble with the United States Court of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri and the judges of that county are held to be in contempt by the courts. Several years ago Geo. W. Harshman bought some Knox County bonds and when they fell due he presented these for redemption. The county could not pay him and he entered suit in the United States Circuit Court. He secured a judgment against the county for $77,000, and presented that for payment, which the county officials refused, claiming they were not able. Mr. Harshman then secured an order on the County Judges to levy a tax on the property in the bailiwick and pay the judgment. The judges refused to make the levy. Mr. Harshman again appealed to the United States Circuit Court in this city, and secured a peremptory writ of mandamus. The county judges of Knox County appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there the action of the United States Circuit Court was affirmed. Still the judges refused to make the levy and pay the judgmennt of $77,000. Determined to get his judgment Mr. Harshman again applied to the court, and yesterday in the United States District Court Judge Thayer issued a citation ordering the County Judges of Knox County to show cause in the United States Court of this district, December 10, why they should not be punished for contempt.

A SPLENDID LIGHT.

Peculiar Value of the B. & H. Lamps Now Being Shown St. Louis People.

The finest light in the world is given by the B. & H. lamps, which can be seen burning at the magnificent jewelry parlors of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Broadway and Locust street. The lamp is superior to any light apparatus ever made; it gives the strongest, the whitest and the most steady light of any lamp in the market, and has none of the objectionable features complained of by all owners of other lamps. The superiority of the B. & H. lamp has been proven by many comparative tests, but in spite of this fact, in spite of the ease with which this fact can be demonstrated, the price is very low. Table lamps of the B. & H. pattern can be had for from $3.50 to $25, banquet lamps from $7.50 to $48 and piano lamps from $12 to $90. A personal inspection of the lamp will convince anyone of its superiority in every way.

Drowned in the River.

About 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Freddie Saenger, a 10-year-old boy living with his parents at 1023 North Eighth street, went to the river with a couple of playmates. They hired a boat at the foot of Christy avenue and pulled out from shore. In some way young Saenger fell overboard and was drowned. His companions gave the alarm, but the body was washed away before assistance came. The deceased had dark hair and eyes. He wore a blue jersey cap, blue navy jacket, blue waist, with base-ball patterns, dark pants, black stockings and button shoes. The body was not recovered.

Injured in a Runaway.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a grocery wagon belonging to Daniel Meehan, Fifteenth and Franklin avenue, ran away on Twenty-eighth street. At Laclede avenue the wagon collided with another vehicle and was overturned. Willie Meehan, son of the owner, was thrown out and sustained severe injuries. His right arm was broken above the elbow and his left leg above the knee. He was removed to his home at 2114 Morgan street. The colored boy, Charles St. John, who was in charge of the wagon at the time, escaped injury.

Gone to Washington.

Mr. Frank R. Ridgley left for Washington, D. C., last night, accompanied by Mr. John R. Holmes. The recent telegrams from the capital concerning the St. Louis postmastership indicate that Mr. Ridgley's candidacy for the place is meeting with great favor at the White House. Mr. Ridgley has been indorsed by a great number of St. Louis business men of such standing as Messrs. John T. Davis and Charles R. Parsons, and presenting papers such as are not often offered in support of a candidate.

A Chance For Cleveland.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 23.—Negotiations are now in progress between the managers of the League Club here and the Detroit International Club for the transfer of all the players of the latter to this city. There are a number of very fine players in the Detroit Club, which made a good record during the season, and as Detroit has about given up the idea of having a club next season, the chance of a deal that will put the Cleveland Club on its feet regarding players, is believed to be good.

I DESIRE to inform my friends that I have left the Famous Clothing Co., and am now employed at Hudson, the Clothier's, 213 and 215 North Broadway, where I will be glad to see my old friends and patrons.

ED. C. SHUSTER.

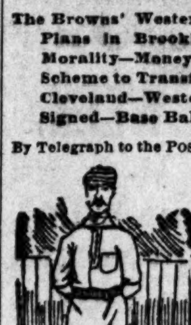
THE Oriental Order of Haymakers will give a special reception on Monday, November 25, at 8 o'clock.

BASE BALL AMENITIES.

THE NEWSPAPER WAR STILL WAGED BY THE BROTHERHOOD AND LEAGUE.

The Browns' Western Tour—Brotherhood Plans in Brooklyn—The Question of Morality—Money Against Manhood—A Scheme to Transfer the Detroit Club to Cleveland—Western Association Players Signed—Base Ball News in General.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.



DENVER, Colo., Nov. 23.—Manager Hart's aggregation of Boston base ball players made its first appearance in this city Saturday in a game with the St. Louis Browns and was defeated, after a well played game, before an audience of 2,000 people. Sunday we played another game before 4,000 people and Comiskey's boys were again too much for us. The Browns are in much better condition than our boys, as they have been in continual practice since the season closed, while the Bostons have not touched a ball since October 8. Denver is a great ball town, and every one appears to understand the game thoroughly. The admission to the grounds at our games was 75 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents extra to the stands, which were paid as freely as people in the East pay 25 cents. Every one out here is deeply interested in the new Players' League and all hope to see it crowned with success. All the players are anxious to have matters settled as quickly as possible. There are a number of players in the St. Louis Browns who are to join the new League and it is certain that there will be more good players in it than in any league ever organized, all of which means a good round sum for the players to divide next fall.

Manager Rowe of the Denver Club says in regard to the resolution offered by Mr. Spalding, that no outside players be engaged until February 1: "If the League expects to secure any Western League players they will have to pay dearly for them, and instead of the outside clubs or players sending terms to the League for that body to consider they must open negotiations for any player they need."

It is plain to be seen that the League expects to secure some of its last season's players, but from what I see and hear it is sure to be disappointed. The weather here is just right for base ball, but the surrounding country is covered with snow. We leave for San Francisco Friday, opening in that city Thanksgiving Day, when we expect at least 12,000 people.

JOHN F. MORRILL.

PRESIDENT VON DER AHE.

He Discusses the American Association and Stern's Scheme.

President Von der Ahe of the St. Louis Browns, said yesterday: "The American Association is getting in better shape every day. We have reports from Rochester, Syracuse, Toronto, Toledo and Detroit. All of those clubs have good backing, and all that remains to be done is to decide which of these cities we will take in. This will be determined at our meeting in Columbus on December 9."

"What truth is there in the reports that certain of the Athletic players are deserting their colors?"

"There is no truth in it at all. I have on that very subject just received this message from Manager Sharsig of the Athletics," and as he spoke Mr. Von der Ahe produced the following telegram:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.

Chris Von der Ahe, President St. Louis Browns:

Don't take any notice as to what newspapers say about Stovey, Bierbauer, McMahon and Larkin signing Brotherhood contracts with the Brotherhood Club of this city. They have done nothing of the kind. I will keep you posted on all news.

WILLIAM SHARSIG.

Mr. Von der Ahe, when asked as to the future of the old clubs of the Association, said he had letters and telegrams from all of them and all were at work signing players.

A letter which he had just received from Vice-President Lazarus of the Columbus Club closed with the sentiment: "The American Association is all right and its prospects grow brighter every day. Good news comes from all points and we will not have the slightest trouble in selecting a first-class circuit."

President Von der Ahe called attention to the offer of President Stern of the Cincinnatis to his players. He offered to give his players $1,200 a year each, he to take $1,200 and the player to receive half the profits.

"That," said Mr. Von der Ahe, "would be a great thing for Stern. I have figured it out that by such arrangement he would clear almost $10,000, to say nothing of the money he would make off his other privileges. Here are the figures which just at this time will make interesting reading:

RECEIPTS.

Net gain on gate receipts, above percentages, etc	$60,000
Total expenditures	42,700
Total profit	$17,300

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of fourteen men and Mr. Stern (fifteen men) at $1,200 each	$18,000
Rent per annum (estimate)	5,000
Traveling expenses (estimate)	10,000
Advertising	2,000
Manager's salary	3,500
Sundry incidentals	3,000
Secretary or Treasurer's salary (estimate)	1,200
Total expenditures	$42,700

PLAYERS' ACCOUNTS.

Guaranteed salary of $1,200 for 15 men	$18,000
Profit of one-half of $17,300	8,650
Total to be devided by 15 men	$26,600

Each player's share $1,817.85 for entire season.

MR. STERN'S ACCOUNT.

A player's salary	$ 1,200
One half of profit	8,650
Mr. Stearn's total share	$ 9,850

Add to this the restaurant, score card and other privileges and Mr. Stern's net profit for the year would be no less than $16,426.66.

Money Against Manhood.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The base ball war goes merrily on. It has resolved itself into a struggle of money against manhood. Not that the Players' National League lacks solid financial backing, but because the magnates have begun putting out their cash freely in an endeavor to sign players who are bound by oath to respect the agreement they signed last summer. This system of warfare shows in itself how little hope the National League has that its "reserve" rule will hold its old players. It is not recorded that the magnate has ever spent his money with reckless prodigality, and the fact that he is now making lavish outlays for deserters indicates pretty clearly how he thinks his case will stand in law.

So far, five men are known to have sacrificed their solemn obligations, and three more are supposed to have listened to the blandishments of the boodle base ball kings. The list is headed by Jack Glasscock and is followed by Clements, Gleason, Shriver and McKean. Denny, Boyle and Rusie are suspects. The case of Glasscock does not dishearten but disgusts the players. Here is a man, they say, who for several years has been crying against the impositions of the National League, who was an active worker in the Brotherhood, and who, as well as every other man in the organization, understood thoroughly what he was doing when he signed the agreement to play with the Players' National League. It was out of respect to his wishes that the movements of the players were kept secret. Why? Because he feared the very man who has now purchased his honor would withhold his salary if the intentions of the Brotherhood became known. No wonder the players say that to call Glasscock a traitor is to dignify the word.

The most amusing desertion was that of Clements. On the morning of the 11th inst. a detective persuaded him to sign with the National League. The same evening he signed again, this [illegible] with the Players' League. His [illegible] an int[illegible] he hadn't the courage to [illegible] it must be c[illegible] that he had made a con[illegible] speare in one of [illegible] ates. What a real man friend's love [illegible] actor's life, some [illegible] This backsliding was not unexpected, and it has only served to strengthen the determination of other players.

Perhaps, of the 125 players there may be twenty-five that will desert. This is a liberal estimate, but even should there be fifty it would have nothing more than a passing effect on the new league. So far, for every desertion they have made two acquisitions. The defection of Glasscock, Clements and others has been nullified by the signing of such men as John Milligan, Dave Cross, Matthew Kilroy, Harry Stovey, Charlie King, William Shindle, Tom Tucker, Arlie Latham, Mark Baldwin, Pitcher Foreman, and other stars in the American Association. Already more than fifty men have signed with the new league. Men of Glasscock's stamp have no following. It is said when he went into the United States Hotel at Boston and asked McGeachy and Bassett to sign with the old league, those players turned on him like enraged tigers, and the Hoosier captain thought himself lucky to escape with nothing worse than a tongue lashing. He will have a hard road to travel next summer when the bleachers get after him.

The Question of Morality.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The only question of morality involved in the National League players' fight is that of the failure or success of the League people to scare or bribe the players signed to the players' league agreements. They have, however, refused to go along under unnatural conditions. That the conditions are unnatural every fair minded man must admit. The League has admitted it by amending the laws and rules complained of. The only questions for the public to consider are: Where is the base ball talent to be next season? Will it be worthy of our support? It can patronize whom it pleases. The League's howl for sympathy and late parade of virtue ought to cut no figure in the fight, except to digust, when its present tactics of bluff and bribery are so plain.

Not one of the League players other than some who have signed National League contracts, have violated any pledge or done anything wrong. The League has probably signed a few men—not more than five or six—originally expected to be with their associates. It holds their contracts under cover, and seeks to make the public believe that more men have signed. Had a dozen of the Brotherhood stars signed with the clubs reserving them, the publication of their contracts would hurt the new league.

Brotherhood Plans in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The plans of the Brotherhood in Brooklyn seem to be taking definite shape. No formal club organization has as yet taken place, but those interests are getting in an amount of quiet and effective work. The grounds which the Brooklyn Brotherhood team will occupy are excellently adapted for a ball field. They comprise four city squares and are as level and flat as the famous ball ground at Prospect Park. A station of the King's County Elevated road is to be built at a convenient point on the road that will land passengers within one square of the grounds. The only drawback in connection with the Brotherhood grounds is the fact that they are in a fast growing district of Brooklyn, and it is possible that the streets will be cut through them in the near future. The extension of the King's County road will run within a square of the eastern boundary of the grounds, and the march of the masons and carpenters in its wake will be rapid. The success of the players' league movement in Brooklyn will depend largely upon what sort of a team will be placed there.

Signed by the Western Association.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 23.—Secretary Roche announces that the Western Association Board of Arbitration has ordered the release of all the St. Joseph Club players. Clubs of the Association have signed players for next season as follows: St. Paul, J. B. Glasscock, J. M. Phillips and R. E. Burks; Omaha, C. H. Willis; Sioux City, W. L. Durdick; Minneapolis, W. H. Crispin; Milwaukee, W. J. Kreip and J. J. Clausen. Milwaukee has released E. B. Sutton and Omaha T. G. Nagle and J. J. Cooney. Kansas City holds its its American Association team and Des Moines has thus far signed no players.

McPhee Signed by Stern.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 23.—President Stern this afternoon signed John A. McPhee to play with the Cincinnati Club next year. Of course his place will be second base. The amount of salary is only conjectured, as it has not been divulged. McPhee goes into the club for the love of it as well as for the pay. Had he been otherwise minded he would have yielded to the seductive persuasion of John M. Ward, who spent two whole days of this week holding out inducements to him to join the Brotherhood, but in vain, as the sequel shows.

Signed by Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 23.—Geo. Davis of Albany, N. Y., was signed to-day by the Cleveland League Club to play left field next year.

Sanders Signed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 23.—Sanders, pitcher, signed to-day with the Philadelphia Players' League team.

A DEAD WIRE.

It is Lively Enough to Kill a Horse and Paralyze a Dog.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, O., November 23.—A dead telephone wire broke on Superior street, near the viaduct, to-day and falling across the electric power wire of the street car line, instantly became an instrument of destruction. The swaying end of the wire first struck a valuable carriage horse owned by Wm. Brigham, wound around one of its forelegs and killed it in less than a minute. A horse attached to an express wagon touched the wire with one of its feet and was hurled to the pavement, but falling free of the wire escaped serious injury. A moment later another horse was thrown down and an incautious dog sniffing around received a shock that paralyzed its hindquarters. A citizen poked at the wire with his umbrella and was knocked twenty feet, the umbrella flying as far in the opposite direction. He was taken home in a carriage but was not seriously hurt. The police then cleared the street and a lineman pulled down the wire, using a rubber coat to protect his hands. The affair created intense excitement and within two hours the Board of Improvement had a gang of linemen at work removing all dead wires. A popular sentiment is rapidly growing in favor of removing the street railway wires from the street, for fear of an appalling catastrophe in case of a storm of sleet.

An Important Ruling.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—Judge Field today handed down a most important decision affecting the right of the Mayor to begin proceedings to abate nuisances, or to sue out any extraordinary remedies in courts of record. The case was the injunction proceedings brought by the Mayor on behalf the property-owners on East Fifth street to restrain the East Fifth Street Railroad Co. from operating a steam motor on that street. Judge Field decided that the Mayor had a right to begin proceedings without the sanction of the Council. As a chief executive officer it is his duty to see that all the laws of the State as well as the ordinances of the city are enforced, and in order to bring about an enforcement he can bring such proceedings as are best fitted for the purpose.

Sold to the Standard.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LIMA, O., Nov. 23.—The Sherman Oil Co., one of the largest independent producers in the Ohio field, have sold out their plant to the Standard Co. The price paid is understood to be $160,000. The plant consists of twenty-two producing wells and 620 acres of land. The Sherman Co. also owned its own pipe line, loading racks and storage tanks.

The Winget Oil & Gas Co. have sold their leases on seventy-five acres with eight good producing wells to the Standard. The price paid could not be learned.

Hibernian Meeting.

The Hibernian Foot-ball Club held its annual election of officers at Central Turner Hall last night. Dan Linihan was elected President; W. H. Martin, Vice-President; D. [illegible] O'Keefe, Captain and Secretary; Mike [illegible]kley, Vice-Captain, and M. Keating, [illegible]surer. Six new members were admitted, [illegible] uniform adopted and other important [illegible] transacted. The boys feel confident [illegible]ning the pennant.

GENUINE IMPORTED

Sachet Powder.

OUR WINDOW FULL OF IT.

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25c Per Ounce,

4 Ounces 75c.

All Patent Medicines at Reduced Prices.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS' UNION MEETING TO-MORROW.

The Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Passionists' New Retreat at Normandy on Thanksgiving Day—Sacred Heart Parish Entertainment—Bishop Vincent's Lecture on "Tom and His Teachers."

THE St. Louis Sunday-School Superintendents' Union will meet to-morrow evening at the First Christian Church, on Locust street, near Compton avenue. A programme of general interest has been prepared, and the discussions will be of importance to teachers as well as to superintendents. Mr. R. O. Bolt of St. John's Methodist Church will discourse on the subject of "Sunday-School Music," and will have a choir of young ladies present from his Sunday-school to give practical illustration to his ideas. The subject will be discussed by the superintendents and choristers present. There will be a general discussion of the subject: "How Shall We Hold Our Youth and Adults in the Sunday-school?" The discussion will be opened by Wm. Randolph of the Second Baptist Church, followed by Prof. J. L. Stevenson of the Pilgrim Congregational Mission School. Miss Annie Fogg will contribute a solo and the chorus will sing some pleasing numbers. This meeting will probably be the last of the year, and for this reason a large attendance is expected.

Passionists' Retreat,

The laying of the corner stone of the Passionist Fathers' new retreat, Normandy, Mo., will take place next Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, at 3 p. m. Rt. Rev. J. J. Hennessy, Bishop of Wichita, will perform the ceremony and Most Rev. Archbishop W. H. Gross of Oregon will make the address. All the Catholic societies have been invited for the occasion. Grand Marshal O'Malley has appointed the following aides: P. Monahan, F. G. Zeibig, Jno. Fitzgerald, James Hardy, W. J. Baker and F. J. Flanigan. The societies will assemble at the Narrow Gauge depot, head of Franklin avenue, at 1:30 p. m. sharp. At Normandy they will form into line as directed by the Grand Marshal and escort the bishops and clergy to the Retreat. Citizens and their families should take earlier trains if possible, as the crowd will be very large. The ladies of St. Ann's parish will serve dinner on the grounds. Trains will leave the Narrow Gauge depot every half hour for the Retreat, beginning at 9 a. m. until 3 p. m.

Sacred Heart Entertainment.

The ladies and gentlemen of the Sacred Heart Parish are making preparations for an entertainment to be given on the evenings of November 26, 27 and 28 for the benefit of the church. The entertainment will be given in the parish hall on Twenty-second and Warren streets. The programme is one that cannot fail to please, and those who are to take part are sparing no pains to make themselves perfect in that which they will render for the audience's amusement.

Bishop Vincent's Lecture.

Bishop John H. Vincent will deliver a lecture at the Union M. E. Chuch, Garrison and Lucas avenues, Monday evening at 8 o'clock, on "Tom and His Teachers." Bishop Vincent was the organizer of the first Chautauqua circle and is recognized as one of the most able Sunday school men in the country. His lecture on "Tom and His Teachers" is one of his most entertaining and instructive.

Notes.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the North Presbyterian Church, Eleventh and Chambers streets, will hold a praise and thanks-offering service next Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Bishop I. W. Joyce of Chattanooga preaches in the Goode Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Goode avenue and North Market street, to-morrow at 10:45. All are invited.

This morning the new altars in the Rock Church will be consecrated by Bishop Hennessy of Wichita and Bishop Ryan of Alton. Pontifical high mass will be celebrated at 10:30 o'clock.

St. Liborius' beautiful new church on Hogan street and North Market will be dedicated this morning with impressive ceremonies by Bishop Janssen of Belleville, assisted by the German clergy.

The new First German Church on St. Louis and Rauschenbach avenues will be dedicated to-day. Rev. J. C. Haselhuhn, D. D., of Cleveland will preach the sermon in the morning. At 3 o'clock Rev. J. W. Ford will preach, and all the Baptist ministers will be present.

The services at St. Peter's Episcopal Church to-day will be unusually attractive, as the organ, which has been greatly added to by Henry Kilgen, has been replaced in the church, and at the 7:30 p.m. service the choral service will be sung for the first time by the choir. The services for Thanksgiving Day will also be especially arranged.

Rev. E. T. Colman, missionary and manager in charge of Liberty Evangelical Mission, has given a dinner for the past three years to two or three hundred destitute people on Thanksgiving Day. This year he will do the same in the mission dining-room, and in order to carry out this project he appeals to benevolent and kind people of this city to aid him by sending to the mission house, 719 Franklin avenue, on or before Thursday any donations of meat, turkeys or any kind of provisions. Last winter the institution fed nearly seven thousand deserving men, women and children of all creeds and nationalities with bread and good soup, and lodged in the dormitory over four thousand deserving men.

An Epidemic of Diphtheria.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 23.—Secretary Probst of the Ohio Health Board, returned from Xenia to-day, and reports a terrible epidemic of scarlet fever in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. There are fifteen cases, also [illegible] five cases of diphtheria.

Overcoatings.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK.

Choice of 75 styles in Imported Meltons, Kerseys, Fur Beavers, Chinchillas, Cheviots, Worsteds and Fancy Scotch Goods, that sold early in the season at $25, $28 and $30,

This $20 Week.

150 styles of Imported Kerseys, Meltons, Montagnacs, Fur Beavers, Chinchillas, Cheviots and Fancy Worsteds; former prices, $30, $35 and $40.

This Week, $25

Lined with silk, satin, serge, farmer satin or wool, as desired. Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

Suitings.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK.

Choice of 225 styles of Imported and Domestic Suitings, that have been selling at $25, $28 and $30,

This $20 Week.

Choice of 340 styles of Imported Suitings of the very latest designs, which sold early this season for $30, $35 and $40,

This $25 Week.

Trouserings.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK.

Choice of 225 styles of Imported and Domestic Trouserings, that sold early this season $6 and $7,

This $5 Week.

Choice of 300 styles of the very latest novelties in Imported Trouserings, that sold early in the season at $8, $9 and $10,

This $6 Week.

PIONEERS OF MODERATE PRICES

EXCLUSIVELY MERCHANT TAILORS.

The American Tailors.

NEW ODD FELLOWS BLD'G. 9TH & OLIVE STS.

THE ABOVE Prices Are for This Week Only.

Call Early and Make Your Selection.

Open Evenings Until 8 P.M.

STORES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

YALE'S TEAM WINS.

The Boys in Blue Defeat Harvard in the Great Foot-Ball Match.

A Very Scientific Game and a Final Score of 6 to 0.

The Reds Get Even on the Shoot—Excitement in College Circles Running Mountain High—Dartmouth Defeats Williams by a Score of 20 to 9—John L. Sullivan Says He Is "Out for the Stuff"—He Will Fight Anybody Who Can Put Up "Collat"—Racing at Birmingham—Two Valuable Horses Dead—A Carson (Nev.) Scheme—Sporting News and Notes.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23.

THE Yale team won the football game from Harvard to-day, after the most exciting and certainly the most scientific playing ever seen between the same colleges. It was a noble battle, and the 12,000 people who saw it have something to remember all their lives. The people came, by special train and otherwise, from all parts, New York, New Haven and Boston sending large delegations. Ladies were plentiful and tally-ho coaches, filled with noisy students, were lined upon either end of the park. When the Harvards came in the field there was immense cheering.

The teams came on the field as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Harvard.
Hartwell	Left End	Cumnock
Rhodes	Left tackle	Upton
Heffelfinger	Left guard	Cranston
Hanson	Center	Tilton
Nowell	Right guard	Trafford
Gill	Right tackle	Stickney
Stagg	Right end	Hutchison
Wurtemberg	Quarter back	Dean
Mornson	Left half back	Lee
McLung	Right half back	Saxe
McBride	Full back	B. Trafford

Referee—George Adee, of Yale.
Umpire—Place of Princeton.

THE GAME.

Harvard had the ball at the kick off and at once rushed it toward Yale's goal. Inside of five minutes Harvard had the ball on Yale's twenty-five-yard line and the Yale admirers were aghast. But the boys in blue soon rallied and rushes by Gill and kicks by McBride resulted in landing the pigskin on Harvard's forty-yard line. McBride kicked and Yale gained some more, but Harvard once more drove the ball back a little. Yale got the ball down on Harvard's twenty-yard line after fifteen minutes' play, but lost it on four downs. Gill got through and tackled Lee, and Harvard lost six yards. The ball passed to Trafford, who gave it a long kick to within twenty yards of the line, but McBride was there and returned it to Saxe, who fell on the ball. The ball was again passed to Trafford, who sent it near to Yale's goal, but McBride was again in the way and returned the kick beautifully. The ball was within forty yards of Harvard's post and the teams were lined up. Hanson was disqualified for slugging Tilton, and left the field only after considerable kicking by Gill. Ferris took his place. Yale failed to gain and the ball went to Harvard, who lost five yards for off side play. The ball went to Yale's territory and came back again into Cumnock's hands, who rushed with it to the center of the field. Trafford punted and the ball was down in Harvard's twenty-five yard line. Both teams were playing a wonderful game and the excitement was at fever heat. McBride punted and Yale had the ball in the middle of the field. Yale again forced the ball down the field by punts and short rushes to Harvard's forty yard line, but lost it on four downs. A long punt carried it to Yale's forty yard line, but McBride put it back into Harvard territory. A long punt by Trafford over McBride's head put the ball on Yale's twenty-five-yard line, where McBride returned it. Harvard gained by rushes through the center and around the end by Lee and had the ball on Yale's twenty-five-yard line. Rushes by Saxe, Upton and Stickney carried it to Yale's ten-yard line, where Yale got it. The excitement was now intense. Harvard was forcing Yale dangerously. Only the most skillful playing could save Yale; but McLung was equal to the emergency. Wurtemberg sent him the ball and he gained ten yards. Then a punt by McBride, which Saxe muffed, made Yale breathe freer. The ball was now in the middle of the field, but Trafford put it back in Yale's ground. McBride punted again and the ball was in the middle of the field. After over forty minutes' play neither side had scored. Such scientific playing has never been seen on a foot-ball field. Stickney was ruled off and Blanchard took his place. Brilliant rushes by Yale's backs and Gill took the ball to Harvard's twenty-yard line. Trafford made a great punt, which McBride muffed, and Harvard gained again and McBride's punt took the ball back on Harvard's ground and from the 35-yard line McBride made a great rush and took the ball to Harvard's 50-yard line. There was silence over the whole field for a few minutes, then a thousand blue flags were waved wildly about, for Gill had scored a touch-down. After a moment's silence the blue flags again fluttered wildly and Yale's sharp short "rahs" rang across the field, for McLung had kicked the goal. Time was called and the first half of the great match ended with a score of 6 to 0 in Yale's favor.

THE REST.

In the intermission the Yale men chanted a song of triumph, and the air of "Bingo" and "Who Did Swallow Harvard," echoed across the field. Harvard men, not to be outdone, responded with "Fair Harvard." Play during the first half was very even, but the ball was on Harvard territory a trifle longer than on Yale's grounds.

THE SECOND HALF.

Time was called for the beginning of the second half at 3:30 p. m., the teams changing positions on the field. Upton gained two yards for Harvard, Lee gaining six more. Hollowell replaced Hutchins for Harvard, the latter hurting his knee. Lee gained five yards more. Harvard had the ball and immediately gained a little on rushes by Lee and Saxe, but Trafford had to punt and McBride did not get under the ball and Harvard gained ten yards. McBride made a long punt and the ball was down on the Harvard 100-yard line. Saxe gained ground but Trafford had to punt and the ball was down on Yale's ground. Hollowell got through and spoiled McBride's punt. Taafford tried for a goal from the field, but the wind was against him. The wind had increased, and being in Yale's favor McBride outpunted Trafford. Trafford made a low punt which the Yale backs let go over the line and nothing but a touch-down resulted. Harvard kept the ball well on the Yale's soil. A Harvard man spoiled McBride's punt, but Yale got the ball in the middle of the field and Harvard received it. Trafford punted over Morrison's head but Yale got the ball. Gill then made a great rush and gained forty yards, carrying the ball to Harvard's 25-foot line. At 2:35 p. m. Yale had the ball on Harvard's 20-yard line, but lost it on a few downs. Trafford punted but did not gain much against the strong wind. Lee had been doing beautiful work this half, gaining ground repeatedly. Cumnock was injured, but after [illegible]ting a moment played again. Gill was [illegible]y stopped by Cumnock and Harvard got [illegible]ll. Lee made a great rush, gaining 200 [illegible] Dean followed this up with a gain of [illegible]e. Lee made another gain of 10 [illegible] ball was in Yale's part of the field at 4:05 p. m. The struggle continued desperately for a while and finally game was called, neither side scoring. The game was then awarded to Yale by the final score of 6 to 0.

SCENES AT THE GAME.

The game attracted a crowd of over twenty thousand people. The excitement was as intense as though the struggle was to decide the championship. Thousands of Harvard students and their admirers reached here on a special train, and three big specials came from New Haven with the Yale contingent. The town was surrendered to the students, and they took immediate possession. Everything that looked like a coach was pressed into service, and decorated with blue or crimson according to the sympathies of the men who hired it. Horns were plentiful and each coach rolled off to the park amid a chorus of cheers, a blast of horns and a flourish of colors. Pretty girls were present in hundreds and each one showed her loyalty to her gallant escort. The members of the rival teams did not show themselves until the hour for beginning play. They were in excellent condition and every man looked determined and confident. Dartmouth's and Williams' students, who had attended the contest between those colleges this morning, were present. Amherst was also well represented and a din of peculiar cheers and yells arose from all parts of the field. Every play was cheered, for if it was not for Yale it was in Harvard's favor.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The result of to-day's game leaves the contest for the college championship to be fought between Yale and Princeton. Neither have lost a game. Harvard has been defeated by both of them, to-day by Yale and last Saturday by Princeton. Yale and Princeton meet for the deciding game in New York City on Thanksgiving afternoon, next Thursday. The two teams have been foes for years on the foot-ball field and a bitter struggle is sure to ensue. It will probably be the hardest game ever played in the Intercollegiate Association.

Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 23.—The score at the end of the first half of the football game stood: Yale, 6; Hardvard, 0. Yale played a defensive game until the last ten minutes, when a touch-down and a goal were made by McClung just before time was called.

Foot-ball at the Colleges.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The excitement in college circles at the present writing is running mountain high. The feeling between Yale, Harvard and Princeton is very intense. Princeton had the temerity to go to Cambridge and literally wipe the earth with Harvard's representative. Harvard is chafing under the signal defeat of her champions by Princeton's representatives, and is on the eve of crying quits with Princeton by withdrawing from further competition with the orange and black on the foot-ball field.

Princeton can well afford to rest content. She has demonstrated in a strong manner her superiority over Harvard on the foot-ball field, and can form a league with Columbia University of Pennsylvania, Cornell and other high class colleges, and the winner in such a league could challenge Yale or Harvard, the winner of the dual league championship; if the challenge was declined it would be looked upon as a case of showing the white feather. If Yale agrees to the Harvard proposition to form a dual league, which it is not altogether certain would not last forever, the Yale and Harvard associations may join hands against smaller colleges, but when it comes to conceding one another any point in dispute it is a horse of another color.

Dartmouth, 20; Williams, 9.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23.—Dartmouth defeated Williams by 20 to 9 this morning on Hampden Park in one of the best games of football of the season. Both teams were very evenly matched, Williams showing surprising and unexpected strength. Ames of Princeton was referee and Terry of Yale, umpire.

Foot-Ball Games.

The games in the local Foot-Ball League will all commence at 3 o'clock this afternoon. They will be between the Olympics and Kensingtons at Amateur Park, the Shamrocks and Christian Brothers' College team at the College grounds and the Hibernians and Pastimes at Sportsman's Park. Admission will be free to all games. The teams will be placed as follows:

SPORTSMEN'S PARK.

HIBERNIANS.		PASTIMES.
Keating, Buckley, T. O'Keefe, Hanlon, Murphy.	Forwards.	Wynne. Von der Ahe, Killen, Skerritt, Mayberry, O'Toole.
P. O'Keefe, Meehan.	Half-backs.	Painter, Chaphe.
T. Kane. S. Kane.	Backs.	T. Noonan, Cahill.
Schetto.	Goal.	T. Noonan.

COLLEGE GROUNDS.

SHAMROCKS.		COLLEGE.
J. Dwyer,	Goal	P. Hendred.
D. J. O'Callahan. M. Conroy.	Backs.	S. Waters. O. Fisher.
P. Dwyer. J. Dennehy.	Half Backs.	J. Haley, M. Kennedy, J. Martin.
R. Dennehy, Jno. Dennehy, T. Flynn, J. Meagher, J. Geraghty, C. Dennehy.	Forwards.	C. Engla[illegible] C. Cum[illegible] J. Cagle[illegible] J. Kenn[illegible] W. Gra[illegible]

AMATEUR PARK.

OLYMPICS.		KENSINGTONS.
Stoetzle.	Goal.	W. Trimble.
Gertman, Alter.	Backs.	J. G. Geraghty, F. Kable.
Hugh, Hanish.	Half Backs.	J. H. Ewald, A. Geraghty.
Newsham, Hellmich, Michel, Cassel, Schoenthiar, Hartman.	Forwards.	C. King, W. C. Erman, G. H. Mauvais, J. F. Geraghty, J. F. Hughes, J. J. Cudmore.

Barely Escaped Mobbing.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 23.—Purdue University defeated Wabash College in the State championship foot ball series to-day at Crawfordsville. Fred Bremer of Greenwood dislocated his shoulder, and Reisner of Purdue became involved in a quarrel with a Wabash man, and was only saved from mobbing by being hurried off the grounds.

John L. "Out for the Stuff."

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—John L. Sullivan, the champion of the world, is taking good care of himself, and the promiscuous challenges which have been lately issued to him don't interfere in the slightest degree with his sleep. The big fellow is willing to meet Jackson, Smith, McCaffrey, Slaven, Kilrain or any other living fighter who can produce enough of what he terms "collat." "I'm out for the sugar," says Sullivan. "Let these fellows put up the dust and then see if I'm not still in the arena." He does not take as much stock in Parson Davies' wonderful Australian as most people do, but he offers to meet Jackson at the California Athletic Club if that prosperous organization will put up a purse of $15,000.

Sullivan has fixed the amount of the purse in the cases of Slaven, McCaffrey or Kilrain at $10,000, and he confidently expects to meet one of this formidable quartette directly after the slight misunderstanding which he had with Mississippi authorities some months ago is settled. Wm. Muldoon says Kilrain will be the first of the lot to face John L. Kilrain says he will make a match with the big fellow upon his return from the South. Billy Carroll of Baltimore says he will find $10,000 for Kilrain to bet with the big fellow on the outside, in lieu of a stake, and taking all these things into consideration it looks as though Muldoon's statement means something. Sullivan says that if he and Kilrain meet again the fight will not last as long as did the battle of Richburg. On the other hand Kilrain says he will be in better condition than he was on that occasion, and will do his best to let the big fellow know he is fighting, and there are a good many people who still think that Kilrain has a chance with the champion.

Slaven's manager writes that he will put up $10,000 on his man within two months if desirable, and it certainly does look as if Sullivan was in for a fight with somebody. To the casual observer it naturally appears that the Bostonian has a shade the best of the situation for the present, for he can dictate his own terms. But suppose, for instance, that the Mississippi courts decide that the climate of that State will do Sullivan and Kilrain a world of good and they should gracefully accept the invitation of remaining there for a year. Perish the thought!

McManus on Pitzlin.

Hugh McManus has an idea or two about P. J. Pitzlin, and he does not hesitate to state them. "I claim to be the middle-weight champion of Missouri, and for some time had a challenge out and forfeit posted to fight anybody for the title," remarked McManus last night. "As soon as I have taken down my forfeit Pitzlin rushes into print and says he is the middle-weight champion of the Southwest and will meet all comers. He does not put up a cent of money. Pitzlin is traveling through country towns teaching sparring, and takes this means of advertising himself. The fellow does not want a fight and has no idea of meeting anybody. He is no fighter at all. If he means business let him put up a forfeit and I will cover it in a hurry. I don't propose he shall advertise himself at my expense, and he must either put up or shut up."

Tommy Danforth Knocked Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Billy Dacy of New York defeated Tommy Danforth of Boston in a fight to a finish for a purse of $800 at the Golden Gate Club last night. Danforth was knocked out in the tenth round.

Bowling.

Bowling among the Pastime Athletic Club's members is on the boom. Their alleys at Sportsman's Park are always crowded and some interesting contests were witnessed during the past week.

A series of three sets of games between the Bank of Commerce team and a team from the Pastimes is talked of.

The Aurora and Belleville Bowling Clubs have consolidated under the style of the Belleville Bowling Association and are putting in a set of alleys with comfortable quarters connected. The game is flourishing there.

The Pastimes team which defeated the Auroras have been invited to assist in the opening of the new alleys and a new series will be inaugurated.

The bowling craze has reached the Olympic A. A. Club and they are getting a team together to roll the Pastimes [illegible]

Dr. Cassell of the Olymp[illegible]ly says [illegible] roller and is at the head o[illegible]y book boom bowling in his club[illegible] nearest Capt. B. E. Spieckerm[illegible]tter with Pastimes team, is in K[illegible] a'l the The Office Men's Clu[illegible]ssibly have bowling team. Capt. Leonard should be proud of them.

The Office Men's Club team and the Pastimes roll the third of their three sets of games to-morrow evening.

The Pastimes will make Tuesday evening ladies, night, when part of the alleys will be reserved for members and their lady friends. This move ought to be popular, especially among the married folks.

At the banquet given by the Auroras last Sunday to the victorious Pastimes many were the good wishes expressed for the success for the new alleys; speeches, songs and good cheer ruled supreme.

THE WHEEL.

Sketch of V. P. Ring—The Missouri's Special Meeting—Cycling Chat.

Amateur track racing has experienced a genuine boom this season and much hitherto undeveloped talent has been brought out by the completion of the Compton avenue track. Among the many riders who have made their debut at these grounds none are better known and respected than Vincent P. Ring, the Missouri's special flyer. A short resume of his career will be read with interest. He was born in April, 1871, and is therefore just 18 years of age. He began riding in February, 1887, and got his first taste of racing at the annual Manchester-to-the pump road race in May, 1888. He entered this race totally unprepared and consequently was taken sick before half the distance was covered and did not finish. His first experience on the track was had at the Sunday-school celebration at the Fair Grounds last year, in which he ran a dead heat with Harry May and was finally awarded second prize. This season he took part in all the principal events on the local track, and at the first meeting established his reputation as a flyer by running second to Mehlig in the half-mile dash in 1m 23½s. At Sedalia, July 4, he succeeded in carrying off one first and one third prize in hotly contested races, and at the same place, on August 23, won the half-mile Central Missouri championship in 1m 22s. At the fall meeting of the St. Louis Bicycle Track Association he was defeated in his match race with A. G. Harding, but succeeded in getting third place in the one-mile handicap from a field of seventeen starters. At Peoria, last month he won his heat in the one mile handicap, but through misjudgment got no better than third place in the final. His fastest test time for the mile is 2 m. 45 s., made at the Fair Grounds board track, and a number of local riders, including such authorities as Percy Stone, are of the opinion that he will be able to cut under it considerably next year. His height is 5 ft. 10½ in. and he weighs when in condition 165 pounds. His mount is a 54-inch. Great things are expected from him next season.

THE MISSOURI'S SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Missouri Bicycle Club has been called for next Tuesday by request of the active riding members for the purpose of voting on the adoption of a change in the constitution, which requires that when future changes are to be made they can only be made upon the assenting vote of two-thirds of the members, and not a bare majority as now. As the vote on this question will have an important bearing on the questions to come before the December meeting, all active members are expected to be present, and the meeting will therefore be one of the most important in the history of the club.

CYCLING CHAT.

No runs have been called for to-day.

Chairman Davol has called a meeting of the Racing Board at Chicago, January 11.

Candidates for the L. A. W. presidency are popping up everywhere. Luscomb, Mott and Dunn are already in the field.

Now that the wheeling season is practically over the New York, Brooklyn and Newark Bicycle Clubs will turn their attention to bowling.

At the last meeting of the Fleetwing Outing Club, two new lady members were admitted. This makes the total lady membership eight.

It begins to look as if Winship of Chicago and Myer of Peoria are to have a go at each other. A match of this kind would attract the attention of the whole country.

In last Sunday's hare and hounds chase Geo. E. Tivy did some wonderful riding. He started fully fifteen minutes late, but soon overhauled the field and was among the first in at the finish.

Capt. Hildebrand was unavoidably detained from attending the Missouri Club's gymnasium classes, and consequently the attendance suffered for the lack of an instructor. He will be on hand regularly hereafter Monday and Thursday evenings.

The result of the Buffalo to Rochester race is that a challenge has been issued and accepted for a match race between Montgomery of the Genesee Club and C. J. Iven, the winner, of the West End Club. The race will be held next season over the same course, and a prize, valued at from $200 to $500, will be put up.

It is possible that the February meeting of the National Board of officers of the L. A. W. will be held at this city, an invitation to that effect having been sent to President Luscomb. Vice-Consul Jordan is of the opinion that if the meeting is held here it will result in a large acquisition of members.

Chicago claims to have a team of the fastest men in the world, and names Arthur Lumsden, Frank Tuttle, N. H. Van Sicklen, R. H. Winship and G. A. Thorne. All of these men are capable of doing better than 2:40 for the mile, and as a team would perhaps stand unrivalled. They are all amateurs.

The uniform question will be one of the "live" questions to be discussed at the February meeting of officers of the L. A. W., and rumor has it that the uniform will be abolished entirely. This would be a grave mistake, as a cheap and durable uniform is one of the best inducements for inducing riders to join the League.

Tom Roe was in a pitiable plight when he left Carrollton last Saturday, as the following from Consul Kennedy will show. He says: "Roe remained here from Tuesday until Satday, and most of the time had to remain in his room on account of his sprained ankle. He did not wish to finish the trip on wheel, but finally started. I accompanied him for eleven miles, and it took three hours to make the trip in spite of fair roads, as Roe was compelled to walk most of the hills."

The Baltimore *Herald* says: "President Luscomb writes that it is the intention to make a fight for improved roads this winter in the legislatures of several States, of which Maryland is to be one. He desires the Maryland Committee on Rights and Privileges to draft a suitable bill for the collection and proper expenditure of the road tax in this State, and has asked the names and addresses of the different members of the Legislature. There will be a joint meeting of the National Executive and Rights and Privileges Committee in New York early next month, when the work will be mapped out and details arranged."

In honor of the successful termination of last Sunday's hare and hounds chase, a large number of the participants were invited to Messrs Wilder & Laing's office last night to take part in a smoker arranged by the gentlemen named. A keg of cider was placed on tap and amid the fumes of tobacco the evening was passed very pleasantly.

Tom Roe has had the worst condition of things to combat—persistent rain, snow, wind and mud have been the difficulties he had to contend with in his journey from San Francisco to Kansas City. The story of his adventures would fill a book, and that he has got through with a whole hide is a fact that he can congratulate himself on. The total number of miles traveled is 2,156. September 21, ½ day; November 9, ½ day; September 22 to November 8, inclusive, 48 days; total, 49 days. Average, 44 miles per day. Actual number of riding days, 43; laid off on account of ankle, weather, etc., 6; total, 49; average for riding days, 50 1-7 miles per day. Distance claimed from San Francisco to Chicago on a trip of 2,134 miles, 59 days; average, 36 miles per day.

To-day promises to be fine and large numbers of wheelmen will be consequently seen on the roads. A number of wheelmen headed by H. G. Wolzendorf, will ride to Baldwin, starting from Grand avenue and Chestnut street at 8:30 a. m. sharp. Several members of the Missouri's will also make this place their objective point, weather and roads permitting. At last accounts the Manchester road was drying up fast, and will be in good riding condition from Bartold's west. The east end will be somewhat muddy, and those intending to make the run are advised to go via the Clayton road and the Benton cut-off.

Racing at Birmingham.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 23.—The day was perfect, the track in prime condition and the attendance much larger than any day during the meeting. The ladies turned out in full force and the men following, greatly encouraging the managers, so much so that it was announced that the meeting would be continued Monday and Tuesday of next week. The bookmakers were well patronized, but seemed to get the worst of the deal.

First race, five-eighths of a mile, purse $250, $50 to second, $25 to third, for 2-year-olds—Lady Blackburn won easily by three lengths; Morse, second; Jessica, third. Time, 1:05. Post odds—Lady Blackburn, 8 to 1; Morse, 6 to 1; Jessica, 2 to 1. Lucille, Tremont, Venango and Mary H. also ran.

Second race, Jackson stakes, for all ages, handicap sweepstakes, $5 to enter, $10 more to start, $500 added, one and one-quarter mile, $100 to second, $50 to third—Monita Hardy won; Longalight, second; Brown Duke, third. Time, 2:14½. Post odds—Monita Hardy, 2 to 1; Longalight, 3 to 1; Brown Duke, 6 to 1; Burch, 10 to 1; Hornpipe, 3 to 1, and Arundel, 10 to 1.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $225, of which $50 to second, $25 to third—Vattell won; Col. Hunt, second; McMurtry, third. Time, 1:17½. Post odds—Vattell, 8 to 1; Col. Hunt, even money; McMurtry, 6 to 1; Mickie H., Bootjack and Katie S. also ran.

Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile, handicap sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, $50 to accompany nomination, $10 more to start, $350 added—Sam Doxey won; Frank Shaw, second; Polemus, third. Time, 1:33¼. Post odds—Sam Doxey 3 to 2; Frank Shaw, 8 to 1; Polemus, 2½ to 1. Armeil also ran; Milton scratched.

Fifth race, conditions same as third—Boy Blue won; Haramboure, second; Fitz Lee, third. Time, 1:17.

Post odds: Boy Blue, 15 to 1; Haramboure, 6 to 1; Fitz Lee, 6 to 1; Vivian, Probus, Archbishop, King Roxbury and Puente also ran, with the last two in the order named as the favorites. Odds on Roxbury, 3 to 2; Puente, 3 to 2.

Two Valuable Horses Dead.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 23.—Hurstbourne stud has lost by death the celebrated mare Naptha, grand dam of Dewdrop, by Eclipse, dam Echo by Lexington. She was foaled in 1868. Yearling brother to Come-to-Taw, J. M. White, by Long Taw, dam Mollie Seabrook, is dead. He was owned by Sam Bryant of Louisville.

Paper Chasing.

The fourth of the series of paper chases given by the M. A. A. C., will take place at Forest Park this morning. The throw off takes place at 10 o'clock sharp. This will be the last run prior to the great four-mile steeple chase which takes place on Thanksgiving Day at the Fair Grounds.

Harvard and Yale Shoot.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23.—Notwithstanding the high wind which prevailed this morning the Harvard and Yale shooting clubs shot an exciting and well contested match, the crimson winning by a score of 102 to 97. Each sportsman fired 30 shots, 15 at Keystone and 15 at Lakowskys thrown from traps at five different angles. The range was 16 yards for 12-bore and 12 yards for 16-bore guns.

Pistol Practice.

The attendance at the regular weekly shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club was poor. Of those present Alexander made the top score and will hold the club's medal during the week. Appended are the scores on the standard 30-yard target reduced to 20 yards out of a possible 100:

G. W. Alexander	10	8	5	9	7	10	9	6	9	10	83
W. Bauer	9	5	10	6	10	5	10	10	8	9	82
M. Summerfield	9	6	8	10	6	9	7	10	7	8	80
M. C. Billmyer	8	5	6	9	7	8	10	8	7	8	76
W. C. Mackwitz	6	9	6	7	8	8	5	9	7	9	74
W. H. Hettel	8	6	7	7	10	5	8	9	7	6	73
A. E. Bengel	6	6	9	7	7	8	5	6	7	5	64

A Scheme at Carson.

CARSON, Nev., Nov. 23.—A scheme is on foot here to have Jackson and Sullivan fight on Lake Tahoe on a barge. Twenty-five thousand dollars will be subscribed by local sports.

Athletic Notes.

The Chicago end of the Western Association needs a little shaking up.

The M. A. A. C. membership tickets will be honored at the Fair grounds next Thursday afternoon.

Walter Storm is Chairman of the A. A. U. In-door Championship games Committee. How things change.

Next Thursday's event at the Fair Grounds will be a very fitting wind up to a most successful athletic season.

Mr. G. M. L. Sacks of the Manhattan Athletic Club will officiate as referee in the steeplechase next Thursday afternoon.

Prof. Williams, instructor of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, is said to have a couple of dark horses for next Thursday's event.

The M. A. A. C. has in Leacock, Hitchings, Hunn and Wilson a quartette of distance runners of which any club might justly be proud.

John Meagher is in training on the Manhattan grounds for his fifty-mile walk with Denny Driscoll, to be contested at Worcester, Mass., December 2.

The prizes offered for competition by the M. A. A. C. for next Thursday's steeplechase are the most valuable ever offered for any single athletic event in the West.

There has been considerable discussion since the last championships as to who is the best distance runner in St. Louis. Next Thursday's event will settle the question.

Wm. D. Day, who recently beat the ten-mile record and also defeated Thomas and Carter, will be 20 years old on December 30, and ran his first race December 17 of last year.

The Wanderers of Chicago are very anxious to play a series of football games against St. Louis (Rugby rules). The M. A. A. C. possesses the material which, with a little drilling, will make a very strong team.

The Canadian cross-country championship race took place at Toronto, November 7, and was won by the Toronto Athletic Club's team. The distance was five miles and the time was 30m. F. K. Henderson, at one time a member of the Chicago Wanderers, but now a member of the Toronto Club, was the actual winner.

C. W. Jackson, the gentleman who is working so earnestly in the cause of the Chicago Cricket and Athletic Club whose grounds are to be the finest in America, was at one time one of the finest gymnasts in England. Many years ago he was a member of a team of eight, representing the Manchester Mechanics Institute, which carried off the world's championship against the German Gymnastic Society, the Leipsig Turners and others.

Walter Dohm of Princeton College, the champion quarter and half-mile runner, was a contestant at the Outing Athletic Club games on election day. While there he was challenged by a delegation of Manhattan Athletic Club men to run a half-mile match with A. B. George, the champion distance runner. Dohm has not definitely accepted the defi, but it is reasonably certain that he will do so, and the match will probably come off at some of the New York indoor meetings.

A. B. George, M. A. C., who lately has run so many good races, is truly a great runner, and has not lost a scratch race for a long time. He is the one-mile amateur champion of America and one and two mile champion of Canada. This season he has won several hard handicap races from scratch in fast time, and by his steady victories has made amateur athletic circles consider him a distance runner as good if not better than any one now on the path in this country. He bids fair to take the place in amateur ranks of his famous brother, W. G. George, who was one of the greatest distance runners that ever wore a shoe.—*Exchange.*

CARONDELET JOTTINGS.

The Americus Club Prepares to Locate in Permanent Quarters.

Miss F. J. Burns of Peoria is visiting friends here.

Mrs. John Cushing, who has been very ill, is rapidly improving.

The I. C. C. Club will give a social hop next Wednesday evening.

The Des Arc Social Club gave a social hop last evening at Gilleck's Hall.

The K. of P. are making extensive preparations for its ball, which will be given at Turner Hall, New Year's Eve.

The Dramatic Section of the Germania Turnverein will give a musical and literary entertainment to-night at Turner Hall.

Mrs. S. M. Henry, the Evangelist, will preach this afternoon at Temperance Hall. In the evening Mrs. Henry will preach at the M. E. Church.

The Carondelet Relief Association will hold a special meeting next Friday evening at Turner Hall for the purpose of organizing the society for the coming winter season.

Conrad Huckshold, who resides at No. 8210 South Eighth street, reported to the police that during Friday night a thief entered his house and secured a gold watch, a meerschaum pipe and a 5-cent piece.

At a called meeting of the Americus Club the following changes were made in the administrative bureau. Chris J. Krauss, First Vice-President; John Beckert, Jr., Second Vice-president; Col. Ira C. Terry and W. E. Huppert, directors. The time for the closing of the charter membership was extended until December 4. The House Committee reported the selection of Gray's "Marble Block," on Broadway, and the Board of Directors authorized the committee to secure at once a three years' lease of the premises. Orders were also given for the furnishing of the club quarters without delay, everything to be in readiness for the formal opening on December 1. The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

A Pleasant Surprise Party.

A very pleasant surprise party was given in honor of Miss Mable Thorn at her residence on Channing avenue Friday evening. Among those present were Miss Belle Rude, Lizzie McCarthy, May Rathell and Mr. Perry Selby, Oscar Chopin, Frank Conner and many others. The greater part of the evening was spent in dancing.

Shop-Worn Bicycles.

48-inch Express, ball-bearings all round, spade handles, tangent spokes, $47.25; 50-inch, $50.63; 52-inch ... $54.00
54-inch Victor Light Roadster ... 85.00
50-inch Springfield Roadster (list $75) ... 56.20
New Mail, ball-bearings, ball-bearing head, NEW. ANY SIZE, till stock is reduced ... 85.00
48-inch Otto Special ... $27; 50-inch, $29.70; 52-inch, $32.40
46-inch Acme, rubber tires, with brake ... $15.00
48-inch Rival, cowhorn handles, roller bearings ... $39.00

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

SHOP-WORN SAFETIES!

IDEAL RAMBLER, Misses' or Big Boys', 26-inch, ball-bearings, finest finish, NEW ... $65.00
RAMBLER—Ladies' or Men's—Ball bearings all round, ball-bearing head, crescent rims, ram's-horn handle bars, front wheel 26 in., rear wheel 30 in ... 117.00
STAR LEVER—Driven with levers same as on regular Star wheel, fitted with two-way silent ratchet, ball bearings to front wheel, front wheel 30 in., rear wheel 32 in. ... 101.25
EXPRESS—Ladies' or Men's—Ball bearings all round, spade handles, crescent steel rims, hollow backbone, both wheels 30 in., geared to 54 in. ... 60.75
EXPRESS—Ladies' or Men's—Ball bearings to both wheels, crescent steel rims, hollow backbone, both wheels 30 in., geared to 54 in ... 50.65
AJAX—Boys'—24-inch wheel, ball bearings to both wheels and crank axle, $30.40; 24-inch plain bearings, $23.65; Girls' 26-inch plain bearings ... 30.40

E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., St. Louis, Mo.

TRADE S.S.S.

Mrs. Geo. P. Smoote, a highly cultivated and estimable lady of Prescott, Ark., writes under date of April 22, '89: "During the summer of 1887 my eyes became inflamed, and my stomach and liver hopelessly disordered. Nothing I ate agreed with me. I took chronic diarrhoea, and for some time my life was despaired of by my family. The leading physicians of the country were consulted, but the medicines administered by them never did me any permanent good, and I lingered between life and death, the latter being preferable to the agonies I was enduring. In May, 1888, I became disgusted with physicians and their medicines. I dropped them all and depended solely on Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), a few bottles of which made me permently well—well from then until now."

It Builds up Old People.

My mother who is a very old lady, [illegible] physically broken down. The use of [illegible] Specific (S. S. S.) has entirely restored her to health.

R. B. DILWORTH, Greenville, S. C.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., [illegible]

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 17 TO 24.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1889.

BEFORE COLUMBUS.

Traditions and Legends of the Earlier Discoverers of Our Continent.

LITTLE DOUBT BUT THAT THERE WERE FOREIGN VISITORS BEFORE THE FAMOUS GENOESE.

Columbus' Visit to Iceland—The Norseman Claim the Best of All—Information That Columbus May Have Had, and His Sources of Information—The Phœnician Claim—The Hebrew Claim—The Chinese Discoverers and Navigators—Prince Madoc's Expedition—Leif Erikson and What He Did—The Country of Vinland, Which Is Supposed to Have Been New England—Facts That Tend to Confirm the Theory—Who Discovered America?

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

AFTER Christopher Columbus returned from his marvelous voyage of discovery, during which he had gained for the civilized world a new continent, certain envious hangers-on about the Spanish court declared that the feat was not so very extraordinary, and that had they the disposition they, too, could discover new worlds. At that time envy did not go farther than to declare the littleness of the great navigator's work and the commonplace character of his undertaking. It has been reserved for more recent times to dispute the Genoan's claim as an original discoverer and to award the honor of priority to others. The question—Who discovered America?—is one that in the light of the Columbian story cannot have any historical interest. Historically no one can set up a rival able to make head against the consensus of opinion which awards the honor to Christopher Columbus. The interest which attaches to prior discoveries is purely archæological, or the interest of cultivated curiosity, for no event is historical unless it can be identified as an influence in the development of the world's history.

But this archæological interest is kept alive by the race pride of Jew, Welshman, Irishman, Phœnician, Chinaman and Scandinavian, each claiming for his race the honor of first sighting and settling the Western Continent. Each brings forward evidence of varying degrees of credibility but all falling far short of the degree at which evidence is transformed into proof. All, however, are equally strong in the fact that their assertions are of the sort which cannot be disproved. No one can say that their evidence is false, and this kind of evidence is very pleasing to the archæological temperament.

THE PHŒNICIAN CLAIM.

Plato's references to the great Island of Atlantis are, of course, too vague and too merely allusive to support an hypothesis. Nor are the historical accounts of the voyages of Phœnicians over the Sea of Darkness of much more fibrous texture. It is well known that they made extensive voyages and sailed far beyond the Pillars of Hercules. That they traded in the ports of the British Isles and rounded the Cape of Good Hope on their way to the Indies is pretty well ascertained, but their habit of concealing their discoveries through fear, perhaps of competition, or hostile action on the part of rival peoples, makes it impossible to classify their allusions and identify the American continent. Traditions of a great island far out in the Atlantic, peopled by a strange race, are preserved in ancient histories, and it was well-agreed among philosophers that there were undiscovered countries beyond the Pillars of Hercules. These views, however, were matters of speculative opinion, and had no weight as practical knowledge or scientific hypotheses. Of course it is not improbable that the Tyrian navigators falling in with trade winds were wafted along the equatorial currents and touched the Brazilian coast. They were tried seamen, and a voyage of a month or six weeks was a small matter to them. They often made voyages of three or four years, and had an adventurous spirit which led them out of the beaten track. But their discoveries, if they made any, were forgotten and led nowhere. In no record can be found a definite account or even vague allusion to anything actually done by the Phœnicians, while the Aztec remains, which have been referred to Tyrian influence resulting from discoveries 300 years before our era, can be used with equal propriety to prove an Israelitish or Chinese occupation.

THE HEBREW CLAIM.

An hypothesis which traced the aborigines of America to the ten tribes of Israel lost after the Babylonish captivity prevailed among some zealous biblical interpreters of a generation or two ago. This opinion was supported by an astonishing array of coincidences between Israelitish and American customs, more especially religious practices and rites. Besides these evidences, philology was appealed to and many analogies were established between the Hebrew and the languages of the Indian tribes. At that time neither anthropology nor philology were more than rudimentary sciences, and coincidences which were supposed to identify the Hebrew and the American Indian or Aztec are now known to be the ear-marks of stages through which all races pass in the course of their development. Against the selected coincidences which ally the American races with God's chosen people, others may be cited which would be equally conclusive in favor of almost any other ethnic alliance. The ablest advocate of the Israelitish claim was Lord Kingsborough, who made a thorough investigation of the Aztec remains in Mexico. Illustrations of these monuments, together with fac similes of Mexican manuscripts, are given in a magnificent work of nine volumes. Added to this is the testimony of Las Casas, the apostle of St. Domingo, who declared that the relation between Hebrew and Aztec was, in his opinion, fully established. The work of Lord Kingsborough, however, was carried on under the influence of the philologic and ethnic opinions now known to be without foundation, and while the information he collected is of enormous value as a contribution to archæology, it is worthless as evidence of a connection between Israelite and American Indian. Besides, the theory is completely demolished by the fact recently cited by Garrick Mailer, Vice-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in an address delivered last August, that the ten tribes were "not lost, but that most of their members were deported and absorbed, their traces remaining during centuries, and that others fled to Jerusalem and Egypt. If any large number of them had remained in a body, and had migrated at a time long before the Columbian discovery, but later than the capture of Samaria in the seventh century B. C. their journey from Mesopotamia to North America would have required the assistance of miracles that have not been suggested except in the 'Book of Mormon.' "

THE MONGOLS.

In the last century the French scientist, Deguignes, announced that he had discovered records among the Chinese of discoveries which he could not but think were of the American Continent—Mexico or Peru. This claim was examined by Dr. Neuman, professor of Oriental languages at Munich, who in 1841 first published the original documents bearing on the subject. These have been from time to time translated in part, and lately Mr. Charles G. Leland has presented the whole collection to English and American readers in a book which he entitles "Fusang." The arguments of Prof. Neuman, however, were given a few years ago by Mr. E. P. Vining, who collected about all the previously acquired information on the subject and published it in his book, "An Inglorious Columbus." Besides a compilation Mr. Vining's book contains the results of his own investigation and research, all of which goes to show that in A. D. 453 one Hwui Shin or Hoie Shan, a Buddhist priest, in company with five mendicant monks, sailed through the Aleutian Islands, skirted the west coast of America and made prolonged visits among the natives of what are now called Mexico and Peru. In 499 Hwui Shin made his appearance at the court of China and told his story, which was preserved in the records found by Deguignes and translated from the Chinese by Prof. Neuman and Mr. Leland. There is nothing improbable in the assertion that such a voyage was made. A glance at the map will show that the Aleutian Islands afford a bridge-like passage from the Asian to the American continent, along which the frailest craft might safely creep. That the Chinese with the degree of knowledge possessed by them would be prompted to make and use such discoveries is highly probable, and this probability is heightened by numerous coincidences in monuments and religious rites. There are legends of invasion by an alien race provided with horses and elephants, which over-ran the country and whose leaders became the rulers of Peru under the title Inca. These legends are entirely aside from the narrative of Hwui Shin and seem to point to an irruption of Mongols even earlier than his voyage. The story of the Buddhist monk is so interwoven with preposterous stories and fables that it is difficult to distinguish between fact and fancy, but Mr. Vining, with the heat of an enthusiast, awards him the honor of an original discover. But whether Hwui Shin's story is true, or whether the legends of the Peruvians are based upon an invasion from over the sea, is of little consequence. The Chinese are no better off than the Israelites or the Phœnicians, who can produce evidence quite as strong for their claims.

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.

Among the Icelanders there is a legend that a navigator named Are Marson, driven to the South by adverse winds, landed in 983 on the coast of Great Ireland, which is described as lying to the south of Vinland. Are Marson's landing place is probably somewhere on the Chesapeake Bay, where he found Christians and was converted to the faith, he having been a pagan. The country is called Irland it Mikla, or Great Ireland in the Icelandic Sagas. Another Icelander, Bjorn, the champion of Breidevik, a powerful chief, was driven from his own country on account of an illicit amour with a Princess, Thurid by name. He disappeared in 999, and for thirty years men believed he was sleeping at the bottom of the sea, but in 1029 a merchant named Gudlief Gudlangson sailed from Iceland to Dublin on a trading voyage and on his return met with northeast winds which drove him out of his course and upon an unknown coast. Upon landing he was captured by a crowd of natives speaking Irish. Among them was one appearing as one having authority, who set the merchant at liberty and revealed himself as Bjorn the champion, who had settled among the Irish colonists. He made many inquiries after his own country, and particularly of Thurid and her son, said to be his own. When the merchant departed Bjorn gave him a ring for Thurid with many messages of love. When the story was told in Iceland, everybody believed it, and the Saga have embalmed it in their verse. In this way the "Irish claim" came to have currency. It is known that Irish priests visited Iceland in 795, and as the Irish in those days led all Europe as thinkers and scholars it is possible that they also distinguished themselves as navigators as well. The "claim" is further re-enforced by a copy of an ancient document in which the whole story is told circumstantially, but the authority of this document is somewhat weakened by the appearance in it of the word "America." As this word was not invented until some time after the Columbian discovery its presence in a document of the eighth century grates harshly on the historical sense and gives rise to the suspicion that the "claim" is fraudulent.

PRINCE MADOC'S EXPEDITION.

The pretensions of Prince Madoc of Wales have been the subject of some discussion, principally among enthusiastic Welshmen. There is a tradition in Wales that this Prince, a co-heir to the principality, unable to live at peace with his brothers, gathered his partisans about him and sailed away, nobody knew where. He was never heard of afterward. But about the middle of the last century a Welsh clergyman was made prisoner by a tribe of American Indians and held in captivity for many months. On his return to civilization he told a remarkable story. His captors spoke the Welsh language. This was very remarkable, and he wrote an account of his adventures which was printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that time. But although a clergyman his story was not generally believed, nor could subsequent investigators discover any facts to substantiate it. In 1876 Rev. Ben F. Bowen, presumably a Welshman, or of Welsh extraction, collected all the evidence on the subject. He cites the relation in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and other equally remarkable testimony, and also the Welsh tradition of Prince Madoc which he seeks to connect with the story. He also notes as worthy of attention the fact that a tribe of Indians is called the Modocs, the similarity to Madoc being, he thinks, very suggestive. Rev. Bowen also informs us that eighteen signers of the Declaration of Independence were Welshmen, or of Welsh descent. This, of course, is not offered as evidence of Prince Madoc's settlement, but seems to have influenced the reverend gentleman in advocating the Prince's claims.

THE NORSEMEN.

But the most interesting and certainly the most worthy pretender to the honor of original discovery among the pre-Columbians is the Norseman. That the American continent was touched by navigators from Iceland may be accepted as a fact, but notwithstanding the eagerness with which the Norseman's cause has been advocated, little of definite testimony has yet been produced. The Norsemen were, as is well known, hardy seamen. Their ships were the best—better perhaps than the three little craft making Columbus' fleet. They despised homebred men, and only by prowess on the sea could the Norseman acquire influence over his fellows. About the year 874 a number of Norwegians emigrated to Iceland, which had been for some time well known to them. This emigration was caused by political persecution, or perhaps what would now be called lawlessness. Although the natural advantages of the little island were not of the best, the population increased rapidly and soon numbered nearly 50,000. All these were sailors and daring adventurers and before long Greenland was discovered by them and settlement made. In 986 a merchant named Bjorne Herjulfson, returning from a trading voyage to Norway, found that a number of his friends had gone to Greenland. Eager for adventure he immediately set sail for that country, intending to join them and take part in any undertaking. But adverse winds drove him in a southwesterly direction, and he sighted land in several places, which he knew was not Greenland, but for some reason did not explore. When he finally joined his friends he was severely censured for this neglect, and one of them, named Leif Erikson, bought Bjorne's ship and with thirty-five volunteers set sail for the unknown coast. He landed first on what he called Helluland, or the land of flat stones, and on Markland, two regions which modern Northmen identify with Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. From the latter place he went south and spent the winter near what is now Mount Hope Bay. The shortest day of this winter lasted from sunrise at 7:30 till sunset at 4:30, which fixes the latitude at 41 deg. 24 min. 10 sec.

The country he called Vinland. One of his men was a German named Tyrker, a prisoner, who disappeared one day and after a long absence returned, crying, "Weintrauber! Weintrauber!" He had found grapes in abundance. The Norseman therefore called the country Vinland, a name it always bears in their Sagas. In the year 1000 Leif returned to Greenland. His brother, Thorvald Erikson, thought the country worth further exploration, and accordingly took Leif's ship and set out for Vinland in 1002. His party was attacked by a band of the natives whom the Norsemen called Skraellings, meaning little or shriveled, and Thorvald was killed and his body buried by his followers, who soon returned to Greenland. In 1007 another expedition was fitted out under Thorfinn Karlsefin, a man of royal blood. With him went 151 men and seven women. He remained in Vinland three years. In the year 1008 his wife Gudrid bore him a son who was called Snorre Thorwaldsen. From this man, the first native born American white man, are descended the great sculptor, Albert Thorwaldsen, and many other eminent man. The settlement was not successful, however, and in the year 1010, after several battles with the Skraellings, they abandoned the country. After this attempt at settlement there were several expeditions from Iceland and Norway, the last in 1347, the year of the Black Plague. This well nigh depopulated Norway, and there was no surplus population to spare for such enterprises.

The accounts of these voyages are found in

THE ICELAND SAGAS,

which were the legends and traditions of Norse triumphs preserved by the Saga men and handed down orally from generation to generation. They are not historical documents in the modern sense but they are of great historical value and doubtless contain much of actual truth. That they give a truthful though misty account of the Vinland voyages, cannot be disputed, but there is no geographical information contained in them by which the region called Vinland can be certainly identified with the New England coast. The only item which can be depended upon is the reference to the length of the shortest day, and even that is by no means definite. The episode of the German Tyrker and the grapes does not prove that the fruit was grapes nor that they were gathered on the coast of Massachusetts. The Sagas only prove the Norsemen made voyages to strange lands, but what those lands were is left undefined.

But the modern Norsemen do not depend solely upon the Saga men. On a rock on the right bank of the Taunton River, in Bristol County, Mass., is an inscription called the Dighton Writing, which is claimed as a relic of the Norse settlement. It reads as follows:

ORFIN CXXXI N.

Here follows the figure of a boat, after which are the letters NMAM, all in Norse characters. This is translated: "Thorfinn, with 151 Norse seafaring men, took possession of this land." In the lower left-hand corner there is the figure of a woman with a child. Near the child's hand is the letter S. It is believed by Prof. Anderson and other zealous advocates of the Norse "claim" that the inscription commemorates the settlement of Vinland by Thorfinn and his wife, Gudrid, the letter S signifying Snorre, who was born while they were in Vinland, in 1008. Besides this inscription there is the skeleton in armor, made familiar to everybody by Longfellow's poem. The armor corresponds closely to that worn by the Norsemen in the tenth century, and a chemical analysis of parts of it shows that its material is practically the same. There is also the stone tower near Bristol, R. I., claimed by Prof. Anderson as the work of his seafaring ancestors.

But on the other hand the Dighton Writing has been interpreted by Indians as a record or commemoration of a battle between two Indian tribes, the inscription being placed on the rock by the victors, while the stone tower is none other than the "stone built wind mill" of Gov. Benedict Arnold. This man was the first Governor of Rhode Island. In his will, made in 1677, he directed that his body be buried near this stone-built windmill, which seems to have been an object of affection and was probably built by Arnold himself. There is a structure almost identical in plan and appearance in Warwickshire, England, where Gov. Arnold lived when a boy, and it was only natural that he should copy after a model drawn from his childish recollections. The skeleton in armor, however, has not been accounted for, and he still serves as strong evidence in favor of

THE NORSE "CLAIM."

But there is another aspect of the question which is more nearly historical and less purely hypothetical. In fact, it is quite possible that Christopher Columbus had more definite information concerning lands in the West than is commonly supposed. There is evidence that Thorfinn's wife, Gudrid, made a pilgrimage to Rome after her husband's death. If so, it is probable that her story was reduced to writing and filed away in the Vatican. In 1112 Pope Pascal II. appointed Erik Upsi Bishop of Iceland, Greenland and Vinland, the locality of the last named not being indicated. Icelanders claim that Erik Upsi made a journey to Vinland in 1121, but there is no historical record of the fact, if it be a fact. In 1073 a geographer, Adam of Bremen, published a work in which was a map of a country called Vinland. He says his information came from the King of Denmark, who told him "that an island had been discovered by many in that ocean which is called Vinland because vines grow spontaneously there, producing excellent wine. For that fruits abound there not having been sown we are assured, not by any vague rumor, but by the trustworthy report of the Danes." Now, Columbus constantly says of himself that he had consulted every book and paper he could find on the subject nearest his heart and had discussed the matter with seafaring men. In fact, he examined all the existing evidence which could possibly have any bearing. That he went through the records in the Vatican is not an improbable supposition and that he found the story of Gudrid and Adams' map is quite likely. He was an enthusiast, but a clear-headed man withal, and such a "find" could not but make a profound impression upon him. Besides all this, and more important, is the well-known fact that in 1477, fifteen years before his great voyage, he visited Iceland, possibly in search of evidence. Only 130 years before, in 1347, the black plague had put a stop to the Norse enterprises, and Columbus might have talked with men whose grandfathers had visited the mysterious Vinland. At any rate, Columbus would be sure to grasp eagerly any vestige of evidence which might support his hypothesis, and it is not unlikely that the crowning piece of evidence which turned his hypothesis into certainty was found in Iceland. No doubt the truth will finally be known, as investigators are very busy on the subject. Should it be found that the Genoan navigator was really impelled by the Icelandic legends to turn his face toward the west it will be only another proof that he had a clear head on his shoulders—that he knew what he was about.

MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT.

The portrait of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt will not fail to be of interest to all readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Mrs. Vanderbilt before her marriage was Miss Alva Murray-Smith. She was one of three daughters, all of whom have become more or less famous in society. Of the three sisters, one was younger and one older than Mrs. Vanderbilt. The elder is now Mrs. George William Tiffany, the younger Madame Gaston de Fontenaillat. Mr. Vanderbilt has a fine country place at Oakdale, L. I. It includes hundreds of acres, has conservatories, henneries, aviaries, lawns, gardens, little lakes, carefully cultivated bits of "wild forests," and every flower that blooms. At Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have even a more magnificent place, and their entertainments, their dinners, fetes, and balls, savor of "Arabian Nights" splendor. Their New York home, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street, is one of the most ornate and costly houses in the city.

In appearance, Mrs. Vanderbilt is a strikingly attractive woman. She has a handsome figure, always faultlessly and expensively gowned; she has a superb carriage, and an expression of face and bearing that her warm friends consider an imposing hauteur, and her less friendly friends characterize as arrogance. She has rich brown hair, handsome dark eyes, and a fine complexion. Her taste in dress is admirable, and her jewels are superb.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have two children, Willie and Consuelo. The latter is the namesake of the Viscountess Mandeville. Both are remarkably pretty, attractive little creatures, who speak German and French as fluently as their mother tongue.

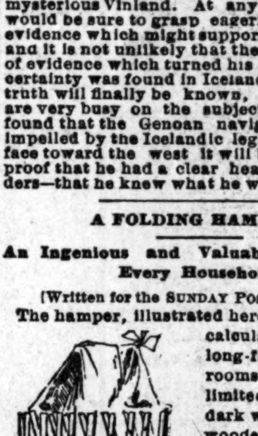
Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are consistent church-goers. They have pews both at St. Bartholomew's and at Calvary Church, and they and their children never fail to be present at either one or the other. Mrs. Vanderbilt sets aside a large sum every year to dispense in charity. She is very systematic and very conscientious about its disposition. Only after rigid inquiry and investigation does she give it at all, but when that is satisfactory she gives freely and liberally, and endeavors to arrange some permanent provision for her beneficiaries.

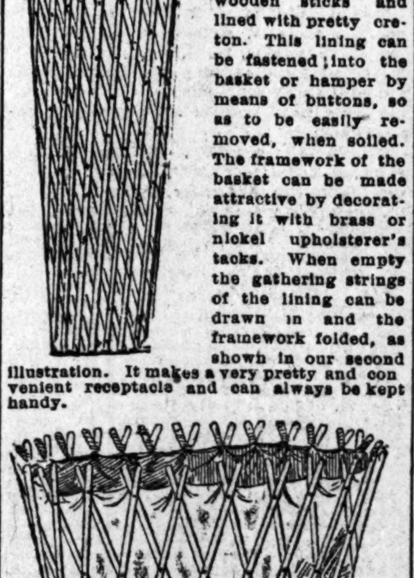
A FOLDING HAMPER.

An Ingenious and Valuable Article for Every Household.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

The hamper, illustrated here, is particularly calculated to fill a long-felt want in bedrooms, whose size is limited. It is made of dark walnut or stained wooden sticks and lined with pretty creton. This lining can be fastened into the basket or hamper by means of buttons, so as to be easily removed, when soiled. The framework of the basket can be made attractive by decorating it with brass or nickel upholsterer's tacks. When empty the gathering strings of the lining can be drawn in and the framework folded, as shown in our second illustration. It makes a very pretty and convenient receptacle and can always be kept handy.





THE only solid train from St. Louis to Cincinnati is run by the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. The O. & M. is the only line running a vestibuled train from St. Louis to Cincinnati. Four solid trains daily. The O. & M. Ry. is the only line running a Pullman sleeper from St. Louis to Cincinnati, connecting with the Kentucky Central, Cincinnati Southern, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways, without an omnibus transfer. Every car in every train from St. Louis to Cincinnati via the O. & M. Ry. runs through. No changing cars for any class of passengers at junction points and no chance of missing connections via O. & M. Ry. Through coaches to Louisville, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Offices in St. Louis at 101 and 103 North Fourth street (under Planters' House) and the Union Depot. Tickets are also for sale at offices of connecting lines west of St. Louis via this road.

IT IS NOT A "LEG SHOW."

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN'S DEFENSE OF THE BALLET.

A Much Persecuted Friend of the Ballet Girl Says a Good Word for His Wards—Ballet Dancing a Thing of Art—It Takes Intelligence to Do the Steps and Intelligence to Appreciate Them.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, Nov. 13, 1889.—A good deal of excitement was caused towards the end of the last session by Mr. Winterbotham, a Member of the English Parliament, saying in his place in the House of Commons that a large majority of the ballet dancers eventually became "street-walkers." Mr. Winterbotham has now frankly and fully apologized for having uttered such a libel; but the discussion which was called forth by it, and especially the action taken in the matter by the dancers themselves, has served once more to call public attention generally to the status of the ballet.

My right to speak with some confidence on this matter has been obtained in the following way: I was brought up as a strict Puritan, theaters of every sort being entirely forbidden me. On being ordained in the Church of England my first curacy was at a church in Drury Lane. In the course of my ordinary work there I found myself in constant contact with theatrical people, especially with those in the humbler ranks of the profession. I found by experience that the Puritan report I had heard of them was altogether ill-founded; that they resented the religious isolation in which they were placed; that it made a difficult life much more difficult.

Several years afterwards when I was curate in Bethnal Green, being in the habit of lecturing at a workingmen's club on a Sunday evening, I gave one evening a lecture on "Theaters and Music Halls." This lecture was published in the *Era*; the Bishop of London's (Dr. Jackson) attention was called to it, with the result that I had to leave my curacy, the Bishop writing that "he prayed to God that I might not meet before the Judgment Seat those who by my example had been led to take the first downward step to

The Cigarette.

VICE AND MISERY."

A good many earnest churchmen felt that the Bishop's conduct in this matter was altogether a mistake, and soon afterwards a guild was formed with a view of helping to get rid of the un-Christian prejudices which were so prevalent with reference to stage work and life.

A marked change in the attitude of the clergy towards the stage has shown itself during the ten years that this guild has been at work; but not a complete change; for when the attention of the present Bishop of London (Dr. Temple) was called to the guild he sent for me, and after several interviews between myself, as secretary, and other members of the guild, with the Bishop, the result has been that he has refused to give me a license to officiate in his diocese, on the sole ground that I am "doing serious mischief by encouraging young men and young women to be frequent spectators of ballet dancing."

I mention these personal matters because I think they have far more than a mere personal interest, and because they indicate how I have been compelled to treat this matter rather more seriously than some people are inclined to do. That two such different men, occupying such responsible positions as the late Dr. Jackson and the present Dr. Temple, should have behaved as they have done, has compelled me to think, and I think again and again, whether I have solid ground on which to base my defense of the ballet, a defense which has cost me the loss of status and means of influence in the church in which I am a loyal priest.

Who, then, are these dancers who are thus subject to attack and for defending whom a priest is to be refused pulpit and altar, and

MEANS OF LIVING?

Well, first on the face of it, they are young women who are earning their own living and very often the living of relatives who are depending upon them, by hard work in an honest and straightforward fashion. That of itself is no small recommendation of the ballet when there are not yet too many callings open to women; and when there are large classes of women who, so far from taking any pains "to learn and labor truly to get their own living," are content to consume without producing anything with mind or body in return for what they consume.

Every advocate of "Women's Rights" should be a zealous supporter of the ballet, and should defend the fair fame of the dancers whether it is attacked by narrow ecclesiastics or by idle ladies of society. And this primary fact that they are honest workers, producing and not merely consuming, must be kept in mind when the dancer's habits of life and general conversation are brought under discussion.

Young ladies who live a sheltered life, say in an English country parsonage, have indeed their own most fatal faults; but from the nature of the case those who, like the ballet dancers and all working girls in our great cities, are not thus sheltered, whose virtue is not "fugitive and cloistered," who "sally out to meet their adversary" and whose "immortal garland is run for not without heat and dust," they develop a somewhat different character from that of the sheltered young lady, different certainly in its faults, but altogether more robust and healthier.

And yet it is from the point of view of the sheltered young person that the life and conversation of our dancers is too often criticised; it is with her and not with the worker in shops or business that the comparison which is intended to be invidious is made. A study of the influence of

OCCUPATION UPON CHARACTER

would be an interesting one; but to be valuable it must be comparative. Because Shakspeare in one of his sonnets pleading for his friend's love emphasized the difficulty of the actor's life, some have the hardihood to maintain that we have his great authority for the Puritan notion that, after all, stage work is essentially demoralizing; but a sensitive man may well feel the difficulties incident to his calling without implying that he thinks that calling evil. It is sympathy that we all want; it is sympathy in their work that the dancers want. We may think of them saying to each of us when the Puritans denounce them as Shakspeare did to W. H.:

Pity me, then, dear friend, and I assure ye
Even that your pity is enough to lure me.

Moreover, whatever evil influence this or that occupation may have upon character it is as nothing compared with the evil influence of no occupation. The primary fundamental fact, then, to be recognized when the dancers' status is discussed is that they are working women, honorably supporting themselves and those dependent upon them; that by this fact they are raised immeasurably above those ladies of leisure who often criticise them so severely; that by their work they give a fair return for what they consume; that by being dancers they care to be neither beggars nor robbers and they acquire that strength and independence which honest work gives.

A Ballet Prince.

But, secondly, the dancers are artists. The ballet is not an orgie or a revel, or a bit of fun in which any merry, light-hearted, active girl can easily take her place and part, but an elaborate work of art. An artist, Mr. Ruskin says, is "a person who has submitted to a law which it is painful to obey in order to bestow a delight which it is gracious to bestow." This is pre-eminently the case with regard to the dancers and the ballet generally. Any one who has had the good fortune to be present when a ballet-master is instructing his class, or even at two or three of the many and long rehearsals which are necessary for the production of a ballet, will know how true this is.

THE "SIDE PRACTICE"

and the "center practice," which every beginner has to do assiduously and which the greatest dancers at the periods of their highest success never neglect, are as essential and as well defined for the dancers as the scales are for the singer or the musician. Very few dancers can afford to neglect them, and yet remain even fairly proficient. And this practice, it must be remembered, is only preliminary to the learning and execution of the serious steps.

It would be well if those who talk contemptuously about a ballet as being a mere leg show would stop to consider a little before they expose themselves to the ridicule of all those who know anything about the matter. Of course, in an art the medium and vehicle of which is the human limbs, those limbs must be shown if the art is to be executed at all, and those who are ashamed of the human body or who think that the only way by which thought, feeling, passion can be expressed is by the voice, will never enjoy a ballet.

But the obvious answer to those who contemn the ballet as a mere "leg show" is why all this trouble is taken about practicing, about exercises, about steps, about rehearsals, if a display of legs is all that is wanted. Besides, any one who knows anything about ballet dancing knows that it is not only the steps and the grace, skill and fineness of their execution which is to be attended to, but that the movement of the arms and the carriage of the body are of equal importance if the various poetry of vital motion is to be fully attained. Undoubtedly the eye only sees that which brings with itself the power of seeing, and a dull, heavy sensualist (the result of a Puritanism which creates artificial sins by teaching that the human body is a thing to be ashamed of) may perhaps look for legs and only see legs; but an ordinarily sensible person, much more a person who is keen for all that is beautiful in art, will want to see how the legs move and will look for

A High Step.

GRACE AND SKILL

and precision in movement, and will not look in vain.

What Mr. Ruskin says as to the way in which a work of art is regarded by different people differently is, I think, very much to the point as regards the ballet. "When Titian or Tintoret look at a human being they see at a glance the whole of the nature outside and in. All that it has of form, of color, of passion or of thought; saintliness and loveliness; fleshly power and spiritual power; grace or strength or softness or whatsoever other quality, those men will see to the full, and so paint that when, moreover, people come to look at what they have done, every one may, if he chooses, find his own special pleasure in the work. The sensualist will find sensuality in Titian; the thinker thought; the saint sanctity; the colorist color; the anatomist form; and yet the picture will never be a popular one in the full sense, for none of these people will find their own taste so alone consulted as that the qualities which would insure their gratification will be sifted or separated from others; they are checked by the presence of the other qualities which insure the gratification of other men."

Dancing requires an intelligent and sympathetic public in order that it may be appreciated. The "petticoat dancers" as they are styled, have such a public at present to delight in their dainty and delicate work; but that work, excellent as it is in itself, is only one small and very simple part of dancing, and a large untrodden field of pleasure lies before those who will be at as much pains to master the meaning and value of the steps and gestures in the ballet as they are to master the notes in music or the rhyme and rhythm in poetry. The dancers and the ballet masters are already giving them much of the best poetry of vital motion; they would give them much more if, instead of granting with some satisfaction about legs, they would set themselves to study a little the

STEPS AND THE MOVEMENTS.

The dancers are artists, fugitive artists; they cannot dance for posterity; they want immediately a pure minded, sympathetic, intelligent theater in order that they may do their best. Indeed, simple natures find out now the story in the ballets. My own little niece, for instance, when the dancers came before the curtain, holding each other's hands, as is their wont when they get a call, said: "Oh, Uncle, I am so glad they are all friends again now." If you will ask for them, and if you get one or two absurd laws altered, you will get more ballets of action put upon the stage.

There is quite enough, however, now done to make it true to say, that the dancers are just as much discharging a useful function in society as others in other departments of stage work. Suppose, if you like, that the story goes for nothing, there is still the poetry of vital motion, there is still the beauty of form, music, and color. And this is why the ballet becomes such a useful touchstone for the clergy, to see whether they are Mahommedans or Christians. Manichæans or orthodox Churchmen. They have to face the fact, whethe they think the human body an evil thing or the Temple of the Holy Ghost.

A slim lady who does a few quiet steps and makes a few graceful poses is good as far as she goes, just as the poetry of the schoolroom is good as far as it goes; but something more than this is necessary. Your dancer, as your poet, must not only be simple, though simplicity is always necessary, but also sensuous and impassioned; she has more to express than can possibly be expressed by a few delicate movements of a lace pocket handkerchief, or a few twirls of a few lace petticoats.

STEWART D. HEADLAM.

Burlington Route to Colorado.

From St. Louis to St. Joseph and Denver. Free chair car and Pullman sleepers direct to

KANSAS CITY.

The best line for Colorado and all the summer resorts of the West.

Ticket office, 112 North Fourth street and Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

A PICNIC CEMETERY.

That Is What the Turk Makes of the Family Burial Plot.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

Turkish cemeteries are not, as with us, places of melancholy, solemn contemplation and sorrow. They partake more of the character of places of recreation, in many cases affording the Mussulman a place for promenading, and acquaintances and friends often meet there for pleasure and friendly discussions. Scenes akin to our American picnics are by no means infrequent occurrences among the Turkish graves. Men and boys, women and girls, can be found sitting under giant trees near some old grave, telling merry stories and gossiping over the events of the day. Merchants congregate here in order to plan or wind up important business enterprises. Now and then a mourner is seen, silently watching by the grave of some departed friend, or a beggar has made for himself an abode near some remote sepulchre which is sheltered from the winds and over which he has built a roof of branches and leaves. He enjoys his queer habitation until a church official comes along, destroys the roof and drives the vagabond off.

A Turkish Cemetery.

The peculiar view which the Turk takes of his graveyard has led him to provide it with abundant shade. It is planted all over with beautiful trees and shrubs and studded with magnificent beds of flowers. The tombstones with their turban-like crowns among this luxurious growth of vegetation lend to the Turkish cemetery its special and particular physionomy.

THE quality and superiority of Dr. Enno Sander's mineral waters have been testified to by over 300 leading physicians and professors of colleges. Why will you use any that are not warranted?

JACK HORNER'S PIE.

How to Make One the Little Folks Will Delight In.

Take a round tin pan or a baking dish, about four inches deep and cover the outside neatly with brown tissue paper laid in narrow folds.

Lay in the pan small packages of nuts and raisins or little gifts, attaching a cord eight or ten inches long to each package, says the *Youth's Companion.*

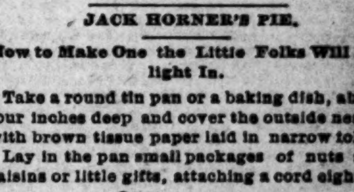


Fig. 1.

Cover the pan with a plain, round surface of the brown tissue paper, first pricking or creasing it to mark off the number of pieces into which you wish to cut the pie.

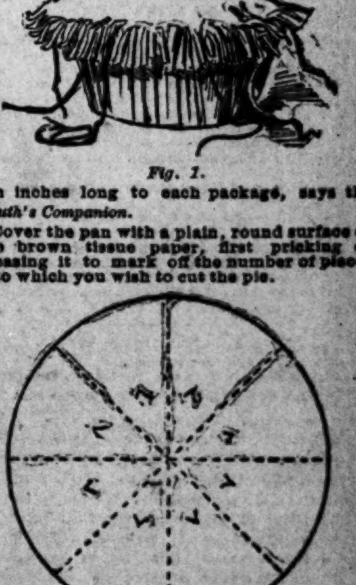


Fig. 2.

Draw the cord of each package up through the paper above it, letting the ends hang out in sight.

Finish off the edge of the pie with fringed tissue paper, red and white.

When it is time to share the pie, let each child take a cord between his finger and thumb and pull out his "plum" or package through the thin paper.

The top of the pie, when made, will be like fig. 2.

THE highest prize for portrait [illegible] a silver medal, was awarded to [illegible] at the World's [illegible]

WORK AT LEADVILLE.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE DURING THE WEEK IN THE MINES.

Work Begun After Three Years' Wait on the Ward Shaft of the Terrible Mining Co.'s Property—Interest in the Silver Convention Unflagging—Trading in Mining Stocks in the Local Market.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 23.—The lessee in the Ward shaft of the Terrible Mining Co.'s property, Mr. S. Z. Dickson, having returned from an extended trip to the East, has this week started up work on that property. As no work has been done on that shaft for over three years it is needless to say a great deal of dead work has to be done before sinking can be resumed. New hoisting facilities had to be made, and the shaft for over a hundred feet entirely retimbered. In addition to this, the last lessees working on the property, to avoid hoisting their waste, dumped it down the shaft, filling it for about 125 feet, though this, on the whole, was rather good than otherwise, for the present lessees, as, on account of the stoping done in the immediate vicinity of the shaft, it is more than probable that it would have caved in had it not been filled. All that is necessary now is to simply mine the shaft out and do a little patching. The shaft is about 385 feet in depth, from where it left the upper contact, where a great deal of ore was mined and shipped, and connections made with the workings of the Pine, another of the Terrible Mining Co.'s properties, and also with the Loker shaft. The Ward shaft, located as it is, between the

ADELAIDE AND IRON FAULTS,

ought to be in quite as good a position for finding ore at a lower horizon as the present workings of the Mikado shaft, and the developments made in the Argentine tunnel, by Messrs. Loker and Chadburn, should furnish sufficient data for such continued sinking, as it — the Argentine tunnel — starts in the white porphyry, and in mining into the hill cuts through that and one or two sheets of the parting quartzite and a body of white lead, as well as a sheet of what Prof. Emmons denominated "other porphyry." That good ore bodies will be encountered if the shaft is continued downward seems almost a foregone conclusion. At any rate, the present lessee has not only the confidence, but the necessary funds to carry out his ideas, which correspond to those of most of the mining men of this camp. It is understood that several St. Louis parties are interested with him in that lease on the Terrible company's property.

The Iron Mask-Rocky Point litigation mentioned in a previous issue as being heard before Judge Hallet of the United States court in Denver resulted in the Rocky Point people asking for a continuance, which was granted.

As it is understood here that some of the stock of the

KANSAS CITY MINING CO.

is held in St. Louis, it may be interesting to know that during the present week a fair streak of contact matter, lying between the quartzite any the dolomite, was encountered at a depth of 125 feet. This quartzite was found to be only about 10 feet thick, which, owing to the outcroppings to the eastward of the porphyry dyke, would lead one to believe the present quartzite layer to be an extensive one, and that other quartzite layers would be encountered before the main ore contact was reached. In any case the management intend driving the shaft down, and the probabilities of a large ore chute being met with are extremely favorable.

The lease on the Catalpa given to Mr. Schumacher of the Dunkin and St. Kevin mines, to be worked for the iron for the Colorado Coal & Iron Co.'s contract, is rapidly getting into shape for shipments. The shaft is being thoroughly retimbered and shipments will begin very shortly.

The Virginia, adjoining the Dinero, has resumed sinking and it is estimated that a further sinking of from 8 to 10 feet will connect them with the ore chute caught in the upper levels.

CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY.

has been experienced during the last twenty feet as the water bothered them a great deal, and there were other things to interfere. This is now entirely overcome, and the Virginia will soon be added to our list of producers.

The ore in the Delphos is slightly improving in grade; the last lot shipped averaged about twenty-eight ounces in silver, and about 20 per cent in lead. This is a fine lead sulphide, with a very small percentage of zinc, and, on the whole, a very desirable ore. Almost three car loads per day are being shipped, and the mine never looked better.

Work on the Chatauqua is progressing, though the new spiral concentrator will not be in working order for at least ten days. This mill is a new process and is being watched with a great deal of interest, as there are other mines in that vicinity having ores precisely like those of the Chatauqua that will start up if it proves a success in the treatment of the low grade ores from the latter mine. Not much work is being done underground, as there is enough ore already in sight in the Chatauqua to keep the mill running for a year.

The interest in the Silver Convention to be held in St. Louis has not flagged at all in Colorado, and the delegates appointed by the Governor are men entirely devoted to the silver question, and representative silver men. Great satisfaction is expressed here that the Executive Committee so gracefully yielded in the matter of the silver gavel from Colorado, and every item referring to the convention is greedily devoured by the silver people of Colorado.

AT ASPEN

the Mollie Gibson people are steadily driving the incline from the bottom of the shaft and have attained a depth of about 200 feet. It will doubtless be remembered that the incline starts from the bottom of the shaft, which is about 180 feet in depth, and is to be continued about 500 feet further before any side drifts are run, as the theory is—and it appears borne out by developments—that depth is all that is required to bring the Gibson into large bodies of ore.

On the Mineral Farm a new strike is reported as occurring in the north drift, at a distance of about 155 feet from the fourth level. When first struck there were about 18 inches of the ore showing, which ran some 50 per cent in lead and about 45 ounces in silver per ton. Since then the ore streak has widened to about three feet, and the grade of the ore considerably improved.

THE LEADVILLE MINES.

Work to Be Pushed on the Glass-Pendery—The Venus Lease—Other Matters.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 23.—The Glass-Pendery, most of the ownership of which is vested in the Simmons Hardware Co. of St. Louis, is about to start up again, Mr. Simmons having lately paid our city a visit for that purpose. Although this mine has now been lying idle for a few months few mines are better equipped for either drifting on the present contact or renewed sinking, as the pumping facilities are excellent, consisting of one duplex Knowles station pump at the 380-foot level, and two sinking pumps of great capacity, and though the flow of water is, upon an average, 3,800 gallons per minute, these pumps have no difficulty in keeping the shafts free. As may be remembered there are three drifts run from this shaft, and as the shaft is located on Carbonate Hill, southwest of the Carbonate fault, [illegible] are quite sufficient to prospect the [illegible] of the upper contact. About 70 feet [illegible] of the shaft in the east drift an up-raise [illegible] through the blue line to catch the [illegible] and in what is known as [illegible] east drift, which [illegible] feet above and a little [illegible] other the iron stained [illegible] over 200 feet. The [illegible] dips at an angle of 45 deg. to the westward, but the chances are that it flattened out before reaching the workings from the companion shaft, as it has not been caught there as it should have been had it preserved its normal dip. It is more than likely that on some one or other of the benches usually found in the vicinity of faultings, a good chute of ore will be encountered.

The Venus lease, adjoining the R. A. M. and Mikado, is rapidly getting into shape, the shaft having been retimbered for some distance, and everything on top placed in fine working order, though it is to-day currently reported that the owners of the Venus, gentlemen connected with the United States Mint at Denver, have offered the lessees $4,000 to throw up the lease, as they would like to work it themselves. Some $300,000 have been taken from this property from the upper contact only.

An English syndicate are negotiating for the purchase of the Little Rachel, located in the Silver Lake in Red Mountain district. This is a gold property, and mills are to be erected if the deal goes through. The assays run from eight to ten ounces in gold per ton, which would render this property, with the proper milling facilities, extremely valuable.

Jasper County Mines.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Nov. 23.—Revelations of the certainty that in the near future the Jasper County mines will have a world wide reputation continue to be recorded. It is impossible to go far without meeting persons inquiring after good mining property, nor is it possible to go far without learning that speculative purchasers are active in securing farm lands adjoining the region now known to be rich in the metals. This week a farm of 120 acres lying west of the Carthage Zinc Co.'s mines, was bought by Luke & Ash for $6,000. As they consider this in a direct line where the mineral belt runs, it will doubtless prove to be a bonanza. Both gentlemen have had experience in mining opeartions.

"Taking coals to Newcastle," has become a household word everywhere, and it is constantly being illustrated, and lately this has occurred in our locality. For years Carthage men of means have been prospecting and developing mining lands at Joplin, Webb City, Galena and other points. Many of them never dreamed that the city of Carthage was being built upon ground underlaid with the richest deposits of lead and zinc, therefore, did not make efforts to discover it. Since the Lamb mines have turned out such large quantities of ore, the same men now begin to operate at home. In this matter they are imitated by some of the oldest mine operators at Joplin, who heretofore believed that it could not be found out of the lines they had traced, have this week secured a lease on several acres of the Lamb property, having been forced to the conclusion that it will prove to be good paying ground. All those already engaged in working shafts are highly elated, and are making heavy investments in machinery. Meyers & Jennisson have now fine prospects, and Arnold & Co. are getting into good layers. Two new shafts have started near the same locality. At the Magnet mines they are now nearly 120 feet deep and indications are they have reached the same strata of mineral being worked by the Carthage Zinc Co. At the mines of the last named they continue to put out large quantities and the quality is still very rich. Several of the old companies have been reorganized, with increased facilities for developing their land. The more thoroughly the geological surveys are made the more sure does the future greatness of this place as a center of mining become assured. It is intended by local capitalists to organize for the purpose of prospecting, and arranging for leases on lands for mining purposes. They have become convinced that this will be a better paying investment that any other now known. When this is made a fact, and operations are commenced, it will prove of great commercial advantage to St. Louis as she is now recognized as one of the best markets in which to obtain all equipments necessary to carry on operations on an extensive scale.

LOCAL MINING NEWS.

Mountain Lion Becoming an Active Stock—Trading Generally Small.

The sales on call yesterday amounted to 5,400 shares, but nearly all these were of Mountain Lion. The general tendency of the market was downward, but the changes chronicled were slight.

* * *

Adams was 32½ asked, 28¾ bid; 20 was asked for Aztec, 17½ bid; 5½ was bid for Black Oak, offered at 6½; Black Spar was ½ bid, 1 asked; 3 was asked for Bremen, 2 bid; 3 was offered for Buckskin; 100 Central Silver sold at 32½; Cleveland was 4 bid, 4½ asked; Cleveland and Anchor, 62½ bid; 3 was offered for Dinero, 5 asked; 2 was asked for Golden Era, 1½ bid; 200 Gold King sold at 18¾; Gold Run was 3 asked, 1½ bid; $40.25 was asked for Granite Mountain, $39.75 bid; $3.50 was offered for Hope; Ingram was 9 asked, 7 bid; 35 was asked for Ironclad, 21¼ bid; 22½ was asked for Ivanhoe, 17½ bid; Jumbo was offered at 2; La Union was 4 asked, 3½ bid; 27½ was asked for Major Budd, 22½ bid; M. I. was 25 asked, 18¾ bid; Michael Breen was 77½ asked, 72½ bid; Mountain Key was offered at 50, bid 45; Old Jesuit was 9 asked, 7½ bid; 30 was asked for Phillips, 25 bid; 2½ was offered for Pine Grove; 12½ was asked for Queen of the West, 9 bid; 25 was asked for Raspberry; Rosalis was offered at 6; 'Frisco was 7 asked; Small Hopes was $1 bid; Silver Age was offered at $2.45, bid $2.35; West Granite was 90 asked, 88¾ bid; 18¾ was asked for Wire Patch, 12½ bid; Yuma, was 36¼ bid, 38¾ asked.

* * *

The sales after call were not heavy; 1500 Phillips brought 26¼, seller 30; 1000 Golden Era sold at 1½; 5 to 4 was paid for 100 Hope; 300 Golden King changed hands at 18¾; 500 Frisco brought 6½. West Granite sold at 90, at which figure 200 shares were disposed of.

* * *

There was a great deal of excitement in Mountain Lion this morning, and 4,900 shares were disposed of on call. Mullally appeared in the market as a seller and sold over 4,000 shares. The transactions commenced at 11, but soon fell to 10½, at which figure 2,500 shares were disposed of. The price then fell to 9, and afterwards to 8, at which the market closed. The decline was not considered great in proportion to the amount of the stock thrown upon the market. Snow was the principal purchaser, buying at 10½. After call 8 was paid for 300 shares and none was wanted at this price. Julius D. Abeles, who placed the mine on the call board, said that the last reports received were unusually good and he knew of no reason for the decline.

* * *

A letter received yesterday from the Superintendent of the O. R. & N. has caused a storm of excitement. Late developments have shown up a body of carbonate and gray copper and galena ore. Assays give returns as high as 300 ounces silver per ton. The shaft is being sunk on the vein which improves with depth and leaves a basis for the prediction that the O. R. & N. will be one of the best properties in Montana.

* * *

The shipment from the Granite Mountain on the 22d was twenty-three bars, containing 33,600 ounces of silver and seventy-two ounces of gold. The superintendent's report for the week ending November 16 shows great improvement in Nos. 8 and 9 east. No. 9 east level is now 1,290 feet from the Ruby shaft. Supt. Weir says: "We continue to follow the quartz along the foot wall, which has increased from 15 inches to four feet, and all pay. We left a 2½-foot vein of quartz on the hanging wall, where the vein split, and cannot report on this vein until we cross cut again. It is gratifying to note the improvement in this chute as greater depth is attained." The detailed assay report for the week is very gratifing.

Never Equaled Before.

36 Hours St. Louis to Galveston,
38 Hours St. Louis to San Antonio,
Less Than Four Days to the City of Mexico,
Via Iron Mountain Route.
Free Reclining Chair Cars to Texarkana,
Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Galveston, San Antonio and Laredo,
Connecting Direct for the City of Mexico.

Winter tourist tickets now on sale at greatly reduced rates at 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

To Prevent Smuggling.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 23.—The Bridgeport Board of Trade held a meeting last night and discussed the matter of marine police protection for the Connecticut coast to prevent smuggling, which has been carried on for several years. It was decided to prepare a petition to have the Government station revenue cutters in this section as is done along the coasts of the other New England States, and present it at the next session of Congress.

FOR first-class Portraits, In Oil, Pastel, Crayon, go to Scholten's.

ELECTION CORRUPTION.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT PUBLIC MEN ON THE IMPROPER USE OF MONEY.

Calvin S. Brice Thinks That the Expenditure of Money Has Not Been Abused, but the Majority of Those Expressing Opinions Take the Contrary View—The Australian System as a Remedy.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—The Minneapolis *Journal* prints to-day replies from many prominent citizens in various parts of the country to the following questions sent out to them:

1. How far is the use of money in politics justifiable?

2. Do you believe that the integrity of politics has been injured by the enormous expenditure of money in recent political campaigns?

3. If so, what, in your judgment, are the best methods to adopt in remedying the evil?

The replies are as follows:

BISHOP POTTER.

I have already placed myself on record in regard to all questions contained in your letter of October 20. H. C. POTTER.

New York, Nov. 7.

It will be rembered that on April 30 last, Bishop Potter delivered a centennial address before President Harrison and other dignitaries in New York City. The address denounced in strong terms many of the methods in American politics, and created a tremendous sensation. Bishop Potter when asked by a reporter to explain the position taken in his address, said among other things:

"When I speak of this as the era of plutocrats nobody can misunderstand me. I don't intend they shall. Everybody has recognized the rise of the money power. Its growth not merely stifles the independence of the people, but the blind believers in its omnipotent power assert that its liberal use condones every offense. The pulpit does not speak out as it should. These plutocrats are the enemies of religion as they are of the State. And not to mince matters, I will say that while I had the politicians prominently in mind there 'are others.' I tell you I have heard the corrupt use of money in politics and the sale of the sacred rights of the ballot openly defended by ministers of the Gospel. I may find it necessary to put such men of the sacred office in the public pillory. The social tendencies in the great cities, outside of politics, are most inspiring, most elevating. But the spoils system and its relative vice, the purchase of votes, are things to be afraid of, to be jumped upon and strangled."

CALVIN S. BRICE.

1. To the same extent as in church work or any other business of general concern.

2. No, except in a few localities and to a limited extent in these.

3. More, rather than less money should be used—never for purposes of corruption direct or individual, but to inform, to interest and to secure an actual expression by every voter on the subject or candidate presented. No better use can be made of money than to contribute to the public welfare by securing good government and one in which every citizen co-operates. There is nowhere any more tolerance for the corrupt use of money than for other forms of crime. CALVIN S. BRICE.

New York, Nov. 5.

CLINTON B. FISK.

1. How far is the use of money in politics justifiable? To which I should reply to the utmost extent in bringing the party principles before the public, in promoting all political educational forces.

2. Do you believe that the integrity of politics has been injured by the enormous expenditure of money in recent campaigns? I reply that I have not the slightest doubt of it. I believe that the money corruptly used in the great campaign of 1888 was a demoralizing force in politics that it will take a long time to overcome.

3. What in your judgment are the best methods to adopt in remedying the evil? I would make it criminal to use money in the purchase of votes, and disenfranchise both the buyer and seller of votes. I believe this to be one of the most serious questions confronting the American people. I wish all journals would take up the discussion as you have done. CLINTON B. FISK.

Seabright, N. J., Nov. 8.

PRESIDENT ELIOT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

In reply to your questions I beg to say that I think the use of money in politics is necessary for paying postage, hire of rooms and all costs of public debate in newspapers and on the platform, and I believe that this money ought to be supplied by citizens interested in these topics.

2. I think that politics have been degraded in our country by spending money for childish or barbaric things like parades, uniforms, torchlight processions, brass bands and fireworks, but much more by the expenditure of money in bribery or the purchase of votes.

3. The best methods to remedy the evil of buying votes are, I believe, the Australian ballot and legislation to prevent the assessment of candidates and office-holders, to regulate election expenses and to compel the publication of election accounts. CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Harvard University, Nov. 5.

MAURICE THOMPSON.

The use of money in politics is justifiable if the purpose is to secure a fair, honest and legal expression of popular desire; it is execrable if used so that by any possibility it can influence by corruption.

I believe that the use of money in American politics has done much to debauch the morals of the people and to lower the standard of patriotism.

The remedy for this evil would be a more dignified tone and a higher standard of discussion by the political press, a withdrawal of party control from the hands of "boodle" committees, and a combined effort of press, rostrum, pulpit and schools to educate our people up to the level of common honesty in political affairs. You will never see pure elections so long as the politicians sneer at the very mention of ethics and turn from moral suasion and sound popular education to the corrupt and corrupting methods of central committees, whose chief business is to collect and disburse money for the outright purchase of electors. MAURICE THOMPSON.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov. 2.

SENATOR FARWELL.

In answer to the first question, I do not think it justifiable at all to use money in politics, except to pay the necessary expenses for tickets and other expenses of that character, which are unavoidable.

The second question I answer in the affirmative.

In answer to the third question, I have to say that I know of no way to remedy the evil, except by the education of the people. If the youth could be taught in the public schools that this Government is theirs, and will be just that kind of Government which they themselves make it, and they could be taught to learn that it is their Government, I think great good could be done, and the evils which now exist would in time wholly disappear.

Chicago, Nov. 2. C. B. FARWELL.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

1. Only for printing the necessary ballots.

2. Yes.

3. First, by taking away the power of the President and heads of departments by a constitutional amendment allowing the people of the vicinage to elect their own postmasters and Custom-house officers; second, nominating men for office who will pledge themselves not to expend a dollar except for necessary expenses. ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

New York, Nov. 1.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

1. The use of money in politics is utterly unjustifiable, except so far as concerns the distribution of printed matter, and the payment of the expenses of speakers. Anything beyond that gives an undue power to wealth, and destroys that equality of man with man which is the basis of the Republic. While in the Legislature of 1887 I tried to procure the passage of a law similar to the English system.

2. As to the vast expenditure of money in recent political campaigns, I can only say, that if the evil continues to increase during the next quarter of a century as it has during the last, free institutions must end, and the Government be transformed into a corporate oligarchy or despotism. Our Republic is in more danger to-day than it was when Lee's legions were encamped in sight of the capital.

3. The remedies are clear. They are:

(a.) The universal adoption of the Australian system of voting.

(b.) Laws limiting the amount of expenditures by committees and candidates, and requiring sworn reports to some Government official.

(c.) A law requiring every man elected to office to take oath, before he is sworn in, that he has not bribed, or furnished money to others to bribe electors; and that his expenditures, direct or indirect, have not exceeded the amount fixed by law. The penalty for false swearing to be imprisonment for a term of years and disqualification to vote or hold office thereafter.

(d.) A law to prohibit men working at the polls for pay, to bring in voters, or for any other excuse. The Australian system should be extended to nominations for office and the caucus and convention abolished. IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Hastings, Minn., Nov. 1.

WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.

To the first question I answer: That the use of money in politics is justified to the extent of printing and distributing speeches, newspapers and appeals to voters; advertising meetings; paying expenses of speakers who are not candidates for office in the locality where the speeches are made; the expenses and per diem of persons who may be able to revise registration lists and detect frauds on registration; the per diem of party challengers at the polls; the expense of bringing to the polls sick and infirm persons; expenses of halls for speaking, of club and committee rooms, and for music on proper occasions. There may be other objects having in view the enlightenment of voters and securing full attendance at the polls and honest elections, but they do not occur to me at this time.

To the second question I answer: I do. I believe the elections of Garfield and Arthur in 1880 and of Harrison and Morton in 1888 were secured by the enormous expenditure of money, especially in New York, Ohio and Indiana.

To the third question I answer: I am not prepared to say what are the best methods to adopt to remedy the evil. I do not think a national election law will remedy any of the evils which exist. Such a law would render the elections in many localities a farce, and would promote rather than prevent frauds on elections. The States can alone apply the remedy. Something like the Australian system of voting would undoubtedly mitigate greatly the evils which exist, but I doubt whether any plan has yet been suggested that would remove them all. The law of bribery at elections should be so changed as to leave one or the other of the parties to the transaction free to inform without becoming criminally liable. If this could be done there might be some convictions under the law, but as it is conviction in such cases is next to impossible. WM. M. SPRINGER.

Springfield Ill., Nov. 5.

PRESIDENT ANGELL, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

In answer to your inquiries I should say:

1. The use of money for certain expenses in a political campaign is necessary and therefore justifiable. Meetings must be held, halls hired, documents printed and circulated, speakers sometimes brought from a distance. All this costs money, and for it money may be legitimately expended.

2. No one can fail, I think, to answer your second question in the affirmative, as I do.

3. The creation of a right public opinion on the demoralizing and dangerous influence of the present improper use of money in politics is essential to the success of any remedy. The satisfactory results of the English law now in force for the regulation of election expenses incline me to recommend an imitation of it here. Some modifications would be required to meet our special needs, but those could readily be made. If our citizens can be persuaded to resolve on the condemnation of the improper use of money in politics it will not be difficult to find ways to execute their will. The task at present for journals like yours, and for all good citizens, is to shape public opinion aright on the subject. JAMES B. ANGELL.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 4.

CONGRESSMAN DUNNELL.

1. Money may be properly used in politics in the printing and circulation of sound and well prepared arguments in support of the declared principles of any political party; in meeting the expense of public meetings held in the interest of any honorable political opinion and in the canvass of towns and cities to ascertain the opinion of the people concerning these principles.

2. I do believe that the integrity of politics has been injured by the improper expenditure of money in recent political campaigns.

3. I will not attempt to indicate the methods which should be adopted to remedy the evil. Any tender of money for a vote should be held a crime and be severely punished. A great deal of money can be used in giving proper information as to how votes should be cast, but none to constitute a motive. A pure and unbought ballot is our safety. No patriot will encourage the purchase of a vote, but he should encourage the enlightenment of the voter. M. H. DUNNELL.

Owatonna, Minn., Nov. 1.

CONGRESSMAN HALL.

1. Not at all.

2. If enormous expenditures have been made the integrity of politics must have been injured.

3. Use no money. Let the candidates win on their merits and party principles laid down in their respective platforms. D. S. HALL.

Stewart, Minn., Nov. 1.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

I could not give you a satisfactory answer to your questions without greater detail than I have now time to give. JOHN SHERMAN.

Mansfield, O., Nov. 2.

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Your questions cannot be answered in a few words, and I have not time now to write at length. Therefore, I beg you to excuse me.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 2. PHILIPS BROOKS.

PRESIDENT LOW, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

I beg you to excuse me from replying at length to your questions. The pressure of work upon me at the present moment is so great as to make it quite inconvenient to reply.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 9. SETH LOW.

BISHOP VINCENT.

Very sorry not to be able to answer these questions. My time is too much occupied. JOHN H. VINCENT.

NEW PATENTS.

Those That Have Been Issued for Missouri, Arkansas and Texas the Past Week.

Messrs. Higdon & Higdon, solicitors of patents, room 15, southwest corner Eighth and Olive streets, St. Louis, and Room 7, St. Cloud Building, opposite United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., report the following list of patents allowed during the past week:

Missouri—Car-coupling, Madison J. Lorraine, St. Louis; fence post, Jarvis A. Daugherty, St. Louis; wire cutter, Olmstead Collins, St. Louis; roll paper holder and cutter, Leo Ehrlich, St. Louis (reissue); spark arrester for electric lamps, John R. Farmer, St. Louis; governor for fluid compressors or pumps, Frank Lansberg, St. Louis; Copy-holder, John A. McIntire, Mexico; stock car, Henry W. Smith, St. Louis; screw-driver, Charles G. Teubner, Lexington; volumetric fluid pressure regulator, Warren D. House, Kansas City (2); typewriting machine, Godfrey H. Lasar, St. Louis; means for closing the fruits of fruits or other jars, Chrysanthus Moore, St. Mary's; riding saddle, Henry Rowart, Jefferson City; railway rail or other joint, Andrew J. and G. W. Curry, St. Louis; paper-cutter, Frederick W. Drosten, St. Louis; wheat-scourer, James K. Kehlor, St. Louis; hose-coupling, Frank Lansberg, St. Louis; cultivator or plow, George W. Doolittle, Kansas City; riding-saddle, Henry Ruwart, Jefferson City.

Texas—Engraving-machine, Theophilus C. Eberhardt, Cuero; elevated suspension railway, Lysander Johnston, Waco; car-coupling, Ithamar M. Jones, Elm Mott; saddle, Jesse D. Padgitt, Dallas.

Arkansas—Churn, Allen W. Duffy, Bentonville.

TRADE-MARK.

Missouri—The word "Rozeetta," Irene D. Cook, Kansas City.

WINTER TOURIST RATES,

To Texas, Mexico and the Southwest.

The Iron Mountain Route has now on sale its tourist tickets to the resorts of Texas and the Southwest, at greatly reduced rates. Tickets good for all winter, and thirty days are allowed for passage in each direction with ample stop-over privileges to enable the tourist to see all points of interest in this charming part of the country. Ticket offices, 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

A Prospective Cardinal's Mission.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—It was announced yesterday that Mgr. Scalabrini, Bishop of Piacenza, Italy, had been appointed by the Pope Vicar Apostolic for the Italians of the United States. Mgr. Scalabrini is very favorably known here and even the most liberal-minded Italians have a high respect for him, owing to the great interest which he has shown on the subject of Italian immigration. He is expected here next spring and when his mission is accomplished it is considered very likely that he will be raised to the Cardinalate.

Great Pants Sale at the Globe.

Men's good cheviot pants at $[illegible]. Splendid cassimere pants at $[illegible] and $[illegible]. Finest Baltimore merchant tailor pants worth $[illegible] at $[illegible].
GLOBE, [illegible] Franklin av.

Dr. Campbell & Sons, Dentists, 1002 Olive, St. Louis, Mo.

1 and A—Decayed Front Tooth.
2 and B—Root Prepared for Crown.
3—Crown, with Porcelain Face.
4—Crown Attached.

1—Molar Ready for Crown.
2—Crown, all Gold.
3—Crown Attached.
A, B and C—Crowns in Position.

It is a great advantage to know where thoroughly reliable houses are located in any line of business. Particularly is this true in the Dental line, where the blunders or defective operations are not easily remedied, if, indeed, they can be remedied at all.

We point with pride to our long-established reputation in St. Louis for doing first-class work. Our aim is to do a straightforward, honest business, keep up with the times in all valuable improvements and give our patrons the worth of their money.

In this cut we show some samples of our "crown work," which is practically the process of reconstructing a broken tooth.

These crowns do away with the necessity of extracting teeth if the roots are firm and strong, and make nice clean work in the mouth. No plate is necessary. This is the most wonderful invention known to the art of dentistry. We also do all kinds of Plate Work, Filling Teeth, Extracting and Treating Diseases of the Mouth. All our work will be first-class in every respect and charges moderate.

We can refer to some of the leading citizens of St. Louis for the quality and durability of our work.

We use our freezing process in extracting teeth.

Office directly over the Japanese Bazaar. All are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Be sure you find the right door.

Look for the name Dr. Campbell & Sons.

Open Sundays from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

AMONG THE MISSOURIANS

ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

An Opinion Defining a Doctor's Liability in Prescribing Whisky Which Has Attracted Some Attention—How an Accident Brought About a Marriage—Heavy Costs Against the State in a Murder Case.

GIVEN CAMPBELL of this city is spoken of as a possible candidate for Congress in the Tenth District. He resides in that part of the district where the greater part of the voters reside and the disaffection among the Democrats chiefly exists. The counties in the district usually support the nominee of the Democratic party. In late years the Democratic majority in the district has been dwindling away. At the last election the opposition succeeded in carrying it by the election of Mr. Kinsey, who will likely receive a renomination, although so far he has not succeded in doing anything for the Republicans of the district on which to base any claim for future recognition and re-election.

Jefferson City will have the free Post-office delivery system after January 1.

Samuel Archer, who published the *Industrialist* at Sedalia, is now at Atlanta, Ga.

Brazil has an area of 4,891,394 square miles, or about seventy-three times as large as the State of Missouri.

The Lincoln County Fair Association has concluded to sell their grounds and buildings and abandon fairs hereafter.

Kansas City is to have another union depot. It is to be built with English capital. St. Louis will have one some day.

H. V. Phillips, for many years editor of the Carthage *Banner*, accidentally shot and killed himself while cleaning a revolver.

Alexander Simpson, a Scotchman, 42 years of age and a resident of Kansas City, Mo., has fallen heir to an estate of $200,000 in Scotland.

Secretary Rusk, in his report, says that the best corn raised this year is the product of the Missouri Valley, and the yield is also the largest.

Mr. F. M. Caldwell of the Boonville *Topic* has been printer, editor, publisher and business manager of a paper for more than a half century.

Judge Ira K. Aldeman, a prominent politician of Maryville, is an applicant for the position of United States Marshal for the Western District.

Hickory nuts were never as abundant in Missouri as this year. Five car loads were recently shipped from Montgomery County to New York.

Arthur E. Hull was fined $350 before a Justice of the Peace at Kansas City for slandering Miss Lillie Prince, a young lady to whom he had been engaged.

Chillicothe has raised a fund of $10,000 and offers it as a bonus to the man or company who will establish the best factory—no matter what kind—in the town.

The proposed amalgamation of the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance in this State is significant, more from a political than an industrial standpoint.

The Burgess Poultry Co. of Paris bought fifteen hundred turkeys last week, which were dressed and shipped to Boston. The express charges amounted to $600.

John J. De Haven, Member of Congress from California, on his way to Washington last week visited St. Joseph, his old home. He left it forty-five years ago.

L. E. Greene of Versailles left last week for Washington, having been appointed private secretary to Senator Cockrell. Mr. Greene is a lawyer and stenographer.

Col. Jasper Needham, ex-Grange State Lecturer, is in the nursery business at Hartville. This beats running for Congress on the Union Labor ticket and lecturing for glory.

The Imperial Club, which so long held sway in Jefferson City during the sessions of the Legislature, is to have a rival in the Pierian Club, recently organized in that city.

The Boonville *Advertiser* names Judge J. D. Starke for State Senator from that district to succeed Senator Hazel. Mr. Starke is a Democrat and a member of the Wheel and Alliance.

F. C. Farr, who held the position of Clerk of the Kansas City Court of Appeals since the court was organized, recently resigned. Mr. Farr will be remembered as Gov. Crittenden's Secretary.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society meets at Lebanon December 3, 4 and 5. Prof. G. C. Broadhead will deliver an address on "Influence of Soils" and Prof. J. W. Clark on "The Potato."

The stockmen, breeders, feeders, buyers and shippers of sheep, hogs, horses and cattle of Missouri, meet in Sedalia, January 15, next, for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to their business.

The bill of costs in the case of the State against Berry for complicity in the killing of Capt. Kenny in Taney County, and for which the State is liable, the defendant having been acquitted, amounts to $5,418.35.

The Kansas City Missouri River steamboat organization is now permanent. Mr. A. L. Mason has been elected President, and money has been subscribed to build steamboats designed especially for the Missouri River.

An amendment to the insurance law made last winter compels insurance companies to pay the full amount of insurance, whether the property destroyed is worth it or not. The privilege of rebuilding is taken away from the companies.

The County Court of Buchanan is still investigating the accounts of the late collector of that county, Tandey H. Trice, and as it progresses the shortage continues to grow and the bookkeeping becomes more mysterious and confused.

Edward Tobin, who imposed upon the business men of Excelsior Springs and the Richmond banks and disappeared about the latter part of October, was overtaken and arrested at Denver, Colo., last Thursday, where he was known as Elsworth.

The *Central Missourian* is apprehensive that the change of the river will leave Glasgow on the Chariton River instead of the Missouri. The point opposite and above Glasgow is washing away very fast, and only government aid and constant attention can stop it.

Mary Hill and James Flanders of Ironton had never met until a few evenings ago. Mary slipped and would have fallen while crossing the street if James' strong arm had not upheld her. An acquaintance soon struck up and at 9 o'clock that night they were married.

The school law provides that school children who shall cut, deface or otherwise injure school-house, fences or outbuildings thereof are liable to suspension and punishment, and the parent of such pupil shall be liable to damages to the amount of injury, on complaint of the teacher, the amount to be determined by the directors, and collected through the court.

Thirty men, heavily masked, surrounded the jail at Kennett, Mo., aroused the jailer and demanded the keys. After some parley they were given up, and the mob immediately proceeded to the cell occupied by Joe Gephart, charged with safe-breaking, and carried him off with them.

Judge Peedan of the County Court of St. Clair County, who caused the United States Court and officers so much trouble in connection with bond suits, was released by Judge Phillips upon the payment of the cost of attachment. He is no longer a member of the County Court. Writs were issued to be served upon the new court to keep the old bond suits alive.

Judge James H. Walker, formerly of Boonville, appointed Register of the United States Land office at Sante Fe, N. M., is superceded by A. L. Morrison. Some years ago Morrison lived in St. Louis and from there drifted to Chicago and subsequently to New Mexico, where he became a blatant radical and connected with the United States Marshal's Office. Judge Walker was born and raised in Cooper County, educated at the State University and served in the Missouri Senate eight years.

Samuel T. Sharp, cashier of the Montgomery County Bank, was an applicant for the Revenue Collector Deputyship. Mr. Sharp held the place before Cleveland's administration, and as he has been a straight Republican all the time does not feel as if the administration had done exactly the right thing in the appointment of Mr. Rockwood. The successful applicant was for many years in the Greenback camp and was not known as a Republican until the late campaign.

Dr. D. H. Henderson of Boone County was indicted and tried for a violation of the law regulating prescriptions and acquitted. Judge Burckhartt ruled that if it was the opinion of the physician that the patient needed whisky, he had the right to prescribe it, whether the patient thought he needed it or not; that a physician had a legal right to give a man one prescription a day, or four a day, if the prescription was given in good faith and for medical purposes; the physician, owing to his superior medical skill, was the sole judge in the matter. Three of the prescriptions were for a pint of whisky each and one for half a pint, all issued in one day and to a negro.

Aurora Springs, Miller County, was visited by burglars recently, who made away with nearly all the circulating medium in the place. There is no bank in the town, and J. T. Johnson, who conducts a general mercantile establishment and owned what was supposed to be a burglar-proof safe, did a sort of deposit business, his neighbors leaving their money in his safe for safe-keeping. The burglars forced an entrance into his store and blew the safe open, securing the contents, amounting to $1,200 in cash. They also burglarized the store of Simpson & Co., securing several hundred dollars more in cash and carrying off a lot of valuable goods. Several private residences were also entered.

Colored Masons in Council.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 23.—The annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Chapters of Colored Masons for Rhode Island and Massachusetts was held here today and the following officers elected: M. E. G. H. P., Mahler V. Horne; E. D. G. H. P., Eli Willing; M. E. G. K., Wm. H. Page; M. E. G. S., Geo. A. King; M. E. G. T., H. Thompson; M. E. G. S., R. H. Carter. The usual appointive officers were also announced.

PEDAGOGICAL SOCIETY.

A Well-Attended Meeting Yesterday Morning at the Polytechnic Building.

The Pedagogical Society met yesterday morning in the Polytechnic Building and the meeting was the largest ever held by the society. Fully 200 teachers were present. The reason for the large attendance was that Superintendent Long had sent out a circular requesting all teachers who could to attend, as it was contemplated changing the constitution of the society so that assistants as well as principals would be admitted into membership. It was decided by a unanimous vote of the society to have associate and honorary as well as active membership, so that all the teachers so inclined could join the society. The associate membership initiation was fixed at $1 a year. The associate members will have all the privileges of the society except participation in the election of its officers. It is not necessary that the teacher be employed in the public schools in order to become an associate member. Any teacher can join.

Miss Fannie M. Bacon read a paper on the study of geography in the third, fourth and first half of the fifth grades. The paper was most interesting and gave abundant evidence of thorough knowledge of the subject treated. The paper was discussed by Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Long, Mr. Soldan and Miss Bryant. The society then adjourned.

Legal Stumbling Blocks.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—In the Court of Common Pleas to-day the long delayed Reading Railroad elevated case came up. Judge Thayer decided that the Reading Railroad Co. cannot build the elevated railroad terminal in this city without the consent of the city authorities, but declares that the road ought to be built for the best interests of the city and its inhabitants. The defendants declared that under certain acts they had the right to build branch elevated roads in the city of Philadelphia either with or without the city's consent. Judge Thayer urges that the Council be as lenient with the company as they can, and adds that Philadelphia cannot afford to stand still amid the universal activity and progress which everywhere prevails at the present time in the direction of increased facilities for trade and communication with the outside world.

Tally One for the Board.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The Board of Trade has come out ahead in its little tilt with the State Grain Dealers' Association before the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, as the latter withdrew all the offensive part of its charges which alleged that the Chicago Board of Trade was a bigger gambling hell than those of Baden Baden or Hamburg. President Van Ordstrandt said he was satisfied that it was wrong and expunged it from the record. The Warehouse Commissioners decided to let No. 2 grade stand at least until next July, and in the meantime to investigate further and ascertain whether it should be changed or not.

Sons of Veterans Entertainment.

Admiral Porter Camp, No. 47, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., have secured the Madison Minstrels for their annual entertainment, to be given at West St. Louis Turner Hall, Saturday evening, December 21. The drill corps will give an exhibition drill after the performance.

MENUS FOR THE WEEK.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT FOR EVERY DAY.

The ladies welcome anything that will help to lighten the small worries of housekeeping, and are warm in their praise of the menus given in every SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, and below are given same hints that may help them in the seasonable menus, carefully prepared and arranged by *Table Talk*. They are so made up that what is left over from one meal is utilised as a tasty dish for the next. They combine palatableness and variety with economy, and many families find themselves relieved of much anxiety and perplexity by following these menus, either intact or in part:

MONDAY, NOV. 25

BREAKFAST

Fruit
Wheatena Sugar and Cream
Mutton Hash Parsley Omelet
Corn Muffins Coffee

LUNCH

Thin Slices of Cold Mutton
Waffles Flavored Sugar
Coffee

DINNER

Mutton Broth with Rice (mutton bones)
Broiled Tenderloin, Bearnaise Sauce
Stewed Cabbage
Baked Potatoes Fried Turnips
Mayonnaise of Celery
Wafers Cheese Omelet
Chocolate Pudding
Coffee

TUESDAY, NOV. 26

BREAKFAST

Fruit
Oatmeal Sugar and Cream
Broiled Ham Turkey Omelet
Rolls Coffee

LUNCH

Curry of Turkey Boiled Rice
Preserves Wafers
Tea

DINNER

Puree of Carrot
Irish Stew Dumplings
Fried Celery
Baked Sweet Potatoes
Cabbage Salad, French Dressing
Wafers Cheese
Preserved Ginger
Coffee

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27

BREAKFAST

Fruit
Grits Sugar and Cream
Broiled Sausage Buckwheat Cakes
Coffee

LUNCH

Hot Canned Salmon, Sauce Hollandaise
Bread and Butter
Evaporated Peaches
Vanilla Wafers
Tea

DINNER

Black Bean Soup
Panned Rabbit, Brown Sauce
Potato Puff Stewed Tomatoes
Lettuce Salad French Dressing
Wafers Cheese
Quaking Pudding
Coffee

THURSDAY, NOV. 28

BREAKFAST

Fruit
Oatmeal Sugar and Cream
Broiled Chops, Tomato Sauce
English Muffins Coffee

LUNCH

Fricassee of Veal
Toasted Muffins
Omelet Souffle
Chocolate

DINNER

Pepperpot
Pot Roast Baked Potatoes
Stewed Cabbage Beans
Lettuce Salad French Dressing
Wafers Cheese
Batter Pudding with Canned Cherries, Hard Sauce
Coffee

FRIDAY, NOV. 29

BREAKFAST

Fruit
Hominy Cooked in Milk Sugar
Broiled Calf's Liver Bacon
Graham Muffins Coffee

LUNCH

Chicken Salad (cold chicken)
Vienna Rolls
Lemon Jelly Sponge Cake
Tea

DINNER

Cream Tapioca (chicken bones)
Roast Saddle of Mutton
Boiled Rice Stewed Tomatoes
Sorrel Salad French Dressing
Cheese Straws Omelet Souffle
Coffee

SATURDAY, NOV. 30

BREAKFAST

Fruit
Oatmeal Sugar and Cream
Fried Halibut Cucumber Catsup
Plain Boiled Potatoes
Rye Muffins Coffee

LUNCH

Salmon Croquettes, Sauce Hollandaise
Thin Bread and Butter
Molded Rice, Orange Sauce
Tea

DINNER

Bisque of Oysters
Boiled Rock, Caper Sauce
Potatoes a la Maitre d'Hotel
Peas Tomatoes
Fried Oysters, Lettuce Salad
Wafers Cheese
Jelly Pan Cakes
Coffee

SUNDAY, DEC. 1

BREAKFAST

Baked Potatoes
Hominy Cooked in Milk Sugar
Pork Tenderloin
Mashed Potatoes
Rice Griddle Cakes Coffee

DINNER

Turkish Soup
Turkey Oyster Stuffing
Cranberry Sauce
Boiled Rice Stewed Celery
Browned Sweet Potatoes
Salad of French Sorrel and Chives
Wafers Cheese
Coffee Jelly Whipped Cream
Coffee

SUPPER

Pickled Oysters Sardines
Thin Bread and Butter
Preserves Sponge Cake
Tea

Another set of Menus in the Next "Sunday Post-Dispatch."

BOATMEN'S SAVING BANK.
CAPITAL.........................$2,000,000
SURPLUS.........................250,000
R. J. LACKLAND, President,
GEORGE S. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. THOMSON, Cashier,
W. A. CLENDENIN, Asst. Cashier.

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At best market rates.
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Bond and Stock Brokers,
Removed to
N. E. Cor. 4th and Olive Streets,
St. Louis.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Corrected Weekly by Wm. C. Little, Scott & Co., 210 North Third Street.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Due	Interest.	Price.
U. S. Coupons 4s	1907	Ja Ap Ju & Oc	126¼@127½
U. S. Reg'd 4s	1907	Ja Ap Ju & Oc	126¼@127½
U. S. Coupon 4½s	1891	Mh Jn Sep& D	105¼@106
U. S. Reg'd 4½s	1891	Mh JnSep & D	104¼@105
Interest to buyer.			

STATE BONDS.

	When Due.	Interest.	Price.
Missouri 6s	1890	Jan & July	102@102½
Missouri 6s	1892	Jan & July	106 to 108
Missouri 6s	1894	Jan & July	112 to 115
Missouri 6s	1895	Jan & July	115 to 117
Missouri 3½, 5-20s of	1886	Jan & July	101 to 102
Missouri 3½, 5-20s of	1887	Jan & July	101 to 102
Interest to buyer.			

CITY OF ST. LOUIS BONDS.

	When Due.	Interest Payable.	Price.
City 3½s	1919	Jan. & July	101½102
City 3-65s	1907	June &Dec.	101½102½
City 4s	1905	June& Dec.	104 to 106
City 4s	1918	April& Oct.	106¼107½
City 4s, 10-20s from	1882	May& Nov.	101 to 102
City 4s, 10-20s from	1883	Jan. & July	101 to 102
City 4s, 10-20s from	1885	Feb.& Aug.	102 to 103
City 5s, 10-20s from	1880	June &Dec.	101 to 103
City 5s	1900	Jan. & July	108 to 109
City water 6s	1890	June &Dec.	100 to 101
City water 6s	1892	April &Oct.	105 to 106
City 6s	1892	June &Dec.	105 to 106
City Bridge App. 6s	1892	June&Dec.	105 to 106
City 6s	1891	Feb.& Aug.	102½ 104
City 6s	1893-4-5	Various	110 to 112
City 6s	1895-8	Various	113 to 115
City 6s	1899	Jan. & July	116 to 119
City 6s	1906	April &Oct.	124 to 126
County Park 6s	1905	April &Oct.	124 to 126
Interest to seller.			

STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

	Int. Payable	Price.
Benton 6s, 10-20s from 1880	April & Oct.	102 to 104
Cass av. 6s, 5-20s from 1886	Feb. & Aug.	101 to 103
Citizens' Cable 6s 1907	Jan. & July.	107 to 109
Lindell 7s, 5-30s from 1879	Feb. & Aug.	101 to 103
M'd City 6s, 10-20s from 1884	Jan. & July	100 to 102
N. Cen. 6s, 5-10s from 1884	Jan & July.	101 to 103
People's 6s, 10-20s from 1882	May & Nov	101 to 103
People's 6's, 10-15s from 1889	Jan. & July	104 to 106
Southern 6s, 5-20s from 1884	May & Nov.	98 to 101
St. Louis Cable......due 1914	May & Nov.	100 to 103
Union Dep. 6s, 5-30 f'm 1886	Jan.& July	101 to 103
Union 6s, 5-20 from 1885	May & Nov	101 to 103
Interest to seller.		

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

		Int. Payable	Price.
Advn. El. 6s, 5-20s f'm	1881	June & Dec.	100 to 105
Cham. of Com. 1st 6s	1898	Jan. & July	80 to 85
Consol'd Coal 1st 6s	1911	Mar. & Sep.	99 to 101
Cotton Comp. 1st 6s	1905	May & Nov.	104 to 107
Crystal Pl. Glass 1st 7s	1891	Jan. & July	102 to 104
Fair Grounds 1st 7s	'90-3	May & Nov.	101 to 103
St. L. Exposition	opt'l	April & Oct.	100 to 103
St. L. Gr. El. 6s 5-25	1887	April & Oct.	100 to 102
St. L. Ore. & S. 1st 6s	1917	Jan. & July.	32 to 36
St. L. Ore & S. Inc. 6	1917	January	10 to 15
Laclede Gas 1st 5s			92 to 94
Interest to buyer.			

BANK STOCKS.

	Par Val.	Price.
American Exchange	$ 50	$ 78 to 80
Bank of Commerce	100	465 to 470
Boatmen's Savings	100	135 to 137
Bremen Saving	100	120 to 130
Citizens' Saving	100	117 to 120
Commercial	100	390 to 410
Continental National	100	114 to 116
Fourth National	100	180 to 200
Franklin	100	270 to 285
German Saving	100	240 to 250
German American	100	275 to 300
International	100	92 to 95
Laclede	100	122 to 125
Lafayette	100	175 to 200
Mechanics'	100	150 to 160
Merchants' National	100	126½128½
Mullanphy Savings	100	180 to 190
Northwestern Savings	100	190 to 200
St. Louis National	100	152 to 160
State Bank of St. Louis	50	150 to 160
Third National	100	114 to 116

INSURANCE STOCKS.

	Par Value.	Price.
American Central	$ 25	$28 to 30
Citizens	100	120 to 125
Marine	100	98 to 100

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

	Par	Price.
Benton Bellefontaine	$ 100	$ 95 to 105
Cass avenue	50	35 to 40
Citizens	100	65 to 70
Laclede	100	85 to 90
Jefferson avenue	100	105 to 110
Lindell	100	165 to 175
Missouri	100	330 to 370
Mound City	100	95 to 105
Northern Central	100	90 to 95
Peoples	50	60 to 70
St. Louis	100	105 to 125
St. Louis Cable	100	10 to 20
Tower Grove	100	8 to 10
Union	50	20 to 25
Union Depot	100	110 to 120

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Par value.	Price.
American Brake Co	100	$ 64 to 65
Anchor Line	100	50 to 60
Bell Telephone Co	100	155 to 165
Consolidated Coal	100	42 to 44
Crystal Plate Glass Co	100	110 to 120
Fair Grounds	50	15 to 20
Granby M. & S. Co	100	15 to 20
Iron Mountain Co	1,000	500 to 600
Laclede Gas Co. pfd	100	61 to 63
Merchants' Elevator	100	105 to 110
Merchants' Ex. Membership	...	30 to 40
National Stock Yards	100	55 to 65
Planters' House	100	320 to 350
Schultz Belting Co	500	500 to 550
St. Charles Car Co	100	100 to 110
St. Joseph Lead Co	10	16¼ to 17
St. Louis Cotton Compress Co	100	103 to 105
St. Louis Exposition	25	5 to 7
St. Louis United Elevator Co	100	65 to 75
St. Louis House-Building Co	500	510 to 520
St. Louis Ore & Steel Co	100	4 to 6
St. Louis & Miss. Val. T. Co	100	60 to 70
St. Louis Safe Deposit Co	100	90 to 95
St. Louis Transfer Co	100	75 to 80
Union Stock Yards	100	120 to 130
Wiggins Ferry Co	100	185 to 195

A Thanksgiving Plea.

The managers of the Girls' Industrial Home, having a large number of little children depending upon them, have presented their annual Thanksgiving appeal to the citizens of St. Louis, asking for donations of money, provisions or other useful articles. A committee of the managers will be at No. 718 North Eighteenth street Wednesday afternoon and Thursday (Thanksgiving day) to receive all donations.

THE TUMBLE IN WHEAT.

ITS SEEMING STRENGTH PROVED A DELUSION AND A SNARE.

Old Hutch's Corner Failed to Materialize—The Break a Mystery to Many—An Operator's Explanation—The Week in Wall Street—Gossip From the Local Exchange.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 23.—Wheat has taken a tumble and closes weak. The solidity and strength that has been the boast of the markets for weeks proved to be only an outward semblance of strength and a delusion. It filled the general public with a desire to load up for the advance that was going to take place presently. The general public is a polite term employed by speculators to describe the aggregation of "producers" or "suckers" on whose money they thrive. The general public was long a big lot of wheat in bucket-shops, probably 10,000,000 bu, and anywhere from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 in the legitimate exchanges, where wind is traded in under the guise of legitimacy. Ninety per cent of the bucket-shop wheat was frozen out the first 1c down and 75 per cent of the holdings of futures on the regular Exchange came out on the 2c break that extended through two days and culminated this noon. Probably four out of five men who bought December wheat, did so in the hope and expectation that "Old Hutch," or somebody else, would run a corner and make them some money. The men who make money tailing on to an expected corner are rare as hens' teeth, but the great army of grain or produce gamblers are eternally trying to ride to fortune on the back of some other fellow's deal. They refuse to profit by experience, which has for twenty-five years taught that the only successful corners are those in which tailers have been remorselessly shaken off. There is yet a big enough open interest in December wheat to make a corner pay, but not one man in a hundred now believes that one will be attempted. It has ceased to be regarded as a probability. The May premium over December has spread from 2c out to 4¾c. On the surface of things the natural difference should be 5½@6c, but it is an open secret that elevators will make almost any storage rates carriers ask to get wheat into their bins. In point of fact there is money in carrying wheat into May now at 4¾c difference between December and May. The break in the wheat market was and is a mysterious affair to many. The cereal had held steady in the face of an enormous spring wheat movement and weak foreign markets, but no sooner was it seen that the domestic movement was certain to soon fall off, and that foreign markets were hardening, than prices receded sharply. The break came most unexpectedly, and the trade is casting about for an explanation.

The following, offered by one of the most experienced operators and closest observers on the board, may satisfy the popular longing to get down to the meat of the situation:

"How do you account for the light movement of winter wheat?" I asked him. "Assuming that a big crop was raised, what has become of it? Was the crop really as large as estimated?"

Replying to the last question first he said: "Yes, and larger, the Michigan yield excepted," and then added: "April was very warm, you well remember, and May oppressively hot and forcing. A big crop was in sight and it was going to be harvested and marketed in June. June and July were cold, wet and backward, and the harvest was two and three weeks late instead of that much earlier than usual. Receipts the last of July and through August were liberal, and then the farmers had to go to work. Local mills paid better prices than could be obtained through regular trade channels for the supplies that left farmers' hands, and considerable wheat was worked off this way that never came into view. Meantime the farmers, who, by the way, were in better shape as a rule to hold their wheat than for years, were being educated to think that Europe had to have their wheat and would be obliged to pay asked price for supplies to keep the wolf from the door. This European demand has not yet materialized, however, and the consuming countries of the Old World continue to get the great bulk of their supplies from points where there was supposed to be little or no wheat to spare. Furthermore, Europe is showing no special uneasiness, and is, as usual, proceeding serenely on the theory that hand-to-mouth purchases are the most economical. It is true that statistics and surface indications favor the long side, but it is also true that with five months of the crop year already gone, the lightest foreign demand in ten years and the lightest exports in ten years, a phenomenal Northwestern movement and no certainty that it is going to let down seriously and with the absolute assurance that there remains a large proportion of the winter wheat surplus yet in farmers' hands and unmarketed, the future does not look bright for the bulls. Long waiting for an advance that does not come tires out farmer holders of actual wheat, the same as holders of futures, and as the year grows older and the fact forces itself upon them that there is promise of a good crop of wheat next year on an increased acreage, and that there is not going to be a boisterous foreign demand for our exportable surplus, the property is likely to be forced upon a heavy and reluctant market. We have seen the beginning of the decline and the beginning of the change in sentiment due to a realization of the cold truth that even the expectations of the more moderate bulls have not been realized. The big reserves of winter wheat yet to come forward will break the back of the strongest bull market ever seen. As for spring wheat the crop of Minnesota and the Dakotas is turning out to have been 85,000,000 to 90,000,000 bu instead of 55,000,000 to 60,000,000, as originally predicted."

The foregoing may be said to epitomize the bearish view of the situation; so much has been said on the other side that anything further on that score would be tiresome reiteration.

⁂

Yesterday and to-day there was a big trade in the wheat pit. As on yesterday the leading feature and the dominating influence was the selling of scattered long wheat. Yesterday, however, the liquidation was chiefly in December. To-day it was in December and May. On the decline there was extensive covering of short wheat, and the market is now probably nearer evened up than it has been in weeks. Everything had a coloring in accord with the decline in prices. Cables came in weak and generally lower. No export business of consequence was reported by seaboard correspondents. The receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis continue to disappoint the expectations of the bulls and play havoc with carefully made calculations, and, worse than all, wheat bought for December and May keeps pouring out, the longs displaying signs of nervousness and fear. Exports for the week (wheat and flour) are less by 708,000 bu than last week. The popular estimate of the increase in the visible this week is 200,000 bu. At no time for weeks has there been any special pressure of a speculative nature. The weakness and decline may be attributed almost solely to the longs.

⁂

The market for corn has ruled weak for future delivery and firm for cash. The near approach of the close of navigation, the easy freights and light present stocks, together with a good foreign demand, were the stimulating causes of the support given to the cash article. The expectation of a free movement of the new crop almost immediately, which is foreshadowed in the daily increasing proportion of it in the current receipts, was the main reason for the weakness in the futures. Fluctuations were narrow and trading was less active than on the week before and it was chiefly a play among the scalpers for eighths and sixteenths. There was some disappointment at the lack of spirit in the market, and the budding bull feeling of the week before was nipped by the cold indifference of the active spirits in the business. The nearing of the end of lake shipments for the season is attended with a scarcity of available loads for the tonnage which is offering. Stocks are so light that cargoes have to be made up by piecing together many ends of parcels at various scattered elevators. If the stock in store could be concentrated in one location and ownership, the bins of the Chicago elevators would this week be swept clean for the receipt of the expected arrival of new corn. As it is, what is left in store at the close of the week will not require the aid of any mechanical adding machine on account of its quantity. The fluctuations for the week were very narrow, and the effect of the expected heavy deliveries of the new crop are awaited with some interest, which latter circumstance is in some degree responsible for the present dullness. There is every promise of an active shipping demand for the new corn as soon as the weather becomes cool enough to warrant it. The movement from the seaboard continues on a liberal scale, the shipments from the four principal Atlantic ports this week footing up to 1,332,900 bu, which is 649,150 bu. in excess of the previous week's shipments. The local movement shows receipts of 1,250,301 bu, and shipments of 1,011,588 bu. For the corresponding week in 1888, receipts here were 1,417,649 bu, and shipments 1,445,700 bu.

There was only ½c between the low and high price of May corn during the week, and December, which is the most active, had a range of ⅝c. The closing prices for both futures are at a slight improvement from bottom figures, but December is ¼c and May from ⅛c to ¼c lower than at the close of the previous week.

⁂

Provisions and the hog market have been destitute of sensational or even interesting features. Receipts of hogs for the week were 148,000 head. The Board of Trade estimate for next week is 160,000 head. Stock Yards people expect 200,000 head if the weather keeps favorable. The tone of the hog market does not, therefore, seem strong. Packers, feeling the pulse of the market, are not anxious to operate to their limit. While this is true, the hog market closes 5@10c higher than last week. Lard and ribs have established a gain of 7½@12½c, and pork 10@22½c, the outside improvement being in November, and local receipts of hogs since November 1 foot up 511,000, against 360,000 for same time last year. As compared with last week, seaboard clearances of wheat and flour show a decrease of 708,000 bu. Local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the week ending November 23, 1889, were as follows:

Receipts, 1889—	
Flour, bbls	130,590
Wheat, bu	662,225
Corn, bu	1,250,301
Oats, bu	842,225
Rye, bu	71,632
Barley, bu	433,924
Cured meats, lbs	6,565,888
Pork, bbls	974
Lard, lbs	2,818,434
Shipments—	
Flour, bbls	121,043
Wheat, bu	215,164
Corn, bu	1,011,588
Oats, bu	1,243,820
Rye, bu	81,459
Barley, bu	275,725
Cured meats, lbs	19,278,591
Pork, bbls	8,237
Lard, lbs	14,238,771

JASON.

A DISAPPOINTING WEEK.

The Current of Speculative Movement in Wall Street.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—There is no disguising the fact that last week's speculation was disappointing to the general run of traders, who, a short while ago, had good reason to look for a substantial revival of business. The main features of the financial and commercial situation are certainly satisfactory. This is shown with sufficient clearness by the railway traffic returns and by the clearing-house exchanges, both of which are running ahead of last year with legitimate causes at the bottom of the improvement. The active employment of money throughout the country without any speculation to speak of either in stocks or produce, is as good an indication as any of the prosperity of the country, notwithstanding that tight money is still harped on by the bears as a reason why securities should sell lower. There is some ground for the claim that the comparative scarcity of funds holds back many operators but the real effect of it is greatly exaggerated for purposes so obvious as to require no explanation at this time. Ordinarily big railway earnings and brisk and advancing market for iron and steel would outweigh any number of bear arguments. Now they fall flat. Any one who had experience on the street knows that such alliances as those of the Union Pacific and Northwestern and the Rock Island and Atchinson would have been good for a five point rise at least in the palmy days of Gould, Osborn or D. P. Morgan. On Friday last, when the Rock Island-Atchison combination became public property, neither of the stocks of the roads immediately concerned had a corporals guard to accord them support. They simply advanced as much as they would at any time under the manipulation of a "bob-tail" pool. They also corroborate the statement about the excellent organization of the bear forces. There is this much to be said about the apathy of outsiders, namely, that they have been badly scorched by the shrinkage in the trusts and that they have not yet had time to gather up courage to try the experiment in some other quarter of the list. Such startling revelations as were brought out by the investigation into the affairs of the American Cotton Oil Trust are naturally a hard blow to confidence. Some of the brainiest men of the street were badly taken in, and they don't propose to go it blind any more. The fact that insiders are able to make people believe that a corporation has a large cash surplus, while they are losing money hand over fist for it by ventures of a very dubious character, is of itself enough to disgust intending investors.

⁂

The certificates touched 28 last week and the only thing that saved them from a worse slump was the knowledge that a majority of the stock was in favor of a reorganization as a company under the laws of New Jersey. This is where the Cotton Oil crowd have an advantage over their friends in the Sugar Trust.

Receiver Gray of the North River Refinery, according to the ruling of the Supreme Court, is a partner in this trust, and can demand an accounting in order to get at the property that belongs to it preparatory to its distribution to the rightful owners.

The case of Receiver Gray, in which that official asks for a receiver of the whole trust property in this State, and an injunction against its officers to restrain them from disposing of any of the property or paying dividends till a judicial liquidation and accounting can be had to determine the interest which the North River Refining Co. has in the property and assets of the trust, is now on the calendar and may be reached any day.

The case of the people of the State against Havemeyer and Elder and other refineries of the trust brought by the Attorney-General, wherein he asks that receivers for the same be appointed, is also on the calendar, and may come up for trial at any moment, cases in which the people are interested having priority. When the motion brought by Receiver Gray last summer to restrain the dividends was denied by a Judge of the Supreme Court, leave was given to renew the motion if the general term sustained Judge Barrett's view of the law. The Attorney-General's case was delayed, presumably for the same cause, and now that the Supreme Court has declared this combination to be against public policy, and unlawful and criminal in its character, there will be no hesitation in proceeding vigorously to judicially liquidate this most obnoxious monopoly. The expense of liquidating a large concern like the Sugar Trust would be enormous, and if the law takes its course liquidation seems inevitable in this instance. It will be seen, therefore, that while the support accorded the certificates on Friday and Saturday to temporarily avert what looked like a disastrous break, the causes which have led to the shrinkage in prices and the distrust and uncertainty incident to it are as apparent as ever.

Holders of the certificates as a rule, look at the matter superficially, but there is no doubt that those who have examined the case critically are impressed with the vulnerability of the stock and have modified their views as to the general market on that account. It would be difficult to explain their apathy in any other way. Take Atchison, for instance. Although it was announced officially on Saturday that the success of the reorganization plan was assured the stock fluctuated between 35½ and 36 and closed at 35⅞, a net gain of ⅛.

⁂

Only a very few of the leading stocks show gains or losses for the week of greater importance than Atchison. Denver, Texas and Ft. Worth left off 2½ higher, and at one time showed an advance of about 5 per cent, but the upward movement in this case is explained by the proposed amalgamation with the Union Pacific. It may be that the directors of the company will conclude the bargain to-morrow, the terms proposed being regarded as favorable to both the stock and bondholders. The friends of the Chesapeake & Ohio were also up and doing, and on the strength of the recent trip of the Vanderbilt people over the road the shares were advanced 2 points.

⁂

Speaking of the Vanderbilt the statement by President Ledyard of the Michigan Central ought to afford those interested in this and allied properties a great deal of comfort. He says that his company could pay 8 or 9 per cent to holders of the stock this year, and if the money is not distributed in that way it will be put into the property itself, which must inure to the benefit of security holders in the long run. A week hence navigation will close for the season, and then the roads are expected to pile up larger earnings than they have yet done.

ON 'CHANGE.

Wheat bulls are utterly worn out and disgusted. For weeks they have been waiting for that falling off in receipts that was to give them another chance at the market, but the "next week" that is to bring along the ardently longed-for decreased movement to market has not yet arrived. If St. Louis is any indication, the receipts are on the increase, as during the past week 329,145 bu arrived here, against 266,800 bu the preceding week (this was larger than the week before) and 129,108 bu for corresponding week last year. Our own is not the only market where receipts hold up astonishingly, as Chicago's are large and usually run ahead of estimates, and when less than 800 cars arrive at Minneapolis and Duluth, the receipts are looked upon as rather small, if anything. And receipts at primary points keep far ahead of shipments and consumption; so far, indeed, that the stocks in sight are piling up at an exceptionally heavy rate for the season of the year. The next increase in the visible is confidently expected to be 2,000,000 bu or more, where for same time last year it enlarged only 400,000 bu. One of the claims of the bulls is that the 1889 crop has been marketed more freely than previous years' crops, but even if it has we know where it has gone—into the visible. Since the visible supply reached its lowest ebb this year it has increased 16,500,000 bu, where for same time last year it increased 13,100,000 bu, and in 1887 about 5,700,000 bu. This comparison can hardly be wondered at when it is considered that since July 1 the export clearances (according to *Bradstreet's* figures) of flour and wheat have been equivalant to 40,818,780 bu, where for same period in 1888 (when the price of wheat was from 20c to 30c a bu higher than it is now) they were 45,013,000 bu, and in 1887 they were 63,278,000 bu. This shows how Europe has not taken our wheat and flour. The continued heavy movement to market, the steady piling up of stocks, the growing dullness in the flour market and, last, but by no means least, the almost entire absence of outside speculation is what has tired out the longs. Locally too, there has been the fear that the party who is long most the December here was liable to dump his load at almost any moment. No one seems to have any confidence in his taking in and paying for the actual wheat that will be delivered on December 2. In all, there has been enough to run out most of the longs, a break in Chicago precipitating the rout of the bulls. For the past two days it has been all one way like a cow's tail—down. Early in the week it was a stagnant market, fluctuating within not over a ⅜c range, with 79¾c the top for December and 84¾c for May. Yesterday December was off to 77⅝c and May to 83⅛c and these rates were 1¾@1⅞c below the preceding Saturday's close.

⁂

It is not altogether a question of weather with corn now. A car famine is creating great uneasiness in the ranks of the shorts. So much of the corn shipped from the West was billed through primary Western markets to the East and Southeast, and there had been such an unusually heavy call for cars to move fruits, vegetables and other product, that the railroads could not meet the demands of country shippers when the latter were ready to tackle the new corn crop. This trouble promises to be remedied in the near future, the railroad companies having issued orders to their agents to cease billing through shipments and hereafter take shipments destined only for terminal points. That the great 1889 corn crop has commenced moving is seen by the past week's receipts at this point, which reached 960,460 bu, though a third of this went through St. Louis. From now on it will only be a question of cars. The receipts for the next five weeks should be something enormous, and most of it will stop here. The United Elevator Co. have been handling as high as 300 cars a day lately and next week will be taking in 500 cars a day, and perhaps even more than that. Purchases of corn to come here have been higher this season than ever before. It is mostly sold for December, but a considerable amount for January, also. Weather permitting, this corn will grade No. 2. Even with the unfavorable weather that has prevailed the grading has been running 45 to 50 per cent No. 2. That is, it has on the East side where competent inspection passed upon the grain. Of course, where the State experts (?) examined the corn there was no telling what it would grade. The unsatisfactory inspection on this side has directed a large proportion of the corn to the East side. There was enough shortage in November corn and not enough No. 2 coming in to fill contracts to scare the price up to 32¼c last week. However, the longs did not seem to be particularly anxious to have the corn delivered them, and they showed great readiness to meet shorts when the latter exhibited any desire to settle. The result of this was that between settlements and actual deliveries, a large part of the shortage was cleared up late. Yesterday there were sellers of November at 31⅞c, and no buyers at near that. The other options advanced a little early in the week, December selling at 28⅝c, February at 28⅝c and May at 30⅝c. The change to blue skies and bright sunshine sent the price down again, and yesterday December sold at 28⅛c, January at 27⅞c and May at 30c.

⁂

There hasn't been anything particularly interesting turn up in oats. The strength in corn early in the week put May up to 22⅝c, but the price dropped back afterwards to 22¼c, and yesterday it was offered at the lowest rate. Receipts were small—134,335 bu for the week, but the demand for the cash article was rather slack and shipments amounted to 92,225 bu. The fact that the country is short for May heavily in St. Louis and Chicago, having sold that month against the oats it is carrying in country warehouses, is commented upon quite freely now for these reasons. Good oats are commanding good prices, and the consequence is, the country is shipping to market all the nice oats it can get hold of, and as this year's crop was not of a high grade so far as quality went, it is believed that when May comes the country will be so bare of No. 2 oats that it will be impossible to fill the shortage there will be outstanding for that month.

⁂

The flour market seems to be growing smaller by degrees and disgustingly less. Even the Minneapolis mills are complaining of dullness and, though their reduced output is ascribed by them to low water and ice, yet the fact that their last week's sales for direct export were some 20,000 bbls less than the week before speaks for itself of reduced orders. Locally, there has been no change in the situation. Export business is impossible and domestic orders notable for their scarcity. Besides this, millers say they are running at a loss now, yet most of the orders coming in are at figures below the losing prices they have been forced to accept. Several St. Louis mills have closed and most of the others are running on reduced outputs. From the country is coming advices of accumulations of both the raw and the manufactured article, more wheat being offered for sale than the mills can use and their output running ahead of orders.

⁂

Over their private wire from New York, McPherson, Switzer & Co. received the following on the cotton and coffee markets:

Cotton—The Liverpool market has to-day again the appearance of being somewhat satiated with cotton and for the moment burdened with a larger stock than it is able comfortably to assimilate at present prices. The opening dispatch indicated a decline of 1d to 2-64d, the winter positions touching 5½d, which price is thought by some likely to mark the limit of the present decline. Cables received late in the day indicate that at this price a fair number of buying orders are awaiting execution. In New York the day's session has been a quiet one and without special significance. The decline here is disproportionate to the weakness shown abroad and all offerings have been readily absorbed by a prominent German house. A telegram from Memphis advises us that the average of the estimates of 159 members of the Cotton Exchange there makes the crop 7,178,000 bales. An average of estimates in this market would probably give us somewhat higher figures.

Coffee—The market was dull. Opening lower in sympathy with easier foreign markets, it recovered ten points on a Rio dispatch giving small receipts at Rio and Santos, and became easier just before the close. The tone was barely steady. The chief business room trading, but Europe sold.

⁂

The reversal by the Committee of Appeals of the Committee on Future Contracts' decision, that the buyer did not have to pay ¼c where elevator receipts of grain dated since November 1 were delivered on contracts dated prior to November 1, has not fully settled this question. It is understood the question will be brought before the directors of the Merchants' Exchange for a final settlement. Three years ago the directors decided that the buyer must pay the difference in the rate of storage, and at that time it was ½c. The Chicago Board of Trade in a similar case decided it in that way also when their elevators reduced their storage charges. The idea is that the country is entitled to the reduction made in storage rates. A decision from the Exchange directory on this question might save a world of trouble and litigation when the December wheat contracts come to be settled by actual deliveries.

⁂

To-morrow at noon the members of the Merchants' Exchange will be called to order and a discussion over the proposition to purchase the Planters' House will be held. A vote on this question will be taken this coming Wednesday. There is really no chance for the proposition to carry, as it takes a three-fourths vote. If the Exchange members ever wish to carry a proposition they must first make up their minds to kill this three-fourths rule. Then they'll have some show.

SCALPER.

THE STOCK BROKERS.

The Bulls Having an Inning—The Union Pacific Deal—Other Matters.

Wall street gossip received by the Gaylord-Blessing private wire.

From New York, 9 a. m.—Sixteen New York City banks, principally engaged in business with the interior, in their report to the clearing-house last evening show a loss this week of $841,000. The purchase of the Cincinnati Wabash & Michigan Road by Mackaye required the shipment of about $1,000,000, which has been sent West. From present indications no increase in the reserve seems probable, but it is a very hard result to guess. The bulls were encouraged up town last evening, partly because the closing prices were generally higher, but there was not much of a notion that any important advance would follow today unless on some of the special stocks, in which there are pools at work. If the money market was only easier the advance would be immediate. The brokers reported that Cammack, through orders given through Hamilton & Lavin, worked money up to 11 and 12 per cent yesterday evening, and this was probably for the purpose of facilitating their purchase of stocks low to cover up shorts.

⁂

From New York—The New York canals will close next Saturday, November 30, and Buffalo tide-water shipments have ceased.

⁂

From New York, 10 a. m.—From the *Financial Chronicle*: The banks lost to the interior $1,555,000; gained from the treasury, $1,400,000; net loss, $155,000. One hundred and ten roads gained in the month of September in net earnings $3,204,595, equal to 18.15 per cent; 118 roads, January 1 to September 30, gained in net earnings $20,351,538, equal to 14.72; 87 roads, the first week of November gained in gross earnings $779,044, equal to 13.43 per cent; 64 roads for the second week of November gained in gross earnings $608,854, equal to 13.78.

⁂

From New York, 11:30 a. m.—The bank statement for the week is as follows: Reserves, increase, $935,325; loans, decrease, $607,200; specie, increase, $450,000; legals, decrease, $337,900; deposits, decrease, $3,292,900; circulation, increase, $3,000.

⁂

From New York, 11 a. m.—The anthracite coal trade continues in a very unsatisfactory condition. The consumption of coal is small, owing to the mild weather which prevails all over the country.

⁂

From Boston—President Adams of the Union Pacific says the following is substantially correct: "A new company is to be formed to control the Fort Worth and Colorado systems of the Union Pacific by exchange of securities, making a consolidation of the roads. The bonds of the new company are to be given for outstanding obligations of the Fort Worth. The Union Pacific will control the new company by an ownership of a majority of the stock. The Union Pacific, however, has not bought a share of Fort Worth stock, and will not go into the street to buy it. An arrangement has been made to secure the stock held by the Fort Worth Construction Co. and others, if the matters are arranged. As yet no papers of any kind have been passed."

⁂

From New York—The stock market has not been very active to-day, but the volume of business has been more legitimate in its character than usual of late. The buying has undoubtedly been better than the selling, in fact sellers have been more reserved and buyers shown more confidence. The announcement that the Atchison reorganization plan had progressed so far that its success was a certainty exerted a favorable influence, and the large net earnings of the railway systems of the country as published in the *Financial Chronicle* this morning, were also most encouraging to the long side of the market. Trading has not been broad enough to make any very pronounced features, but the strong undertone of the market was very apparent. Even the trusts have had a better look, Cotton Oil and Sugar particularly being bought steadily and advancing with only moderate reactions through the day, and being at their highest prices at the close. The bank statement, when published, further stimulated the market. The increase in reserves of $935,000 was due to the decrease in deposits and the contraction in loans. Still, the fact that the banks have contracted loans without increasing the demand for money is a favorable feature. The stock market closed strong. Sales, 122,826 shares.

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Selling men's overcoats as low as $1.50, boys' suits and overcoats as low as $1.
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Unwelcome Information.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—George Gould, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., received a cablegram from London to-day stating that the latest addition to the company's fleet of steamers, the mammoth steamship China, had gone aground in the harbor of Yokohama. She was loaded with passengers and a valuable cargo. The vessel itself is valued at $1,000,000. The vessel is expected to float off with the rising tide. The China was bound from San Francisco to Yokohama.

A LITTLE TALK ON TRADE

THE EDITOR OF "BRADSTREETS" SHEDS LIGHT ON AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

The Volume of Business Increased 12 Per Cent This Year—How Our Railroad Companies, Banks, Big Corporations and Business Houses Generally Appear in the Light of the New York Clearing-House Reports.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
[Copyright.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

"MAY BE you can tell me what this means," said he. The speaker was Harvey Lungren, a member of the school of so-called impressionist artists. I had known him at Michigan University and meeting him years after in New York, a chum and fellow-worker with such princes of good fellows as the artists Blum and Brennan, when they were deep in the mysteries of black-and-whites, worshipers of Fortuny, we renewed our earlier friendships with great gusto. One of our weaknesses for a time was table d'hote dinners. I believe we ran the gamut of them, one winter, and between times dinners at the studio on Fifty-seventh street, with all its quaint surroundings and evidences of the skill of each of the triumvirate.

Harvey was, and is, as thoroughly devoid of what may be termed a business bent as many other artists, perhaps, being wrapped up in seeking impressions and transferring them with the skill, ingenuity, and at times the genius, at his command, as nearly after the manner of the great Fortuny as may be. And it was rarely that he would profane his mind with any serious consideration of dollars and cents, beyond the necessity of meeting the vulgar requirements upon which receiving the necessities and a share of the luxuries is based.

It was late into the evening recently and we were alone in his high, spacious studio. The place fairly reeked with canvasses, incense-burners, idols, Japanese screens, panels, costumes rare and odd bits of furniture, in the midst of which we had dined somewhat sumptuously. I was examining some of his sketch books and he actually going through the form of reading an evening paper, with an omnipresent cigarette between his fingers. It was at that time he made

THE REMARK QUOTED.

It was so seldom that Harvey condescended to be interested in anything of which he knew confessedly little, that my attention was attracted.

"I am sure you can tell me," he went on; "it is right in your line," and he read:

"'The total of the transactions at the New York Clearing-house during the past ten months amounts to the enormous sum of $29,416,000,000—'" and he actually gasped. "Say do you mean to tell me there is any one enterprise doing that much business in ten months or even ten years? Is it a mistake, or what is it?"

"It is a long story."

"Well, it's seldom I get a good chance to let you air your knowledge and interest me at the same time, so tell me," he rejoined.

All of Harvey's friends are used to his pleasantries and I indulged him.

"The New York Clearing-house," I began, "is an association of some sixty odd banks, which each day send representatives to No. 14 Pine street, I think it is, and there, under the watchful eye of Mr. Wm. A. Camp, manager of the Clearing-house, each day, through its representative, is credited with all the checks it has paid, though drawn upon sister banks, and is charged with all of its own checks which have been paid by sister banks. Thus, the Chemical Bank presents among others, checks paid by itself which were drawn upon the Fourth National to the amount of $57,500, and the Fourth National presents checks which it has paid, but which were drawn upon the Chemical Bank, aggregating $55,000. Each account offsets the other to a certain extent, the balance being paid in cash or its equivalent, which in this instance, amounts to $2,500; so that with $2,500 debts amounting to $132,500 are paid. Of course, one bank has accounts against many others and many others have accounts against it; but the illustration given

COVERS THE POINT."

"This clearing-house system evidently saves the banks the necessity of transferring enormous cash indebtednesses from one to the other each day," interrupted the young artist; "but are the cash differences paid over as small, relatively, as you mention in the illustration?"—saying which he swung into a low-hung hammock, puffed, and really looked interested.

"They amount on the average to about 5 per cent of the total indebtedness involved, which means that with $5 the banks settle about $100 worth of indebtedness, or with say one and one-half billion dollars during the past ten months they squared accounts aggregating nearly $30,000,000."

He looked more interested so I trusted him and went on.

"This clearing-house system is, in reality a gauge of the volume of business, within certain limitations, and a study of it is very interesting. I have even gone so far as to speculate upon the meaning of its totals when carried out a little beyond the borders of the data at hand. Thus, I may say, that each man, woman and child in the country, may be said to do $1,000 worth of business per annum."

"What?" half rising.

"I mean just the reverse, I explained. The probable total volume of business transacted in the United States per annum amounts on an average to nearly $1,000 per capita. In other words, the marketing of agricultural, mining and forest products with that of petroleum and the fisheries, the making of finished products from the various raw materials and disposing of the same, together with the many duplicate sales involved and the transportation of goods, amounts in round numbers each year, in the United States, as nearly as may be estimated, to about

SIXTY-FIVE BILLION DOLLARS."

"Including payments for pictures—real works of art?"

I was not to be stopped now, and continued: "Well, I'll show you how I arrive at it. New York City's total for ten months of 1889, was $29,416,000,000 and that for forty-nine other cities, $16,867,000,000, a grand total of $46,283,000,000."

"Where do you get the figures?"—sarcastically, for by this time the boy was lying flat on his back, his hands under his head, blowing rings up towards the apple-blossomed ceiling.

"Out of my pocket, and here are a few more: The like aggregate for fifty cities for ten months of 1888 was only $40,791,000,000, New York City's total in each of the years named amounting to about two-thirds of that for fifty cities. For the year to end on December 1 next the probable total of bank clearings at New York City is $35,300,000,000 and for fifty cities, which include New York, $55,200,000,000. My recollection of last year's totals is that New York furnished about $30,486,000,000 and the fifty cities $49,000,000,000."

A voice from the hammock remarked something about some people's recollections as compared with others, but I ignored it.

"The prospective increase of bank clearings at fifty cities for twelve months of 1889 is therefore about $6,200,000,000, or 12 6-10 per cent, while at New York City alone it has been relatively greater, say 15 4-5 per cent. Now, there are other and some of them smaller cities throughout the country at which there are no

ORGANIZED CLEARING-HOUSES,

but which, judging from such means as I have at command, must do an aggregate business represented by checks aggregating at least $7,000,000,000 annually. If the cash transactions, the myriads of over-the-counter trades that take place each year are estimated roughly at about $6,000,000,000 at all points, we reach a probable grand total of transactions in the United States during the whole of 1889 amounting to about $65,000,000,000, or, as I stated at the outset, to about $1,000 to each man, woman and child in the country. Or, if the rate of increase of 12 6-10 per cent holds true for the whole year as for the ten months past, the result will be $65,000,000,000 in 1889 compared with about $56,810,000,000 in 1888."

The calculations had been worked out with pencil and paper as I talked, and it was dollars to doughnuts that Lungren had gone to sleep. But the little smoke rings were still rising one after the other, and I determined to finish.

"Perhaps you think this is all imagination?"

No answer.

"Why, I wrote to Mr. Camp, manager of the New York Clearing-house, asking him some puzzling questions—that is, questions which were open to doubt—inquiries underlying estimates of the total at 'uncounted towns'—for which I rashly rushed in and estimated, and he replies: 'I am unable to reply intelligently to any of the questions asked in yours of the 29th.' Even Mr. William B. Dana, a careful student of bank clearings, writes: 'The question of clearings as a guage of comparative trade is undoubtedly a very complicated one. Your own suggestions indicate that.'"

Here a voice was heard referring to the sort of person best calculated to ask questions which wise men cannot answer, which was impertinent and deserved to be ignored.

"ADMITTING THE ESTIMATE

given as approximately fair here come some deductions. There are about one million firms in business in the United States, recorded in *Bradstreet's*, but they comprise the more important ones, relatively few of the insignificant stands or enterprises concerning whom credit cuts no figure being included. If the latter throughout the length and breadth of the country amount to only two for each one of these recorded, it may be said that there is a total of about 3,000,000 business enterprises, large and small, of all descriptions. Taking, as already noted, $65,000,000,000 as representing the aggregate of all business transactions in the course of the year to end December 31, 1889, the inference is that an average annual business amounting to $21,666.00 will have been done by each. Of course," I added, "millions of dollars worth of business are done by large firms and companies and only a few thousand by others.

"But the calculation gains its chief value as a measure of the volume of trade, and here my figures are met by tests which corroborate them strikingly. When I say that the volume of business of trade generally has increased over 12 or 12 6-10 per cent this year, as shown by the clearings totals for ten months—critics of these statistics are wont to rise up with queries as to the influence of speculation on the totals, etc. In reply I would point to the increased output of domestic pig-iron this year as compared with last, about 12½ per cent, to earnings by railway companies for ten months of the current year as compared with 1888 which show an increase of 12 2-10 per cent and to the returns of our foreign trade wherein the gain of total imports and exports for nine months ended September 30 last, as compared with a like period of 1888 was exactly 12 2-10 per cent also. Furthermore," said, looking up, and noticing that there were no little rings of smoke ascending from the hammock—"

He had gone to sleep.

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ALICE JACKMAN'S GUARDIANS.

They Continue the Fight for Her Possession in Court.

Alice Jackman is still in the possession of the persons who abducted her from the residence of W. H. Brothers, 1442 Mississippi avenue, on Monday. Mr. Brothers, as her guardian appointed by the Probate Court, asked the court to order John G. Taylor, her former guardian, to produce the child in court. Yesterday, while the order was under consideration, Judge Woerner heard some testimony offered by Mr. Brothers to the effect that the child was kidnaped by Mr. Taylor and was held by him. There were two witnesses examined, the Mother Provincial of the Good Shepherd and the Mother Assistant of the House at Seventeenth and Pine streets. The former knew nothing of the matter. The latter had on last Sunday had a conversation with John G. Taylor in which the latter had remarked that Alice Jackman might be brought to the convent at any time, and he thought she would be brought in two or three days. The next day Charles Spink delivered the girl into the charge of the Mother Assistant at the House of the Good Shepherd. That was all the testimony offered.

Mr. Taylor's counsel did not wish to offer any testimony, saying they would stand on Mr. Taylor's testimony taken last Monday on the same matter. However, Judge Woerner wished to examine Mr. Taylor and an adjournment was taken until Wednesday morning that he might be present.

Mrs. Brothers is very indignant over a reported investigation of herself by the brothers Charles and Al Spink. She says that untrue statements ascribed to the Spinks have been printed about herself. She denies that she ever had charge of a girl named Farmer, or that she ever had charge of any child. She was never in court except as a witness until the Jackman case arose. As to her life in Memphis she refers to Dr. S. A. Poole and wife, Mr. Gephardt, corner of Milbern and Beal streets, and the firm Oliver & Finney. Of her life in Des Moines Judge Porter, who settled her estate, D. J. & W. C. Hoover are competent to speak.

5,000 NEW brass drums arrived; will be given away to-morrow.
GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

RESIGNED HIS TRUSTEESHIP.

Mr. Alex. Euston Withdraws as a Trustee of the Lead Trust.

Late yesterday afternoon it was reported that the recent heavy decline in Lead Trust certificates was due to the dissatisfaction of Mr. Alex. Euston and his St. Louis friends, that the St. Louis works had greatly increased their output contrary to trust instructions, and that they would withdraw from the trust. It was also stated that an important meeting would be held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Martin Collins, prominent in lead matters, when seen said the report was all news to him, and that of one thing he was certain, and that was that no important meeting was to be held. Col. Thos. Richeson, President of the Collier, also said he had heard nothing of such reports, that there was no truth in them, and that the only meeting was a regular one of the directors of the Collier Co., at which only routine business was transacted. As to Mr. Euston's position, he said he had simply resigned his position as a trustee of the Lead Trust. His family was dissatisfied living away from St. Louis and desired to return. He resigned for that reason, and for the further reason that he had more interest in the Linseed Trust, which he organized, and that he could take a more active part in its management, receive as much compensation and be in St. Louis. Col. Richeson said particularly that Mr. Euston's resignation was not due to the Missouri anti-trust law, and that no action in regard to that law had been taken at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Directors.

Meat Inspection.

Meat Inspector Chris Brokate submitted his regular weekly statement to Health Commissioner Dudley yesterday. Inspector Brokate and his assistants inspected during the week 491 meat-shops, 53 slaughter-houses, 33 commission-houses, 27 sausage-houses, 26 pork-houses, 12 market-houses and 4 stock-yards, all of which were in first-class condition. They also inspected 14,520 cattle, 4,620 sheep, 30,950 hogs, all in first-class condition except the following: Twenty-three crippled, 46 dead cattle, 155 crippled and 180 dead hogs, 19 dead and 10 crippled sheep.

The Inspector says that he made an investigation of the report that has come from the southern part of St. Louis County to the effect that the hogs were troubled in that vicinity with cholera, and found that the facts were greatly exaggerated. The weekly condemnation amounted to 685 pounds of beef, 745 pounds of pork and 52 pounds of mutton, 1,472 pounds all told.

Death of Mrs. Wm. Riley.

Mrs. Wm. Riley, who died last Tuesday, was the wife of Mr. Wm. Riley, a well-known contractor of this city. They had enjoyed together thirty-three years of happy married life, eight children, all of whom are living, blessing their union. Mrs. Riley was [illegible] years of age at the time of her death. Her remains were followed to the grave by a large number of relatives and intimate friends.

Mr. Pendleton's Father Out of Danger.

NEW YORK, Nov. [illegible].—Mr. Frank Pendleton, who returned from Brussels two weeks ago, said that it was not true that [illegible] father had an abscess. He was suffering [illegible] a stomach trouble, but was not in a dan[illegible] condition. Mr. Pendleton received a [illegible]patch last evening from Brussels [illegible] him that his father was not so well [illegible] been, but that no im[illegible] [illegible] headed. One of his [illegible]

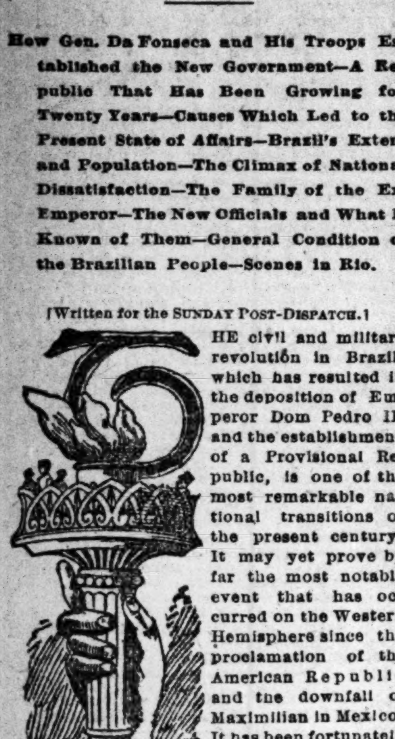
THE NEW REPUBLIC

Causes That Led to Dom Pedro's Overthrow and His Exile From Brazil.

PICTURESQUE STORY OF THE BRAGANZA FAMILY AND THE PLACE IT HOLDS IN HISTORY.

How Gen. Da Fonseca and His Troops Established the New Government—A Republic That Has Been Growing for Twenty Years—Causes Which Led to the Present State of Affairs—Brazil's Extent and Population—The Climax of National Dissatisfaction—The Family of the Ex-Emperor—The New Officials and What Is Known of Them—General Condition of the Brazilian People—Scenes in Rio.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]



THE civil and military revolution in Brazil, which has resulted in the deposition of Emperor Dom Pedro II. and the establishment of a Provisional Republic, is one of the most remarkable national transitions of the present century. It may yet prove by far the most notable event that has occurred on the Western Hemisphere since the proclamation of the American Republic and the downfall of Maximilian in Mexico. It has been fortunately unattended, as far as learned, by those scenes of riot and bloodshed that are the usual accompaniments of violent changes of government.

At the outset it would seem surprising that there should be a revolution in Brazil at all. The strength of the Republican party, when tested in the recent elections, was apparently insignificant. They succeeded in returning a few members of the Chamber of Deputies, but only after a second ballot, the Liberal leaders being in a majority in the Ministry and having the Legislature with them overwhelmingly. So closely did the character of the government approximate to what might be expected under a Republic, and so liberal had been the whole tendency of the Administration during the fifty-eight years of Dom Pedro's reign, that the people were generally believed to be satisfied with things as they were. Indeed, there was in Brazil a faction among the wealthier classes so strongly conservative that they even blamed the Emperor for his ultra-liberalism and progressive ideas.

But while Brazil, with its population of nearly eleven million, was already a republic in almost everything but the name, Dom Pedro and his advisers could not fail to observe that there were causes at work that threatened

The Ex-Empress of Brazil.

the downfall of his government at any moment. The real revolution had been slumbering for many years before a blow was struck. When the moment arrived, a Boulanger was ready.

THE PRESS OF BRAZIL,

and notably that of Rio, Para and Bahia, had been openly Republican. Repeatedly and recently they had called upon the Emperor to abdicate; called in no rebellious spirit, nor did they at any time endeavor to incite the people to deeds of violence. The demand was made in the name of the people, whom they declared to be Republican at heart. In this crusade against the Braganza dynasty the *Gazeta de Noticias*, the *Diario* and the *Paiz* were most prominent. The Emperor and his Ministers were aware of the strength of the movement and of the fact that the press represented the popular sentiment. When Princess Isabella, acting as Regent during the absence of Dom Pedro a year ago, signed the decree emancipating the slaves, it fell like a ruinous blow upon many of the planters. Their crops were destroyed, and their losses were almost beyond computation. The wholesale manumission took place at a time when it was impossible to secure the help necessary for the harvest and the freed negroes could not be induced to work. Further, the Government did not propose any scheme for the indemnification of those who sustained losses by the sudden liberation, and the result was an agricultural depression and discontent that hastened the crisis. The failure of the crops produced results that were not confined to the farming and plantation districts; widespread misery among the poor of Bahia, Rio and other centers of population followed.

So strongly was the Emperor impressed with the general dissatisfaction that, some time ago, he expressed the opinion to a confidential Minister that the hours of his government were numbered. It is less than a year ago since the Count d'Eu, husband of the

CROWN PRINCESS ISABELLA,

declared that as far as the Braganzas were concerned, they were willing to forego their claim to the succession to the throne in the event of the death of Dom Pedro, if the people of the country should at any time decide by a popular election that they preferred a Republic to the reigning monarchy. No such admission could have been wrung from the Crown Princess herself. Isabella is a woman of great resolution and opposed on many occasions the reforms that were demanded by the people and which the Emperor himself stood ready to grant. It was undoubtedly largely owing to her unpopularity that the Republicans were bold enough to predict confidently the ultimate abolition of monarchy in Brazil.

The late election brought the climax of the national dissatisfaction. Before the struggle began the strength of the Republicans was undisputed and the Government resorted to strategy to prevent the return of Republican Deputies. In a number of districts martial law was established and the polling-places were in the hands of the Administrative party. There were no serious protests, and, indeed, protests would have been futile, for the troops were everywhere and were prepared for such a contingency. [illegible] the moment to strike was deferred till [illegible]r the battle at the polls. On a second bal[illegible] few Republican Deputies were allowe[illegible] [illegible]lared elected. This suppression of [illegible] [illegible]s of the people was the last notab[illegible] [illegible] monarchical Government of Braz[illegible] [illegible] of

THE REV[illegible]TION

[illegible] been told i[illegible] the telegraphic dispatches, although details which would throw light on much that is now unexplained are still wanting. After the election the popular discontent steadily increased. Republican leaders were waiting an opportunity to strike. Some time ago, foreseeing the danger, the Government announced its intention of reorganizing the National Guard and placing it upon a footing that would have made it greatly superior in numbers and equipment to the regular troops. The National Guard, which had been disbanded and partially disarmed, had been in times past the mainstay of the Empire. It was then nearly 500,000 strong and comprised many wealthy young Brazilian planters, business men, merchants and property-owners. The proposed reorganization was bitterly opposed by the officers of the regular army, and by none more

Count D'Eu.

resolutely than Gen. Da Fonseca, military commander of the Province of Minas Gertas. Fonseca, with a very large majority of the troops, was Republican at heart. The leaders took counsel and it was decided to anticipate the reorganization of the National Guard, even if it became necessary to seize and overthrow the existing government. In the meantime it was not difficult to arrange an understanding between the civil Republican leaders and the troops, to act in concert when the moment arrived. So confident were they former of the entire success of the projected coup that they had a number of new flags manufactured in the city of Rio on which the Brazilian crown was replaced by a Phrygian cap—the symbol of liberty. The flag contains nineteen stars on a blue ground.

RIO JANEIRO FROM THE BAY.

At the first indication of the revolutionary programme being arried out, the Brazilian navy was ordered by Baron Ladario, Minister of Marine, to be in readiness for

INSTANT SERVICE.

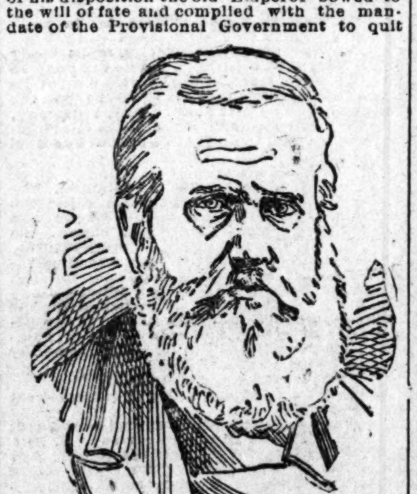
A single naval vessel would have wiped out the revolutionists at the outset; but they did not propose to be so quickly disposed of. Baron Ladario, who is about 52 years of age and a vigorous and fearless commander, could be depended on to sustain the Imperial Government.

On the 14th inst., the crisis seems to have arrived. Telegraphs, post-offices and the principal buildings in Rio were seized by the regular troops, who were 4,500 strong at the capital. The Emperor and his household were at his summer palace, Petropolis, a short distance from the city, and thither a detachment of troops were sent by Gen. Da Fonseca to make him a prisoner. The Cabinet, too, were placed under arrest. Those of the citizens who did not sympathize with the revolutionists were so overawed by the suddenness of the stroke that they seemed unable to comprehend the situation, and they kept indoors. Business was at a stand-still. Baron Ladario, while endeavoring vainly to stem the torrent of rebellion, was shot at and severely wounded by one of the troops. So well was the plan of the rebels conceived and executed that the naval ships in harbor were unable to render any aid to the Government. There was not, as far as learned, any serious rioting or disturbance accompanying the rising. The city once secured, a consultation of the Republican leaders was held and a Provisional Government was organized, the selections being made altogether by the military, as the people were still too much alarmed to unite in the movement and held aloof. The temporary Republican Cabinet was as follows: President, Didorio da Fonseca; Minister of the Interior, Aristide Loba; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Eqnintin Bocayura; Minister of Finance, Dr. Barboza; Minister of Justice, Campos Salles; Minister of War, Benjamin Constant; Minister of Marine, Admiral Vanderholtz; Minister of Agriculture, Demitris Ribero.

Following rapidly upon the heels of this step came the

EXPATRIATION OF THE EMPEROR

and his household—the exile of the Braganzas, who had held the Brazilian throne for the better part of a century. On being informed of his disposition the old Emperor bowed to the will of fate and complied with the mandate of the Provisional Government to quit



Dom Pedro II.

the country in twenty-four hours. With his whole household he sailed on the following morning (November 17) on the steam packet Alagoas for Lisbon, being accompanied down the bay of Rio and out to sea by the Brazilian iron-clad Riachuelo. It was promised by the new Government, conditionally, that the exiled ruler should have an allowance, and that all debts contracted in behalf of the Brazilian Government should be liquidated; for the rest, it seems to be the desire of the people of Brazil to give the new regime a fair test. Should it prove unsatisfactory, and should the Brazilians decide to reorganize the National Guard to crush the rebellion and re-establish the Empire, bloody days may be in store for the youngest of the Western Republics.

The story of the Braganzas is one of the most picturesque in history. Originally usurpers, they have held the Portuguese throne for 250 years. Dom Pedro de Alacantara, the deposed Emperor of Brazil, was a child of 6 when his father, Dom Pedro I, was compelled by the revolution of 1831 to abdicate. When, in 1808, the condition of affairs in Portugal drove the Braganzas out of that country, they fled to Rio. In Brazil they seized the opportunity to establish themselves and at the same time to find favor with the Portuguese throne, the result being that, in 1815, Brazil became a part of the kingdom of Portugal. In 1821 Joao VI. returned to Portugal and next year Brazil became independent. In that year Dom Pedro I. was crowned and held the reins until unseated by the rising of 1831. It was not until 1841, however, that Pedro II., then a mere lad of 15, ascended the throne, the Government being meanwhile administered by a regent. Two years after his coronation he married Teresa Cristina Maria, the daughter of King Francis of Sicily. One daughter, now the Countess d'Eu, was the fruit of the union.

DOM PEDRO'S REIGN

has been marked throughout by progressive measures, and under him the country developed and prospered. Trade and commerce of every description increased rapidly; 1,500 miles of railroad were built; 4,500 miles of telegraph completed; 1,200 post-offices opened; free public schools established and other reforms instituted. One of the most notable acts was the manumission of the slaves. For many generations negroes have formed a large proportion of the population of Brazil, outnumbering even the Creoles, the Manlucos and the Tupi Guvani, or aboriginal Indian stock of coppery-skinned natives who inhabit the forests and plains of the interior. In 1871 the Government passed an act declaring that all children born to slaves after that date should be free, and at the same time gave freedom to the slaves in the household of the Emperor and provided an emancipation fund for the ultimate liberation of the slaves owned by private persons. Emancipation progressed rapidly. The importation of slaves had been stopped since 1853, and since that time up to the signing of the act of last year by Princess Isabella as Regent, one million had been manumitted. Prior to the reign of the Ministry headed by Senhor Cotegipe, in March, 1888, the abolitionists were bitterly persecuted by the Conservatives and slaveholders. Senhors de Patrocinio and Nabuco, and Senators Dantar and Prado were undismayed by these hostilities and persevered in urging abolition. Prado pushed the measure with such success that it passed both houses in May, 1888, and was at once promulgated by the Princess-Regent. The census of 1887 showed that 732,000 slaves of the value of 485,000,000 milreis were liberated. It was estimated that in this and previous manumissions the total number liberated would fall little short of

A MILLION AND A HALF.

It was while Dom Pedro was absent in Europe that the emancipation for which he had labored half a lifetime took place. Immediately a tumult of joy seized the nation, the planters alone remaining sullen. They had reason to regret the act, for their crops suffered, the coffee brought to market was inferior and their plantations became unprofitable. It was some time before the native product again took the lead, but up to the present day the planters never forgave the Government for depriving them of their negro labor.

The Emperor's European tour and his visit to this country are still remembered. He impressed Americans as a man of broad intelligence and progressive ideas, and one who had the full support of his people at that time. Cultured, a fine linguist, a giant in stature, (being 6 feet, 4 inches in height) his 63 years did not seem to weigh very heavily upon him. The recent troubles, however, have shaken him severely.

In remarkable contrast to her venerable and mild-looking sire is the Princess Isabella, the one picturesque figure in this national drama. She is a woman who in almost any sphere of action would make her influence felt. Strong, self-reliant, with her mind trained to matters of state and to dealing with diplomates, she has been the foremost advocate of all the progressive movements in Brazil for the last ten years or more. She is not a beautiful woman, but her face shows intellectual strength and force of character. She is now 43 years of age, a thorough politician, a

Crown Princess Isabella.

bit of a blue stocking, an enthusiast on the subject of human freedom, a strict Roman Catholic and partisan of the church, a Liberal in principle and practice, and as positive in her temperament as her father is the reverse. Knowing these traits of the heir-presumptive, the Brazilians felt that with Isabella on the throne there would be a stronger hand at the helm of State than that of the old Emperor, and a mind that could not be coerced as his had been at times, into consenting to measures that strengthened the Republicans.

ISABELLA WAS MARRIED

in 1864 to Prince Gaston of Orleans, the Comte D'Eu, who, had his wife become Empress, would have occupied the position of Prince Consort merely and would in any event have had little share in the responsibilities of Government, which would have been wholly in the hands of his energetic spouse.

Of the men who compose the new Government comparatively little is known. Senor Bocayura, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a journalist who has been foremost in his advocacy of the Republic and is the ablest member of his party, but does not believe in violent measures. Senor Barboza, who has the Finance portfolio, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He is a lawyer, orator and writer, and was an active emancipationist. Senor Constant, the new Minister of War, is also a journalist, and a professor in the Polytechnic Institute. Field Marshal Gen. Didorio da Fonseca, upon whose shoulders rests the main responsibility of the new regime, is one of the most popular army officers in the nation and a tried and gallant soldier. He was punished recently for insubordination. Like his prototype, Boulanger, his picturesque personality stands out in the present crisis with a degree of prominence that overshadows his associates. During the trouble last year between Paraguay and Bolivia, Brazil stood neutral, and Gen. Da Fonseca was dispatched to the point of danger with a strong army corps to guard the national interests. He was at the same time appointed Governor of the involved Province of Matto Grosso, which he held until the crisis had passed. He is about 45 years of age, tall, of fine commanding presence, immensely popular with the army and a military leader possessing both dash and courage. This is

The Palace of Petropolis.

the leader, hitherto unknown to the world outside of Brazil, whom the fortunes of war have pushed to the front as the projector of a successful rebellion and the founder of the

NEW SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

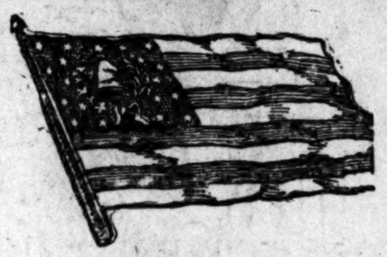
Aristide Lobo, the new Minister of the Interior, is a Republican lawyer, about 58 years old, and has long been active in politics. He has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and has contributed frequently to the pronounced Republican press. Admiral Vanderholtz, who replaces Baron Ladario as Minister of Marine, has spent a lifetime in the Brazilian Navy. About Demitris Ribero, the new Minister of Agriculture, nothing definite is known.

Baron Ladario, who seems to have been the only sufferer by violence during the recent troubles, is well known in this country and served at one time in the United States Navy under his family name of Jose Costa da Ayevedo. He was then about 30 years old. He afterward returned to Brazil and entered the service of the Emperor, where his ability won him the highest rank in the navy. He visited this country again during the Centennial Exposition in 1876. He was then in command of the corvette Nichteroy. He is now about 55 years of age.

Petropolis, the summer palace of the Emperor, where he received the news of the setting of the star of Braganza, is situated in a cluster of mountains in the ranges that converge upon Rio. The railroad to the imperial resort was built by the Emperor. There is another called the Union and Industry Road, which has superseded the old-time mule-wagon service, over the heavy mountain passes of the Sierras; but the wagon trains with their swearing drivers and tinkling bells, are still to be met with all over the mountains. The palace itself is set in the very garden of a mountain wilderness, where the flora of Brazil is most luxuriant, and where the tamarind, mango, cashew, rubber tree, wild pine-apple, rosewood, palm and a hundred other tropical fruit and flower-bearing trees and plants abound in magnificent profusion. Some of the trees are fully 500 feet high.

THE PALACE

is a plain building, rather handsome for a summer residence, in which no Imperial Court has been held for many years. It was founded by Pedro I. Germans are the domestics and the gardens of the palace are kept in admirable condition, although the building itself and the habitations in the neighborhood are in need of the repairer and decorator. Here the Count and Countess D'Eu resided



The New Brazilian Flag.

when not at Rio, and something like the formalities of a court were observed on a small scale. The Duke de Saxe, another son-in-law of the Emperor, also lived at the palace and the members of the foreign legations were accustomed to find quarters either in the palace itself or in some of the other buildings in the small settlement, which consists of a single street of shops backed by little gardens that are kept in poor condition. The valley in which Petropolis is situated is in the very heart of wild mountain ranges, which afford a fine field for sport in the hunting season.

The streets of Rio present a curious spectacle to a foreign visitor. The forests seem to press so closely upon the town that they almost crowd it into the river. In the hot season the atmosphere is insupportable. Then all the population seems to live in the streets. The snake merchant, the monkey vender, the parrot seller and water carrier are met on every corner. Ox-carts drawn by lazy, meek-looking cattle, that seem to be always tired, abound. Mules are countless seemingly, and half the population is either mounted or in wagons. Pack-horses with great, clumsy-looking loads on either side, and a driver perched on top, drag themselves along. Since emancipation, the free negroes have become servants, porters and street venders, and can be found in almost every branch of trade of minor importance. All the menial labor is still done by the negro.

The harbor of Rio is probably the finest in the world. Its gateway is narrow, but within the waters broaden and a magnificent stretch is presented to the entering vessel. Westward are the mountains and to the east lies the city with its great warehouses, hotels and churches rising out athwart the sky. There are a number of fine bays in the harbor; ferry-boats, like those in American harbors, ply from point to point; small craft lie at anchor in mid-stream by the hundreds; big steamers are at the wharves and an air of bustle and business pervades the place when once the docks are reached. Yet, for

A CITY OF FULLY 500,000 INHABITANTS,

Rio is insufferably dull and slow. Its streets are squalid, mean and unspeakably dirty. Its docks and piers are of solid granite. Everybody is lazy, and it is a matter of surprise that anything should be accomplished. The principal streets are the old Palace Square, which opens into the main business street, the Rue Deretta, a thoroughfare where one finds banks, exchanges, markets, brokers' offices and all the business of the city at a sort of focus. Coffee is the staple everywhere, and little else is talked about among the business men. All nationalities are represented in the Rue Deretta, and the Palace Square. At the latter one finds conveyances and porters and guides who can talk in every tongue under the sun. The principal hotel, which shows like a turreted castle from the river, is the Hotel des Estrangeiros. It is kept by an Englishman.

No European or visitor from the United States thinks of walking in Rio. Sedan chairs, hacks and other conveyances are used to go even the shortest distances. On Ouvidor street, the Broadway of the capital, one can see a stream of these chairs at all hours of the day, carried by blacks, barefooted no longer as in the slavery days, for the shoe is the sign of freedom in Brazil. No matter how scanty the costume of the man or woman otherwise they will always have shoes.

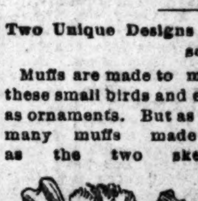
In the interior, a semi-savage condition of affairs exists; indeed, outside of Bahia, Para, Pernambuco and the capital itself, the country can hardly be said to be civilized at all. Barbarian rites are still practiced among the natives, who believe in the Obi witchcraft of the Africans. The old Brazilian slave-owners, who made their vast fortunes in the ante-slavery days, possess some really fine mansions and estates in the suburbs of the larger cities, but many of them have gone to decay since emancipation.

The public buildings at Rio are notable chiefly for the solidity of their architecture. Like the granite piers they are made to last for ages. The National Museum in the Campo Santa, the Bibliotheca Nacional, near the Paseo Publico, the Lazzaretto, the Hotel Misericordia, a grand hospital founded by the Jesuits, the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, the Conservatory of Music and the Historical Institue are all coeval with the Braganza dynasty and will endure for ages to come.

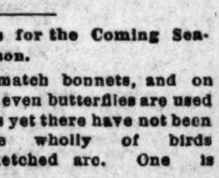
PRETTY ODDITIES IN MUFFS.

Two Unique Designs for the Coming Season.

Muffs are made to match bonnets, and on these small birds and even butterflies are used as ornaments. But as yet there have not been many muffs made wholly of birds as the two sketched are. One is



Owl Muff.



Sea Gull.

a brown owl and the other is a white seagull. Both are trimmed with velvet ruchings. The muffs are not so large as one would imagine. Those trimmed with smaller birds are more meager still in size, and they are made up into all sorts of shapes like little reticules. They promise to be the acme of fashion.

The Belle of Deadwood.

From the Denver News.

The belle of Deadwood is a young and dashing girl who turned her 19th year a few days ago. Her name is Margaret Sanford and she is an orphan. Who her mother was no one seems to know. Her father entered a mining camp about twelve years ago, footsore, ragged and almost starved, having walked across the canons from Nevada. The miners gave him food and clothing and began to constitute themselves little Margaret's bodyguard. One night the old man was found dead before his door, which the drifting snow had fastened so he could not enter. The child was asleep inside. After the funeral she became a sort of wanderer, going and coming at will, and making many valuable discoveries of ore. She learned to use the rifle and revolver. A year ago she struck an ore bed richer than most in that vicinity, and again led the miners to the spot. This time they made a voluntary contract to give her one-fourth of the yield. They kept their word, and she is now a rich woman. She is tall, slender and good looking, and wears long golden hair streaming down her back.

FUNERALS IN THE EAST.

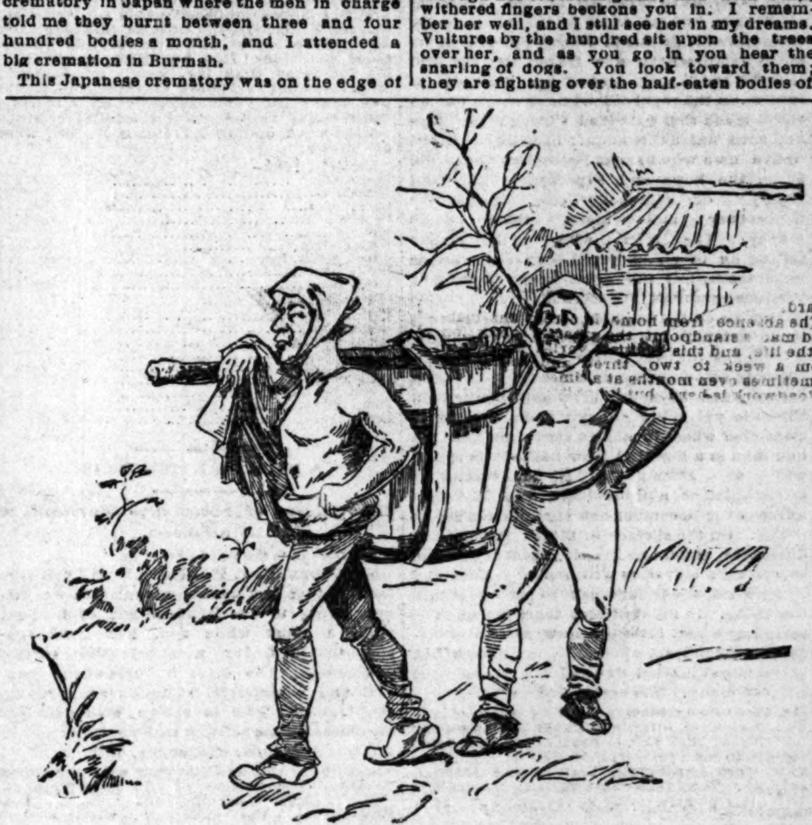
HOW MORE THAN HALF THE WORLD BURN AND BURY THEIR DEAD.

Funerals in Siam Which Cost $1,000,000—A Horrible Scene at Bangkok—Dogs and Vultures Which Feed Upon Corpses—Five Thousand Dollars for a Chinese Coffin—How the Koreans Mourn.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

RECENT investigations show that cremation is rapidly growing in favor in the United States. There are cremation societies in New York and Washington, and there are crematories in active operation in New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Los Angeles. All of these institutions have been opened within the last three years, and the one at New York cremates hundreds yearly. Without doubt more than one thousand persons have been cremated in this country since the building of the crematory at Washington, Pa., and those who desire such a means of decomposition are said to be on the rapid increase. The home of cremation is in the East. Siam disposes of most of its bodies in this way, and I saw dozens of corpses frying and sizzling on the banks of the Ganges. I visited a great crematory in Japan where the men in charge told me they burnt between three and four hundred bodies a month, and I attended a big cremation in Burmah.

This Japanese crematory was on the edge of



A JAPANESE FUNERAL.

Kiota. In going to it I drove through the streets of shops filled with the beautiful blue china for which that city is so noted, and out through fields of rice and tea to a large brick building on the side of a hill. As I went I passed many funeral processions, consisting of stalwart Japs in blue gowns and bowl hats, four of whom carried a box swung on a pole, which rested upon their shoulders. This box was much like a child's play-house, and it had its roof and its curtained windows. I was told that it was a coffin and that each party carried a corpse. These coffins were about 4 feet long, 2 feet wide and 4 feet high. They were made of thin white pine, unpainted and unvarnished, and

EACH COFFIN

is burned or thrown away at the same time of the burning of the body. The crematory itself looked much like an American engine-

Chinese Worshiping at the Tombs of Ancestors.

room, the furnaces might have been made in America, and they were built so that they opened into an aisle running around a large room. Wood was piled at their doors and a furious draught sucked the air into their mouths and the great flames roared as they ate up the human fuel which was piled in the vaults above them. There was but little smell as I entered the building, but I could hear the crackling and frying of the flesh, and the whole of the burning could be plainly seen. A hollow-eyed, bald-headed ghoul presided over them, and he stirred up the fires as he chatted to me in regard to his business. "We have," said he, "first, second and third-class cremations, and we graduate our rates according to the age of the body. A man or woman can be burnt in first-class style for $2.40. We will give either a good second-class burning for $1.25, and we can send a man off in very respectable style for $1. Children under 8 years are burnt according to the class, for $1, 75 cents or 60 cents, and boys and girls from 3 to 12 years of age are burnt for from $1.50 to 75 cents apiece.

WE BURN

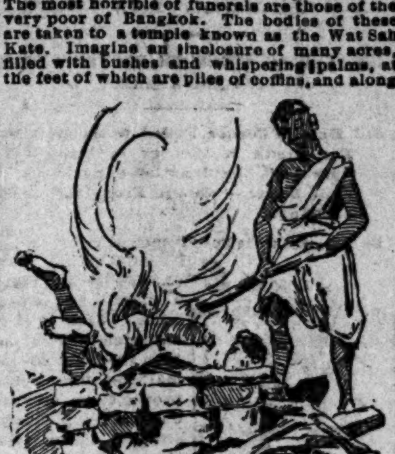
the bodies as soon as they come in, and we average at least ten cremations a day. We give the bone ashes to the families of the dead after the cremation is over, and they take them away and bury them in their family tombs."

Siam is the land of cremation. It costs more money to die there than to live, and the funerals of our Congressmen, which are paid for at extravagant rates by the Government, cost but little in comparison with that of the Siamese noble. When a King dies in Siam the whole nation takes part in a funeral, and $1,000,000 and upwards are sometimes spent in the turning of the royal embalmed body into ashes. The last Queen who died at Bangkok was seated in a golden urn for a number of months after her death, and the foreign merchants in Siam bought thousands of dollars worth of goods from Europe and China for the King to give as presents to those who came to the funeral. A great temple or palace with roofs covered with gilt paper was built as her bier, and the funeral car was overlaid with pure gold and set with jewels. This car was six stories high, and it was surrounded by tiers of golden umbrellas. All the foreign diplomats attended the burning, and there was a tiger fight, a lion dance and a tournament among the celebrations. The King lighted the fire at 6 p. m., and he gave presents of gold and silver as well as a dinner to the most noted of the mourners. It took a full week to perform the ceremonies, and at the close the ashes were taken in a royal barge and strewn upon the waters of the Menam River.

Every man in Siam has as good a burning as his purse will buy, but few are able to undertake the expense of building a palace in which to be burned. The average cremation takes place on a pile of wood laid crossways, and after it is over

THE BONES ARE GATHERED

up and tied up in a rag to be kept as relics. The most horrible of funerals are those of the very poor of Bangkok. The bodies of these are taken to a temple known as the Wat Sab Kate. Imagine an inclosure of many acres, filled with bushes and whispering palms, at the feet of which are piles of coffins, and along



Pauper Cremation, Bangkok.

the roots of which skulls are lying. Enter this garden, if you dare. There are no men to stop you, and you wander in and out through the trees, snarled at by lean, hungry looking dogs, until at last you come to a number of low brick buildings. Here you will meet a lean, toothless, parchment-skinned old hag who has hair as white and stiff as the bristles of a Chester White pig, and who smiles at you through her toothless gums, and with long, withered fingers beckons you in. I remember her well, and I still see her in my dreams. Vultures by the hundred sit upon the trees over her, and as you go in you hear the snarling of dogs. You look toward them; they are fighting over the half-eaten bodies of men, and the vultures swooping down, flap their wings and attempt to seize a part of the prey. Beside the bloody corpses are a mass of half dried skulls and the odd legs and arms of the day before, and the old woman laughs through her toothless gums as she points you to them. Some of the Buddhists believe that their chance of Nirvana or Heaven is better in case they give their bodies to the vultures, and some of these bodies have been dedicated in this way. Others are, as I have said, those of very poor people who cannot afford the cost of cremation.

There is at Bombay a colony of about 70,000 Parsees, and they, men, women and children, give their

BODIES TO THE VULTURES.

They are fire-worshipers, and they say that fire is too sacred to be defiled with a dead body, and they believe the work of the worms is too slow. I visited the Towers of Silence at Bombay, on the top of which all dead Parsees are laid, and where the bodies are left for the vultures. These towers are great white buildings of block granite, twenty-five feet high and 2,300 feet in diameter. Each is built around a central well, and the bodies are laid on the top walls, which incline inward so that the rain will wash the bones and juices down into the well. Each well has drains running off into the sea, and is half filled with charcoal. On the top of each of these towers there is a sort of grating network, with meshes of different sizes, whether they are intended to hold men, women or children. Surrounding the Towers is a beautiful garden of sixty acres of trees and flowers, and when I visited this everything was in blossom and the surroundings were as beautiful as the Garden of Eden. As I looked at the towers it seemed that each had a coping or frieze of gray about it and this coping or frieze represented great birds. As I got nearer I noticed that the birds were alive, and they craned their necks at us, evidently taking us for corpse-bearers. While I was in the garden a Parsee funeral came, and these birds rose in the air and swooped down upon the tower, upon which the naked Parsee baby was laid. There were 600 of them, and they live entirely off the flesh of dead Parsees. They will strip a skeleton of every shred of flesh in two hours, and the bones are left under the sun to dry. A day or two later they are pushed down into the well, where they decompose under the purifying influences of the charcoal. The Parsees always

WALK TO THEIR FUNERALS.

They are the richest and brightest merchants of the East, but there is no difference shown as to their condition at funerals. The corpses of the rich as well as the poor lie naked on these Towers of Silence, the bones of all going to the same reservoir, and the vultures who to-day feed on the flesh of Dives make their morrow's meal off of Lazarus.

I saw many cremations among the Hindoos, and I attended not a few funerals in India. The bodies were generally carried on the shoulders of men without coffins, and covered with cloths. In some cases a band accompanied the procession, and the burnings were in general very simple. At Calcutta they took place in unroofed sheds on the banks of the Hoogley, but the fires were built on the ground, and a little hole was scooped out below them to make a draught. At Benares the cremations took place in the open air, and after the body had burned to ashes the ashes and bones remaining were dragged down into the river. The undertakers of India belong to the dome or thief caste. These preside over the funerals and sell the wood and light the fires used in cremations. They break the elbows, wrists, knee and ankle joints before cremating the body, and at Calcutta the body is placed on the fire with the face downwards. It is covered with ghee or clarified butter to make it burn, and the wood used varies with the cost of the funeral. A rich man will send his soul to heaven with sandal wood, while a poor man takes what he can buy. The domes sell everything connected with the cremation, and to be chief dome of a big city is a money-making position. One of the richest men in Benares is the head of the undertakers, and he has made his money in this way. There is a regular charge for burning and the ordinary cost of a cremation is less than $2. Funerals in India are, however, very expensive, and presents are given away by the nearest relatives of the deceased to those who come to the funeral. A Rajah of Calcutta not long ago spent $250,000 in burning his father, and rich families often spend as high as $100,000 in this sort of fireworks.

WHITE IS THE MOURNING GARB

throughout the far East. The Hindoo son whose father dies must not shave nor wear shoes or shirts or anything except a piece of white cloth during the period of mourning. You see Chinamen dressed in white moving among the gayly dressed throngs of every Chinese city. And when a Chinaman is in mourning he braids white silk into his hair, and has even the soles of his shoes painted white. He entirely discards for the time all things of a red color, and he takes the red coloring off of the furniture of his house. Red is the color of prosperity, it means lucky, and the ordinary Chinese visiting card is a strip of red paper as long as a Government envelope. While in mourning he prints his name on white visiting cards, and he does this for three years. At the end of that time he puts on garments of a modified color, and writes on his visiting cards "Tam," which means: "My grief is not so bitter as before." The Chinese, and in fact all nations of the Orient, are more rigid as to their terms of mourning than we are. The Chinaman who would not put on mourning for his father would be arrested, and in Korea a man is expected to clothe himself in yellow sack cloth and trot around the country under a hat as big as a dish pan, holding a fan before his face for three years after the death of any near relative. During this time he can do no business, cannot engage in marriage nor attend any festivities. Chinamen do not go to theaters during their mourning period and the law, to a certain extent, regulates the mourning customs of Japan. During mourning the leading officials of many of the countries have the right to resign, and not long ago Li Hung Chang, the great Viceroy, asked to be excused from his duties as premier of the Chinese Empire in order that he might go off and mourn for his mother.

WHEN A KING DIES

in Siam the whole nation, men, women and children, are supposed to shave their heads, and a Japanese widow often keeps her head shaved after the death of her husband. The Chinese neither shave nor cut their hair during the first period of mourning. If a man die his widow and children are supposed to sit on the floor instead of chairs for the first seven days, and at night they must sleep on mats spread on the ground near the coffin, instead of in their beds. They are not supposed to do any cooking in the house, and they rely on the food sent in by the neighbors. They attempt to take away every comfort from themselves, and they turn their pictures with their faces toward the wall, and cover up all of the house's ornaments.

The heaviest wooden coffins used in the world are those of the Chinese, and coffin-making is one of the leading industries of every city. Coffins cost all the way from $5 to $5,000, and your rich mandarin will have his casket lacquered inside and out, and his funeral will cost a small fortune. If he is over 60 he will keep his coffin on hand so as to have it ready in case of his death, and if he has a dutiful son this coffin may possibly be a birthday gift from the boy. Many an old Chinaman keeps his coffin in his parlor, though he does not sleep in it, as Sarah Bernhardt is said to sometimes do in hers. The wood of the Chinese coffin is from four to six inches thick, and a coffin weighs hundreds of pounds. It is usually carried on a sort of a framework of poles to the grave, and it is accompanied by a band of music and professional mourners. The man is laid at full length within it, and a lot of stuff is buried with it. Each of his nearest relatives is supposed to bring a silk coverlet to put over the body, and a dozen silk quilts are sometimes packed in above

THE CORPSE.

The thing that he liked most in life is buried with him, and many Chinamen save the parings of their nails and the combings of their hair in order that they may be put at their feet when they lie in their coffins. In the mouth of the body a piece of gold, silver or copper is placed. It is dressed in silk and is often decked with jewels. Grave robbing is so severely punished in China that there is little danger of the coffins being disturbed.

In case the family is too poor to own a burial mound or to stand the expenses of the funeral the coffin is kept in the house until they can raise enough money to put it under the ground in good style. A tutor employed at the American Legation in Peking has had the coffin containing his father's body in his house for the last two years, and he has not yet been able to raise enough money to bury it. Before he picks out a burial spot, he will, like all Chinamen, get a fortune-teller to choose a lucky place for him, and he will go periodically to the grave and burn some paper money over it and some suits of paper clothes to keep the spirit of his father warm, and will place some food before it that his father may have a ghostly feast during the night. Japanese coffins are often made of burnt clay in the shape of large jars. The body is all doubled up when it is squeezed into the coffin, and it is buried in a sitting posture. The coffins of Japanese babies are little pine boxes, and in the case of the poorer classes, it is not uncommon to pack them full of lime in order that the bodies may decay more quickly. Sometimes tubs of pine, hooped with bamboo, are used for coffins, and the coffins are broken with the spade of the undertaker as he puts them in the earth. The Burmese coffin is a flimsy affair, made of the lightest wood nailed roughly together. In the case of the richer dead it is covered with gilt paper and is carried to the grave with fantastic dances and doleful music. The funeral ceremonies are much the some as those of the Chinese, and for seven days after the burial the family sit on the ground and sleep upon mats. All over the East the same mortification of the flesh is practiced by the relations of the dead, and grief for departed friends is fully as bitter in Asia as in the United States.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

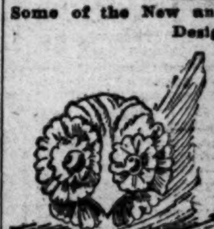
Look Out for Your Pocketbooks.

If you want a good substantial suit or overcoat at $3.50 come to the Globe. If you want the finest Baltimore merchant tailor-made, silk-lined Prince Albert suit or overcoat worth $50 you can get them at $25 at the

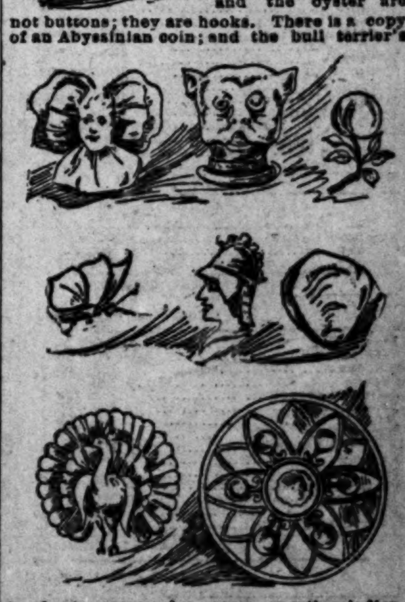
GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

NEW BUTTONS.

Some of the New and Artistic Imported Designs.



PASTE buttons are a favorite thing with some women, but it is not everybody who can afford them. Some odd buttons of oxydized silver are also given here. The fly and the oyster are not buttons; they are hooks. There is a copy of an Abyssinian coin; and the bull terrier's



head is worn by some sporting ladies. Another pretty button is a crescent of tortoise shell set in bright steel.

An Eccentric Spendthrift.

From the St. James's Gazette.

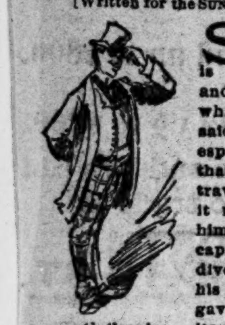
At Fulbeck, near Grantham, has just passed away one of the most eccentric characters that ever lived in that district—William Richmond. He went out to Australia some twenty-five years ago, and returned home five years ago with a large fortune. This he put in bank, and ran on the principal very freely. Among the eccentric acts of the last year of his life, which almost bordered on insanity, were the purchasing of valuable articles and destroying them. A gold watch was smashed up immediately, the back of a silver watch was wrenched off so as to be more convenient for winding up, the straw was taken out of a new mattress for pig bedding, springs taken out of a new easy chair, shelves out of the house for firewood, clocks broken up and thrown away, bread daily burnt on the fire; legs of mutton and sides of bacon were buried in the garden, valuable plants and trees were bought and chopped up. He built a greenhouse and knocked it to pieces. A little pig that refused to be driven upstairs, where a bed had been prepared for it with great care, had its career ended by a blow on the head with a hammer. He died a poor man—in fact a pauper—and he was buried by the parish.

HE IS BORN, NOT MADE.

WHAT THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER MUST BE AND DO.

Some Sketches From the Daily Life of One of Them—Hardships and Luxuries That Fall to One's Lot—There Are 300,000 of Them—The Salaries They Get and the Money They Spend.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]



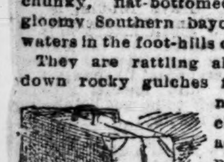
Ah there!

SALESMEN are born, not made." There is a comprehensiveness and truth in this apothegm which leaves little to be said to the contrary. More especially is this true of that knight of the grip, the traveling salesmen. Were it not that nature "built him that way;" made him capable of understanding diverse temperaments in his prospective customers gave him wide-awake habits and a constitution capable of withstanding any fatigue; of courteous manners and address, a cheerful temper and an appreciation of neatness in his personal appearance, there would be little need by the mercantile houses of America for their 300,000 traveling men. For there is fully that number of vigilant, self-reliant men on the road. Riding on vestibule trains on great trunk lines, bumping along on fast and slow trains of every degree, freight and otherwise, on the smaller systems, on coastwise and river steamers, from the palace steamers on the Sound, the the Hudson, the Mississippi, to the little chunky, flat-bottomed stern-wheelers on gloomy Southern bayous or shallow headwaters in the foot-hills of the Rockies.

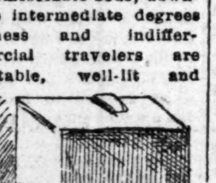
ON THE PRAIRIE.

The Gladstone.

They are rattling along on stage-coaches down rocky gulches from mining camps nestled amongst the clouds, are driving across the broad prairies behind frisky mustangs and are riding razor-backed mules through the backwoods settlements. They are stopping at hotels of high and of low degree, from the palatial caravansaries of the cities, with their talented chefs, splendidly-appointed tables and comfortable beds, downward through all the intermediate degrees of goodness, badness and indifference. The commercial travelers are waiting in comfortable, well-lit and heated depots or on a mere two-plank strip of platform, exposed to all the inclemency of the elements, of tropic sun or howling blizzard; getting up in response to the familiar rat-tat-tat and calls of "2, 3, 4 or 5 o'clock" for the early train or at the regular 7 o'clock bell, after a few hours of dreamless sleep; they do all this with that cheerful energy, that indomitable courage, that



Groceries.



Dry Goods.

SUPREME DISREGARD

for circumstances and their own feelings which go to show the truth of the proverb that "traveling salesmen are born, not made."

Then if the salesman is not on the train he is working at the real business end of all his work, the selling of goods of which all the exertion and toil is but a means to attain. He may be fatigued, and worn out with an all night trip but it matters not. On entering the office, factory, store, his practiced eye and cultivated intuition are busy summing up the chances for a "trade." His eye, whilst he is yet chatting with the dealer, is searching for items of stock in his line on hand, so that if rebuffed he may make his "talk" with grnater intelligence. If an acquaintance he is greeted with pleasure, and the order is generally forthcoming without much ceremony. Still there may have been friction during his absence between the customer and the house. An officious bookkeeper or a bunglesome shipping clerk, maybe some overcharges all this, he must adjust, for without his intermediation good customers would often be lost because of some paltry occurrence.

One of Them.

Most dealers prefer to purchase through the traveling representative, a preference I need not add, that is sedulously cultivated by the latter. In their friendship and adherence to him lies his financial strength with the house when engagement day comes round. If the dealer looks at it rightly is the traveling man not his representative as well? Is he not his broker, intermediary? Of a surety, yes!

A Traveling Companion.

As a factor in swelling the receipts of transportation companies, hotels, booksellers, newsdealers and the various retail stores, he is of eminent importance. Without his custom half the railroads in the country would go into receivers' hands. Without him nine-tenths of the

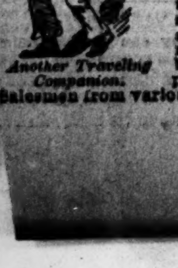
HOTELS WOULD BE CLOSED

for lack of patronage. Three hundred thousand men receiving an average salary of $1,200 annually, moderate estimate, disbursing for traveling expenses at least an average of $1,500 per annum each. A grand total of $450,000,000! Besides, proverbially liberal with their own money, they spend at least three-quarters of their salaries during the year.

The Popular Bag.

As a class their lives are well insured, and besides outside insurance they support half a dozen strong mutual assurance institutions of their own, St. Louis being the headquarters for one of the best of them.

There are several organizations of strength, the most important being the T. P. A.—Travelers' Protective Association—which aims at getting for use of members a 5,000-mile mileage book, good on all railroads, and reduced rates at hotels. So far it has not achieved any signal success, though there is no telling what the future may have in store. Traveling men as a rule are not clannish. There seems to be too much independence of spirit.



Another Traveling Companion.

Salesmen from various leading cities have their prominent characteristics, and the experienced eye can detect in the manner, language or dress their hailing point.

The hauteur and

ASSUMED DISTINGUE

air of the silk-hatted New Yorker; the man of gall and wind from the breezy city at the foot of Lake Michigan; the well-dressed, easy-mannered and polite St. Louisan; all are easy to classify and assign to their home town.

With His Best Girl.

The aspersions and calumnies against the craft are well known. Their weakness for pretty girls and consequent mashing proclivities; their aggravating way of getting the choicest rooms at hotels whilst the laity take the "leavings;" their talent in checking baggage without friction with the railroad employes; all these prominent characteristics are well known.

They are distorted to suit the spleen and humor of the critic, for I do not believe that a better-behaved class of men exist. One of the gags at hotels is, "Who came in on the train?" "Oh! two gentlemen and five drummers."

In England they are denominated "bagmen," and Dickens has had much to say about them. They have some curious customs here. They are assigned a separate dining-room at the inns, meals are had at regular hours and while the bagman who has been in the hotel the longest is called the president and sits at the head of the table, the latest arrival is termed the vice-president and officiates at the lower end of the festive board.

The absence from home is, from the married man's standpoint, the greatest objection to the life, and this feature varies in length from a week to two, three and four, and sometimes even months at a time.

Roadwork is hard, but it has its bright spots. The compensation is larger, perhaps, on the average than in an other salaried occupation, and if the recipient is economically disposed there is no reason why he should not acquire a competence in good season. But the bright spot of the life is the looking forward to the arrival at home, the loving reception by the devoted wife, the caresses of the children and the sense of blissful repose in the bosom of his family—which those who never leave their homes cannot understand or appreciate.

Can't Stop the Crowds.

$20 Baltimore merchant tailor suits and overcoats, silk and satin-lined garments, still going at $9.85. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

Novel Device for Clearing Brush Land.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

An invention is said to have been patented in New Zealand and in other colonies, which, if it does all that is claimed for it, will revolutionize the settlement of bush lands. It is a composition which, when trees are inoculated with it, mingles itself with the sap and circulates through every branch and leaf, utterly destroying the life and rendering the standing tree in three months' time dead and rotten, and so highly inflammable that when fired it burns away literally root and branch, for the fire creeps down the roots into the ground, consuming them so thoroughly that the land can be plowed afterward. It is available also for old stumps, doing in a month what nature takes years to accomplish. The process of inoculation is simple. It is the boring of a hole about six inches into the tree with an inch auger, filling with composition and afterwards plugging with cork, tough clay or other suitable substance. It is also very inexpensive, costing only a few cents even for a large tree.

It Was a Fake.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Associated Press and also the United Press to-day, in their dispatches from Wheeling, W. Va., admit that reports for several weeks past sent out by them of the bloody Hatfield-McCoy feud in Logan and Lincoln Counties were false and pure fabrications by "faking" space writers. They say that the only basis for the reports of the bloody vendetta was that two whisky dealers got into a personal fight over affairs of their own. There have been no recent outbreaks in the Hatfield-McCoy trouble. In fact it is ended. The attempt of corsespondents to connect the Hatfields with the alleged Lincoln County feud was absurd, for the Hatfields live on the Kentucky border and are 100 miles from Lincoln County.

After an Old Claim.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., Nov. 23.—The heirs of Col. Nicholas Lotz held their final meeting in this city to-day for the purpose of pressing their claim against the Government. The papers are being prepared for submission to the Congressional Committee on Claims. After much difficulty 242 heirs, representing all the descendants, have been found. The claim is for moneys advanced to the Government during the revolution by Col. Lotz, the same amounting, with interest, to $20,000,000.

FOR first-class Portraits,
In Oil, Pastel, Crayon, go to Scholten's.

Profitable Penal Institutions.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 23.—Gov. Ross and the State Penitentiary Board returned to-day from an inspection of the State prisons and State convict sugar plantation.

The prisons are very prosperous, and on the plantation an immense crop of sugar is being gathered, besides a heavy crop of cotton and corn. A million and a half pounds of sugar will be made, and the net profits on the plantation for the year will be a little over $100,000.

A Ballonist Eaten by Sharks.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 23.—News reached here to-day from Honolulu that Prof. Van Tassell, the well known aeronaut, made an ascension on the 16th at Honolulu, and was driven two miles out to sea. He abandoned his balloon, descended in a parachute and touched the water safely. A boat was sent to his rescue, but failed to find him. No doubt he was eaten by sharks.

No Revolt in Cuba.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Spanish Vice-Consul, Manuel de la Cluera, received a cablegram this morning from Capt.-Gen. Salamanca at Havana, asking him to deny emphatically the rumor that a revolution has broken out in Cuba. He says there is no revolution on the islands nor is there the slightest sign of one taking place.

A Bright Outlook.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

ROCKDALE, Tex., Nov. 23.—Business here is good. Cotton receipts to date about 9,300 bales. The grading in Arkansas Pass Railway is finished to within eight miles of this town, and grading forces are at work within two miles. It is expected here by January 1 next.

THIS fact can never be suppressed—
Strauss' photos are the best.

THE PASSION PLAY OF OBERAMMERGAU.

The Preparations That Are Being Made for the Great Sacred Drama in Germany.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

In less than eight months, after a pause of ten years, the Passion Play of "Oberammergau," to which the guests of the old and new world flock by the thousands, will be revived in all its solemn splendor.

At the northern end of the pretty little village a new structure will be erected in place of the old-fashioned theater which has heretofore served for the purpose of representing the grand old play.

This new structure will be built close at the foot of the mountain chain called "Die Reichen" (The Rich), with a center stage for the representation of the tableaux vivants and an anti-stage for the grand processions, which form the principal features of action. This center stage, which is framed by the façade of a Greek temple, will, for the first time since the beginning of the Passion Play, receive the complete appointments which modern stage technique provide, embracing all practical novelties in that direction, without, however, destroying the essence and life of the old traditions. The light will be furnished from the proscenium and through the glass roof, which also for the first time will cover the building.

Both sides of the temple are flanked by the gates of the city, and beyond them appear the streets of Jerusalem. Then follow the proud palaces of Pilate and the high priest, Annas, on either side of which are large halls for the reception of the singers and the representants of the populace of Jerusalem.

Artistically erected and arranged these buildings project skyward, representing a magnificent city of ancient times, above which tower the proud peaks of the Bavarian Alps.

Before the astonished gaze of the spectators will then unfurl a splendidly colored picture, upwards of 500 people of the "Oberammergau" decked in rich fabrics which existed at the beginning of the Christian era.

The stage of former years suffered greatly from want of light, but all this will be obviated in the coming season by the admission of daylight, which can be regulated, and the artificial lighting apparatus. Care has also been taken to expedite the change of scenes, etc. Flying machines will be put in position for the ascension of Christ, and all modern stage improvements used, wherever it can be done to advantage.

Karl Lautenschlaeger, the Director.

The hall for the spectators has also been enlarged and about 5,000 people can be admitted at a time. The royal box and another box for the various high dignitaries, with ante-rooms appointed with all modern conveniences are entirely under cover, as well as about 1,500 seats in the spectators' hall; the remaining seats nearest the stage have the open sky for a dome, thus preserving the aspect of the magnificent mountain range. Ten large exits lead immediately into the country beyond. In order to provide for accidents a hospital with a fire engine station will be erected near the Passion Play-house. The entire area covered by the buildings for the stage and spectators, hall comprises nearly 3,300 qm., which is about equally divided between the spectators' hall and the stage.

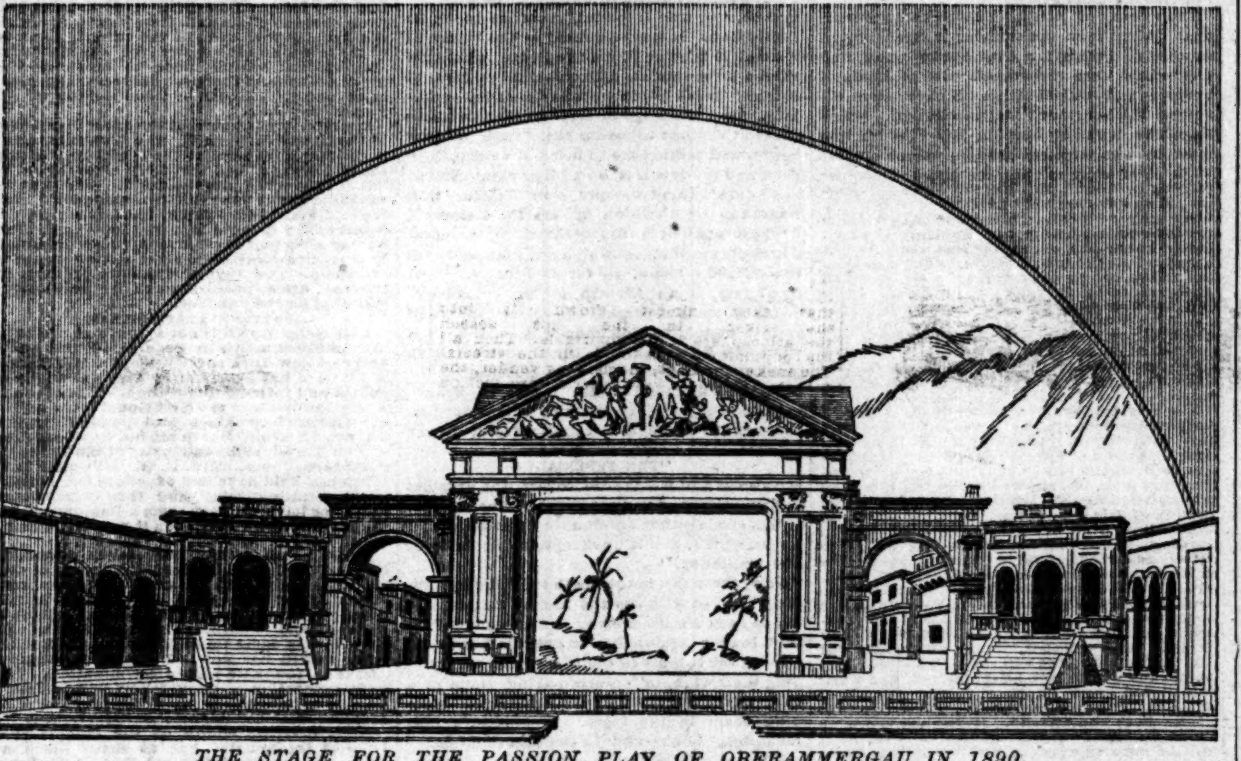
Joseph Mayer, who represented the difficult part of Christ in 1880, has again volunteered to undertake this great role.

The erection of the Passion Play-house, with the other buildings connected with it, machineries and decorations, has been placed into the able hands of Karl Lautenschlaeger, Chief Master-mechanic of the Royal Theater of Munich. Not only across his native heath, but to foreign countries as well, has traveled the renown of his art; the electric lighting of the "Grand Opera" of Paris is his work, and he is at present engaged upon the erection of the Passion Play-house of Oberammergau as described above.

The plays take place on Sundays and holidays, and, under pressure, on the following day.

Oberammergau is one of the loveliest spots in the Bavarian mountains, well worth a visit even without this special attraction of the Passion Play in all its hereditary solemnity.

E. S. H.



THE STAGE FOR THE PASSION PLAY OF OBERAMMERGAU IN 1890.

EXERCISE FOR LADIES.

HINTS FOR SPECIFIC PRACTICE IN PHYSICAL CULTURE

As Elaborated by Annie Jenness Miller and Mabel Jenness—A Series of Exercises That Help Develope the Muscles—A Glimpse of What the Dress Reform Advocates Women Are Doing.

A QUESTION which students of physical culture are constantly asking is: What exercise is best calculated to produce harmonious development of all the muscles, and give tone to the entire system? To give pre-eminence to any particular movement as peculiarly adapted to develop natural resources, and to increase power until every organ performs its functions, is a difficult thing. Certain systems claim to do this, and one physician of repute contends that through a natural process of respiratory exercise the body can gain possession of its full powers.

Great variety of physical movements is necessary to give to every nerve, fibre, and muscle its full quota of development says Annie Jenness Miller in November *Dress*.

While exercises intended to affect the entire system should be faithfully practised, there should also be careful study and scientific discrimination of characteristic weaknesses in practising movements designed to act upon special muscles. One part of the body should not be cultivated at the expense of another. There should be no ugly hollows and awkward angles as the price for well-rounded limbs and developed muscle. Chest-movements are sometimes taken which, while they give firmness to certain tissues and undoubtedly fortify the lungs, stop short of the province which it should be the legitimate aim of such practice to reach. Protruding bones are shown above the clavicle, and art's multitudinous devices are required to conceal the angular outlines of what should be a beautiful neck.

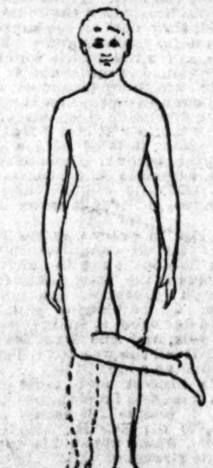


Fig. 1.

Wise teachers are required to reveal to the student of physical culture the secret of synthetic development. Bicycle riding, for example, a most excellent and healthful practice, does not produce the complete development of the physical being claimed for it by many of its advocates. It is to be commended, as are all out-of-door exercises, but its special work in the matter of development will be noted in the increased size and strength of the muscles of the legs. Rowing, on the contrary, affects more markedly the upper body, tending to enlarge the arm and strengthen the muscles of back and shoulder. For some persons, lawn tennis is found to be too violent exercise to be very beneficial, while with others it is most conducive to general strength and harmonious development.

Our exercises are so arranged as to produce, if taken as directed, normal development of the entire system.

Practice of movements, as suggested in the diagrams of the present article, is intended to give poise to the entire physical system, strengthen the muscles of the back and legs, increase diaphragmatic power, and give flexibility to those portions of the body brought into sympathetic action with exercise taken. The exercise shown in Fig. 1 in this article is primarily for securing a steady poise of the body, and, secondarily, for freeing the muscles of the knees. Having secured the correct standing position, lift one foot from the floor into the position shown in Fig. 1, then swing it downward and backward as indicated by the dotted line. Repeat this movement several times, retaining the weight firmly on one foot without allowing the body to sway, and without touching the active foot to the floor. The student should give this exercise careful attention, as it forms the basis of several of the succeeding exercises.

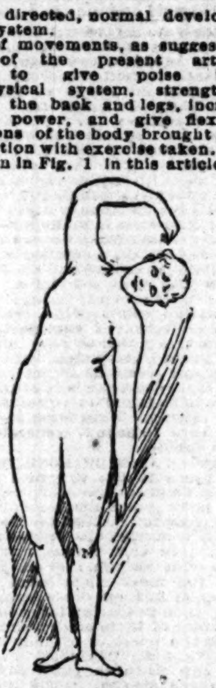


Fig. 2.

In the next exercise the arms are first raised above the head to their fullest extent, the body is turned a little toward the right, while the feet are retained in the front position. When this position has been properly taken, carry the hands outward and downward toward the floor, bend at the point immediately below the floating ribs, and also at the hips, but keep the knees flat. As the arms begin to move, drop the head into a lifeless position upon the chest. Bend as far forward as possible without bending the knees, place a hand either side of the right foot. Hold this position for 4 seconds; next, allow the whole body to become devitalized. With the arms swinging lifeless and the head dropped upon the chest, slowly raise the body to an erect position. The head should not be lifted until the chest has been elevated to the highest point and the rest of the body naturally and gracefully poised. Turn the body toward the left, and repeat the movement. This exercise has been adapted from a military practice, and is especially good for freeing and strengthening the muscles of the back and the back leg muscles.

In the next exercise (Fig. 2), take a good standing position; then, with the palm of the hand turned upward and the elbow straight, lift the right arm until it reaches the perpendicular. Next, let the hand fall lifeless over the head and bend the elbow, then drop the head upon the left shoulder, and bend the body toward the right side until the ribs and hip-bone touch. Perform the entire exercise without moving below the waistline and with the knees flat. Hold this position four seconds, then in slow succession raise the body to an erect position, lift the head, straighten the arm and carry it down to the side. While the arm is moving keep the elbow stiff and the palm of the hand up. Repeat this movement, bending toward the left side. In practicing this system of exercise one may take each movement several times, or until the muscles become tired, but under no circumstances should one exercise to the extent of exhaustion. Forcing the muscles to work after they have become tired will defeat the object in view, for continued overwork of the muscles will produce atrophy of the tissue and an almost irremediable injury to the nervous system. We are often asked if abnormal development will not be the result of exercising a muscle which is fully developed at the outset. There is a limit to muscular growth, as there is to everything else. Strictly speaking, there is no abnormal muscular development. Nature stops short of this point, and that which at first seems to be over-development on investigation is proven to be only the natural limit. A perfectly rounded muscle seems out of proportion when compared with the undeveloped ones, but by rounding the deficient parts a symmetrical and beautiful whole will be produced.

A Reckless Gambler.

From the Burlington Free Press.

It took seven years to make a handkerchief for the Empress of Russia, and we will bet a cookey that her washerwoman spoiled it inside of six weeks.

A PAPER CARRIAGE AND PAIR.

To make this little toy take a half-sheet of thick writing paper—that without lines is the best—and fold it lengthwise through the middle, but do not crease it too sharply. Lay the paper before you with the folded side nearest you, and draw or trace Fig. 1 upon it.

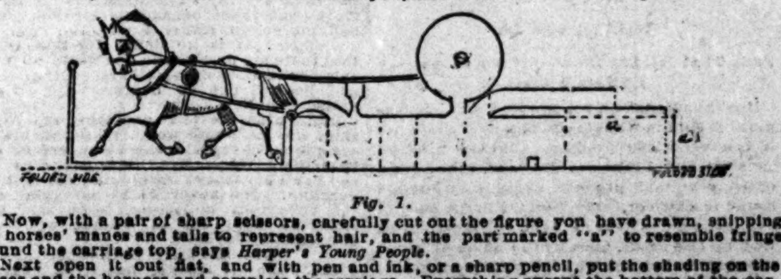


Fig. 1.

Now, with a pair of sharp scissors, carefully cut out the figure you have drawn, snipping the horses' manes and tails to represent hair, and the part marked "a" to resemble fringe around the carriage top, says *Harper's Young People*.

Next open it out flat, and with pen and ink, or a sharp pencil, put the shading on the horses and the harness and complete the carriage. Everything except the bottom of the carriage is finished on both sides. See Fig. 2.

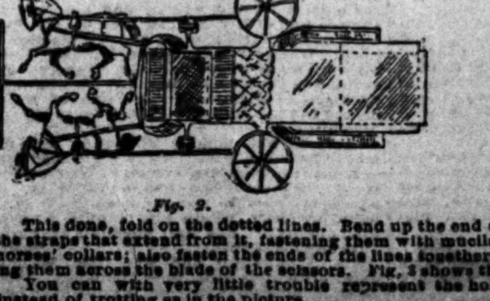


Fig. 2.

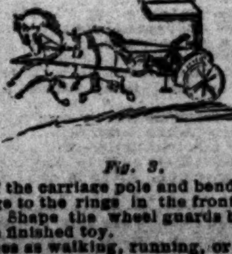


Fig. 3.

This done, fold on the dotted lines. Bend up the end of the carriage pole and bend inward the straps that extend from it, fastening them with mucilage to the rings in the fronts of the horses' collars; also fasten the ends of the lines together. Shape the wheel guards by drawing them across the blade of the scissors. Fig. 3 shows the finished toy.

You can with very little trouble represent the horses as walking, running, or pacing, instead of trotting as in the picture.

KICKING THE LEATHER.

THE GREAT FOOT-BALL PLAYERS OF THE COUNTRY AND THE COLLEGE TEAMS.

Gill of Yale and His Magnificent Playing—The Finest of All Rushers—Cowan of Princeton as an "Interferer"—Harding, the Young Giant of the Harvards and the Terror of the Field.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
[Copyright.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

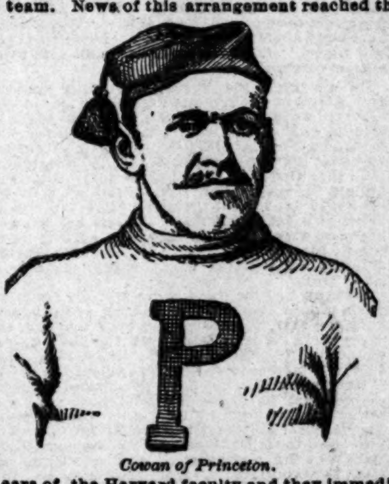
SPECULATION is rife as to the prospects in the coming struggle between Yale, Princeton and Harvard for championship honors, and therefore football furnishes the all-absorbing topic in these colleges at the present time. Every year increases the interest taken in the sport by the colleges, and since the suppression of slugging by the resolute action of the faculty of Harvard in 1883 there has been a marked improvement in the game. It is no longer a contest of physical strength—a battle between giants, which in former years degenerated into a "free fight." It is a game in which science does more, perhaps, to give the mastery than it does in any other athletic sport now in vogue in this country.

In the early days of foot-ball, Yale and Princeton led all the other colleges at the game. Their elevens were little else than sluggers, and when they got the ball they rushed it through the lines of their opponents without mercy. Harvard usually played more gently and with some show of science. The result was that it was left far behind in the race by the other universities and it was not till Harvard had encountered repeated defeats that it decided to adopt the tactics of its rivals. Six years ago Cambridge trained a team of giants to meet Yale and Princeton and determined to beat them at their own game. The team was instructed to defeat their opponents, even if they had to place every man on the rival teams "hors de combat" to do it. In other words, it was to be a

Harding of Harvard.

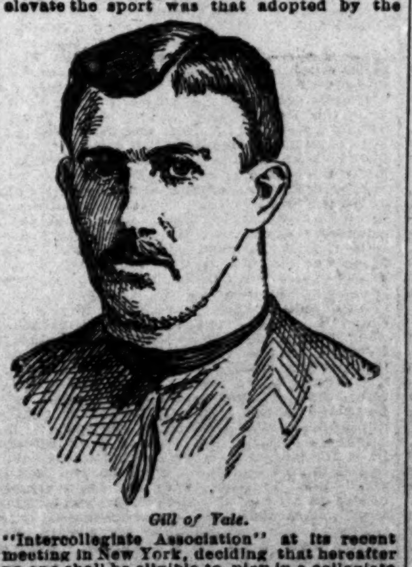
"FREE FIGHT"

and the battle was to go hard with the weaker team. News of this arrangement reached the ears of the Harvard faculty and they immediately took steps to prevent the members of their college team from being subjected to the brutal handling that was clearly in store for those who undertook to play against Cambridge. The faculty demanded that the rule then in force, that a player should be warned three times before being disqualified for slugging, should be rescinded, and that he should, instead, be thrown over for the first offense. This demand and all protests were unavailing, and the game was played under the old rules. But it was the last game ever played in that manner; for the reaction set in in 1884, and the suggestion of the faculty of Harvard was then adopted generally. So many young men were disabled and seriously injured by the slugging that their relatives began to interfere, and the adoption of the precaution became a necessity.



Cowan of Princeton.

Another salutary rule that has done much to elevate the sport was that adopted by the "Intercollegiate Association" at its recent meeting in New York, deciding that hereafter no one shall be eligible to play in a collegiate championship game who is not a bona fide student of the college for which he plays, and that professional athletes should not be permitted to participate in the games. At the same time, it was distinctly ruled that no university player should receive any money for his play from any source whatever. One effect of this new departure was to immediately rule out Wagenhurst, the great rusher of Princeton, a player who had been foremost in all the big matches of that college. Three other players—Beecher, Bull and Terry—were also barred out by the same rule. It has been the intention of the Yale team to put them on its list for the coming championship contest.



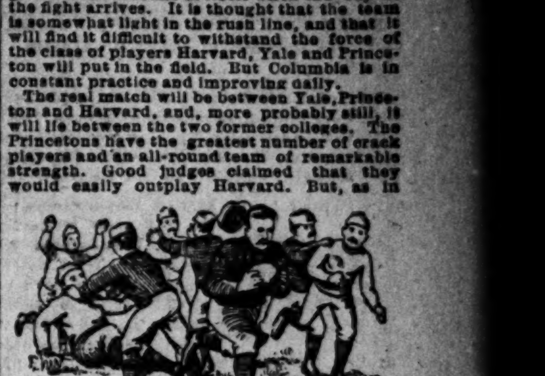
Gill of Yale.

HARVARD

was probably the only team unaffected by the change; for it had always been against the policy of Harvard men to encourage professionalism.

A glance at the teams now in training for the coming battle will be interesting. Columbia has this year determined to make a bold bid for the honors, and has accordingly put a crack eleven in the field which is expected to give a good account of itself when the day of the fight arrives. It is thought that the team is somewhat light in the rush line, and that it will find it difficult to withstand the force of the class of players Harvard, Yale and Princeton will put in the field. But Columbia is in constant practice and improving daily.

The real match will be between Yale, Princeton and Harvard, and, more probably still, it will lie between the two former colleges. The Princetons have the greatest number of crack players and an all-round team of remarkable strength. Good judges claimed that they would easily outplay Harvard. But, as in former contests, the idea of luck seems to hover over the heads of the Yale men, and there are foot-ball experts who believe that she is bound to win, because she has not lost a championship in several years.



"Interfering" Tactics.

One of the notable points about Princeton this year will be its signaling system, which has been brought to greater perfection than ever. New signals have been devised to cover almost every contingency on the field, and the Captain of the team will be able to convey his wishes to almost any player at any stage of the game. This is regarded as permissible trickery, and great matches in the past have been won by just such maneuvers. Another of Princeton's sources of strength is in

ITS INTERFERING.

When the spectators at a game see a man running at a hot speed with the ball, and having a clear lead they are apt to forget, in their enthusiasm for the runner, that his success is due almost wholly to the interfering tactics of his fellows on the team, without whose help in beating back the rival team, he could never get away with the ball. Interfering, to be successful, must be done by the whole team working to keep the opponent back. This has gradually developed on scientific principles.

The question of individual pre-eminence at football is one that is not easy to determine. There are so many different qualifications that go to make the perfect player that distinctions might be invidious. Three men, however, stand out from among all others as distinguished by their strong and brilliant playing, and their command of the situation. They are Gill of Yale, Cowan of Princeton and Harding of Harvard. Gill, who is the captain of his team, is perhaps the finest player in America. He is famous as a rusher and invincible as a tackler, being feared by the enemy more than any other player on the field. Gill is the type of the ideal player—a fine general, a rigid disciplinarian and a cool-headed fellow. In the wildest rush he never loses his head, and always has his force under command. Should Yale take the honors this year, it will do so largely because of Gill's individual prowess.

Harding, the end rush of Harvard, is a player of a totally different sort, being a giant in physique and a slugger in his methods. Nobody seeks a fight with this great, heavy athlete, and he clearly belongs to the days when slugging was a recognized part of the game. He has not a cool head, like Gill, and is apt to lose his temper. Still, with all his weak points, he is easily the strongest man of his team. The others are mainly unknown quantities.

COWAN OF PRINCETON

is a plucky player and a skillful tactician. He is probably best at interfering of any man on any of the three teams. When he joins in a rush something is sure to happen, and, like Gill, his extraordinary coolness in moments of general turmoil, makes him a tower of strength to his team. He has great strength and knows how to use it to advantage. Channing, also of the Princetons, is another remarkably fine player, and is believed to be the best all-round half-back in the country. Still another is Edgar Allen Poe, a nephew of the famous author of "The Raven," who plays quarter-back for the team, and who is the youngest captain of any in the Intercollegiate Association.

A Mud Ball.

Bad weather has deprived the teams of a good deal of needed practice this year. Princeton has got over this disadvantage to some extent by a system devised by its captain, who gathers his men together in a room, and arranging a number of checkers on a board, makes difficult combinations and asks his men what they would do under such circumstances. This brings out argument, and the discussion is one that sometimes involves many of the most difficult problems of the football field.

Three years have changed the character of the game so greatly that, as now played by the teams of the Intercollegiate Association, it is now really a game of science. A man to excel at football must use his brains as well as his muscles, and mere strength has given place to skill and finesse. Still, there are few really great football players, although there are many who are very nearly so. The popularity of the game, and its wonderful possibilities have encouraged lovers of the sport to claim that the day is not far off when it will divide the honors with the national game of base ball, if indeed it will not eclipse it. At present all the finest players, with one or two noted exceptions, are to be found in the colleges. It is recognized as a distinctively college game. But the public is gradually awakening to its merits and the fact that outsiders and professionals are no longer permitted to serve in the collegiate teams will doubtless have the effect of encouraging the organization of outside teams, which may, in time and with practice, eclipse even the colleges.

Buy Your Shoes at the Globe.

Ladies' Dongola kid button shoes, worth $2 at $1.25; ladies' Dongola button shoes, patent leather tip, worth $2.50 and $3 at $1.50 and $2. Ladies' hand-sewed French kid button shoes, worth $3, at $3.50; infants' warm lined button shoes, all colors, 25c.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

A Missing Boy Located.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 23.—Last September, one year ago, Lutie Snell, the little son of the late John Snell, who was prominent in railroad circles, unaccountably disappeared. Whether the boy had been kidnaped or drowned could only be conjectured. The loss of the boy almost crazed his mother, Mrs. J. H. Spence, of this city. Nothing was heard of him, although every effort was made, until yesterday, when the boy was found in an inland village in Ontario, Canada. The boy says he was kidnaped by two men who were connected with the Salvation Army in this city at the time. He was taken along with the Salvationists for months and finally either abandoned or lost, but when, the boy, who is a little fellow, is unable to say. He does not explain even how he got to Canada. The child's step-father, Mr. Spence, will go after him to-morrow.

FOR first-class Portraits,
In Oil, Pastel, Crayon, go to Scholten's.

High Water.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., Nov. 23.—This is the sixth day of rain and cloudy weather in Eastern Pennsylvania. For the past three days the sun has appeared each morning to be followed by rain in the afternoon. All the rivers and streams are still very high. Most of the collieries in the Schuylkill anthracite region have been forced to suspend on account of the mines having been flooded. Some of the largest collieries, employing 1,[illegible] men or more each, closed to-day.

Parents Are Delighted

With those boys' fine tailor-made suits the overcoats for $2.50 and $3. Fine [illegible] drums free. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Frank

AN OLD PAIR OF PISTOLS.

STORY OF THE DUEL BETWEEN ANDREW JACKSON AND CHARLES DICKINSON.

Rachel Robards and Her Husband—Jealousy Ending in Divorce—Jackson One of the Causes—He Marries Mrs. Robards—Curious Divorce Law—"The Unpardonable Sin"—Dickinson and the Duel.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

IN that most interesting place the National Museum at Washington—which all who have not already done so should visit at earliest opportunity—there is, among other relics of the same historical personage, a pair of pistols. They are not breech-loading revolvers or anything of the "modern improvement" sort, for they were made before Colt, Smith & Wesson and the rest were born. They are long and heavy single barrels, double-sighted, flint locks and smooth bores, with stout mahogany stocks which fill the hand and can be held with a firm grip. Carefully and even delicately finished throughout, enclosed in a neat velvet-lined case, with ramrods, bullet-molds and all other needed accompaniments, they have a certain indubitable yet indescribable "business-like" appearance which attracts attention. And they were intended for business of very serious sort, being nothing less than the duelling pistols of Andrew Jackson—which, for more than thirty years, he kept in fighting condition for the benefit of any man who dared to utter a word of reproach against the fame of a wife whom he loved better than his soul, and for whom he was ever ready, if need be, to lay down his own life, or to spill the heart's blood of her slanderers. There is

A BLOODY STORY

connected with these pistols, which I propose to tell as fully as newspaper space permits; drawing my material from the latest and by long odds the best, biography of the man who divides with Thomas Jefferson the honors of Democratic apostleship.

A little more than a hundred years ago—in March, 1789—Andrew Jackson, a young lawyer, recently arrived from North Carolina, was a boarder in the family of a widow Donelson, in the then frontier village of Nashville, Tenn. He had for companion and room-mate, one who became his life long friend, Judge John Overton. Under the same roof was Mrs. Rachel Robards, daughter of Mrs. Donelson and wife of Capt. Lewis Robards. The husband and wife had separated, and not for the first time. According to Overton (whose narrative was written and published nearly forty years after, and bears every semblance of truth), Mrs. Robards was a lively and attractive woman of unblemished character. Robards was of a jealous disposition, and in 1787—when Overton boarded with them in Mercer County, Kentucky—was exceedingly jealous of a Mr. Short. His own mother always declared that this jealousy was without any real provocation, but it caused a domestic disturbance nevertheless, and the wife went back to her mother in Tennessee. Through the good offices of Overton a reconciliation was effected and Robards rejoined his wife at her mother's some time in 1789. But not many months passed before he became as jealous of Jackson as he had been of Short, and apparently with as little reason. Overton again interfered as peace-maker, but to no purpose, and Jackson, conscious of his innocence, had a long and friendly talk with the irate husband, but with no better success. He then took up his quarters at another house and Robards seems to have gone back to Kentucky, threatening, however, to return and take his wife away whether willing or unwilling—and also threatening to "haunt her," whatever that may have meant.

Under these circumstances Mrs. Robards resolved to get as far away from her husband as she could, and therefore made arrangements to go down the river in a keel-boat, or barge, to Natchez, with Col. Stark and his family, whom she had known from childhood. This gentleman was old and infirm; the lower river was then very dangerous for travelers, owing to hostile Indians; and so, for additional protection, he urged Jackson to accompany the party. Possibly he did not require much urging, and possibly Mrs. Robards was not in the least reluctant to have the society of a good friend. So Jackson went to Natchez as escort to the Starks and Mrs. Robards, and after seeing them safely settled there, returned to Nashville and resumed his law practice. In the winter of 1790-91, Robards appeared before the Legislature of Virginia (of which Kentucky was then a part) and applied for

A DIVORCE

from his wife, on the ground that she had deserted him and was living in adultery with Andrew Jackson. In accordance with Virginia laws at that time, the Legislature granted the divorce, *providing* the alleged facts—after due notice, etc.—should be proven and established before a competent jury. After the passage of the act, Robards allowed the matter to rest for two years; being, of course, during that period still the legal husband of his wife. But it was generally understood in Nashville and vicinity that the proceedings had been completed and the divorce obtained. So believing, Jackson went to Natchez in the summer of 1791, and there was married to Mrs. Robards; returning in a few weeks to Nashville, near which they ever afterward lived. Not until December, 1793, so Overton affirms, while in Jonesboro on business, did Jackson learn that Robards had consummated the divorce only a short time before, in Mercer County, Kentucky. Though he believed a re-marriage unnecessary, yet at Overton's suggestion that such action was altogether best under the circumstances, he consented, and the second marriage took place in Nashville in January, 1794. That the relations between Jackson and Mrs. Robards were always virtuous and honorable, those who had the best opportunities to know unanimously agree in declaring; and it may be added that the subsequent conduct and reputation of the pair is further evidence in the same direction. There probably never was a happier marriage or a more devoted husband and wife until death parted them; and Mrs. Jackson—"Aunt Rachel," as she was called by the younger generation—had the respect and love of all who knew her. Senator Benton's noble tribute to her should be familiar to all.

But, as might have been expected, when Jackson became a prominent public man, his enemies (and he had an abundance of them, even at a very early date) did not scruple to find a handle for

VILE SCANDAL

in the Robards divorce. They had, however, to be very careful what they said and where they said it; for the utterance of a single disrespectful word about his wife was the one unpardonable sin in Jackson's estimation. Always a good hater, his bitterest and most relentless hatred was reserved for the reviler of his Rachel—"that sacred name," as he called it.

While Parton says that the Jackson-Dickinson duel "grew out of a projected horse-race that was never run," he admits that beneath a most ridiculous dispute there was the firm belief on Jackson's part that Dickinson had committed "the unpardonable sin." Charles Dickinson was a young man of good family, a lawyer by profession, possessing considerable property, genial and popular in his manners, with a large circle of friends, a little inclined to dissipation, and liable to talk imprudently when under the influence of wine. And he was reputed the best pistol-shot in Tennessee. It was, probably, in the early part of 1805 that Jackson heard of Dickinson's slanderous words concerning his wife. He at once called on him and demanded explanation. Dickinson either denied the charge altogether or said that if he had used such words it must have been while drunk. Jackson seems to have been satisfied, but some months later he heard that the offense had been repeated in a Nashville tavern. He went—so says Gen. Sam Houston—to the father-in-law of Dickinson, a Capt. Ervin, and urged him to employ his influence with the young man to make him more careful. "I wish no quarrel with him," said he; "he is being used by my enemies in Nashville to pick a quarrel with me. Advise him to stop in time."

So it came that in January, 1806, there was very bad feeling between the two men—the seed of bloody fruit. Gen. Jackson (he was now a militia Major-General), like many other notable men then and since, was fond of horses and horse-racing. He owned much stock, and among the rest, and the best—[illegible]ous horse brought from Virginia, which [illegible]ed "Truxton." Capt. Ervin owned [illegible] famous animal named "Plow Boy," and [illegible]tch was made between them for $2,000 a side, $800 forfeit, to come off during the racing week at Nashville in the autumn of 1805. Before the day named, Ervin and his son-in-law, Dickinson, decided to withdraw their horse and pay forfeit; which was done amicably, and the matter, as all supposed, ended. Really, however, it was only

THE BEGINNING OF MISCHIEF.

Somebody started the report that the notes which Ervin and Dickinson had offered in payment of the forfeit were not those which Jackson had agreed to receive. This report seems to have been taken up and circulated by Thomas Swann, a young man recently from Virginia. Jackson denounced it as a lie to Ervin and Dickinson, and the latter so informed Swann, who, on January 3, 1806, wrote Jackson a sharp note, evidently preliminary to a challenge. The reply four days later, dated "Hermitage," while ambiguous in some respects, leaves no doubt who, in Jackson's opinion, was at the bottom of the business. He says: "The base poltroon and cowardly tale-bearer will always act in the back ground. You can apply the latter to Mr. Dickinson and see which best fits him. I write it for his eye, and the latter I emphatically intend for him." Of course Dickinson saw the letter, and of course promptly replied to it in similar style, flinging the word "coward" back in Jackson's teeth, and announcing himself ready to give all required "satisfaction." Immediately after writing this letter, Dickinson started for New Orleans on a flat-boat, and tradition says spent all his leisure time during the long voyage in pistol practice. Meanwhile the correspondence between Swann and Jackson continued. Swann at last sent a challenge, to which Jackson responded by caning or clubbing him in a public room in the Nashville tavern. Meet him "as a gentleman" in the field, he would not, denying his claim to the title of "gentleman"—but really, there is no doubt, because he wanted to reserve that honor for Dickinson. The quarrel was carried into the one Nashville paper, and in March brought about a duel between Coffee, a friend of Jackson, and McNairy, who had espoused the other side. Coffee was wounded, but not dangerously. So the miserable business dragged along until the 20th of May, when Dickinson arrived from New Orleans. On the 22d Overton rode out to the Hermitage and informed Jackson that Dickinson had written a scurrilous article for the paper, which would appear in the next issue. He was requested to go back to town at once, see the manuscript if possible, and report forthwith whether it required "notice." He did so, and reported "notice" necessary. Jackson said: "I'll take the responsibility myself. I'll *see* the piece and form my own judgment on it." He saw "the piece"—afterwards duly published in the *Impartial Review*—and found it all Overton had said, and more. Epithets were applied to him for which

A PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE

was the only reply possible in those days. An hour later Overton carried the challenge to Dickinson, and before the day closed Jackson had received notification of its acceptance. The seconds met as soon as possible for conference and drew up the following: "On Friday, the 30th inst., we agree to meet at Harrison's mills, on Red River, in Logan County, State of Kentucky, for the purpose of settling an affair of honor between Gen. Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson, Esq. Further arrangements to be made. It is understood that the meeting will be at the hour of 7 in the morning." The rather unusual delay was explained by Dr. Catlet, Dickinson's second, by the fact that time was wanted to procure pistols. Jackson thought this to be a sham (which it probably was not), wanted to fight at once, and had Overton write a note saying as much, and offering Dickinson the choice of his own pair. No reply came and a second note was written to same effect. Then a line was sent by Dr. Catlet saying the day could not be changed. The seconds met again and agreed upon the following rules and regulations: "It is agreed that the distance shall be twenty-four feet; the parties to stand facing each other with their pistols down perpendicularly. When they are ready, the single word 'Fire,' is to be given, at which they are to fire as soon as they please. Should either fire before the word is given, we pledge ourselves to shoot him down instantly. The person to give the word to be determined by lot, as also the choice of position. We mutually agree that the above regulations shall be observed in the affair of honor depending between Gen. Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson, Esq., Saturday, May 24, 1806." The place of meeting for

THE DUEL

required a day's ride on horseback to reach it, and even then a very early start was necessary. Dickinson—so says tradition—rose before dawn on Thursday, and in so doing wakened his young and lovely wife. She inquired where he was going so early. He replied that he had business across Red River, in Kentucky, but it would not detain him long. Before leaving the room he kissed her with peculiar tenderness and said: "Good-bye, darling; I shall be *sure* to be at home to-morrow night." And so husband and wife separated forever.

He mounted his horse, joined his second and a number of friends who volunteered as escort, and the party rode away in highest spirits, as if on an excursion of pleasure. It is said that at the different stopping places he amused his companions with his wonderful skill with the pistol; that at twenty-four feet he cut a suspended string, and left it to be shown to Jackson if he came that way; that he made a bet of $500 that he would hit his antagonist within half an inch of a certain button on his coat, etc., etc. All of which stories must be taken with a great many "grains of salt."

Jackson and his party were not in near so gay a mood. He and his second rode apart from the rest, discussing the best method of proceeding in the fight, which both knew would be "to the death." After long and careful consideration of the terms of the duel, it was finally agreed that Dickinson should be allowed to have the first fire, for two reasons: Because, being more expert with the weapon, he would be sure to get it anyhow; and because, Jackson, feeling certain he should be hit somewhere, was unwilling to risk the spoiling of his own aim by the shock of the bullet added to the quick effort in trying to get first fire. He meant that aim to be deadly. No other "satisfaction" would satisfy him; not for the horse-race quarrel merely, but for "the unpardonable sin"—the real cause of the duel, if my theory by correct.

Jackson's party arrived first at the rendezvous on Red River, and stopped at a small roadside tavern there. They filled the house, so that when, soon after, Dickinson and his friends drew up at the door, there was no accommodation for them, and they were compelled to go to another house, two miles further down the river. Jackson, it is said, ate a hearty supper, smoked his usual evening corn-cob pipe, and was cheerful and lively in his conversation. Before breakfast the next morning both parties were on the ground. The spot selected was on the other side of the river, some two hundred yards from the bank, on a level part of the bottom land well covered by trees. "How do you feel about it now, General?" said one of the friends. "Oh, all right," was the answer; "I shall wing him, never fear." A space was cleared of underbrush, the eight paces measured and pegs driven at either end, lots drawn for the choice of position and the giving of the word; Dickinson's second winning the former and Jackson's the latter. The men were then placed and stood waiting, both calm and collected as if it were a friendly interview and not an issue of life and death. All the courtesies of the code had been observed by the combatants, and they only waited for the fateful signal. Jackson was dressed in a loose-fitting frock coat, buttoned carelessly across the chest and thereby partially hiding the slightness of the form. Dickinson was the younger and much the handsomer of the two, Jackson the most impressive and commanding in appearance; a born ruler of men. "Are you ready?" said Overton. "I am ready," said Dickinson, and "I am ready," said Jackson. Instantly Overton shouted: "FERE!"—using his Old Country pronunciation. Dickinson raised his pistol quickly and fired. A little puff of dust flew from the breast of Jackson's coat, and he raised his left arm and placed it tightly across his chest. Dickinson, startled by his apparent failure, fell back a pace or two from the peg, and exclaimed: "Great God! have I missed him?" "Back to the mark, sir," said Overton, with his hand significantly on his pistol. Dickinson was a brave man, and did not need the admonition. He stepped to the peg and stood there with eyes turned away from his antagonist. Jackson took deliberate aim and pulled the trigger, but the pistol neither snapped nor exploded. He looked at it and saw it had hung at half-cock. He cocked it, took aim again and fired. Dickinson's face whitened; he staggered, and would have fallen but for his friends, who who caught him in their arms and seated him on the ground, leaning against a bush. His clothes were already reddening, and when they were hastily stripped off, blood gushed in a stream from his side. The ball had entered just over the hip, passed through the body and lodged just under the skin on the opposite side. The wound, of course, was fatal. Overton inquired, told Jackson the result, and walked with him from the ground—the surgeon accompanying them. In a few moments the surgeon saw that one of Jackson's shoes was full of blood. "My God! General, are you hit?" he exclaimed. "Oh! I believe he has pinked me a little," said Jackson. "Let's look at it; but don't say anything about it *there*"—pointing to the house across the river. They looked, and found that Dickinson's aim had been true enough. But he had been deceived by the loose coat and thin body, and the ball had only broken a rib or two and raked the breastbone. Jackson was able to ride to the tavern, where he at once drank a large dipperful of buttermilk and then had the wound carefully dressed. During the day he sent to inquire about the condition of Dickinson, offering the services of his own surgeon. Dr. Catlet returned thanks, but said the case was beyond surgery. Then a bottle of wine was sent for the use of the patient. Dickinson died, about 9 o'clock the same night, after a long day of agony, and without knowing that he had wounded his enemy. Jackson concealed the fact from all but his own friends until he had left the place. "For," said he, "Dickinson thought himself the best shot in the world. I did not want him to have even the gratification of knowing that he had touched me." Vengeance could scarcely go further than this. Many years later he said: "I should have hit him had he shot me through the brain."

The wound proved more serious than was at first supposed. It healed badly, displacing some of the viscera, and after twenty years began to be troublesome, and so continued to the end. Parton says: "It was Dickinson's bullet that killed Andrew Jackson at last." That the survivor of this deadly duel never repented of his share in it (however much he may have regretted it) is indicated with tolerable clearness by an apparently trustworthy anecdote.

During his last illness a friend called to see him, and noticing an old-fashioned pistol on the mantel, took it in his hand and made some remark. The old General looked up from his pillow and said very quietly, "That is the pistol with which I shot Mr. Dickinson."

B.

Great Sale of Boys' Clothing

To-morrow, 1,500 suits and overcoats for boys up to 18 years. Good cheviot suits and overcoats, $2.50, $3.50 and $5. Good cassimere suits and overcoats, $6 and $8. Finest Baltimore merchant tailor suits and overcoats, $10 to $15. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

THE FAMOUS ROMAN PUNCH.

How a Drink Made Exclusively for the Pope Became General.

From the American Analyst.

The history of ponche a la romaine is curious. It had been the summer refreshment of successive Popes for over eighty years, and their chefs were threatened with all kinds of horrors and punishments if they ever divulged the secrets of its preparation. When Napoleon invaded Italy in 1796 this terrible interdict was broken through. A son of Pius VI.'s chief confectioner, by name Molas, as soon as he found the French were conquerors, ran away from his father and united his fortunes with them. This young man became the favorite servant of the Empress Josephine and after her death became cook to the Russian Prince Lieven, whom he accompanied to London when that Prince was appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James. This Russian first made his Papal beverage in London by introducing it at the Prince's table. The Prince Regent asked for the recipe and permitted copies to be given to a select few of his friends and by degrees it became better known and is now well known all over the world.

The original Vatican recipe is: "Prepare a very rich pineapple or sherbet; have it a little tart with lemon juice, taking the greatest care that none of the zest or oil from the yellow rind, or the bitterness from the white underlying pith, be allowed to enter into the composition of this sherbet. In order to be certain of this it is better, first, to grate off the yellow rind from the lemons, the to carefully remove all the white pith and, 'to make assurance doubly sure,' wash the skinned fruit in clear water; after which press out the juice free from the rind of the fruit; strain the juice so as to remove all the seeds or pips from it; then add it to the pineapple mixture. It must be then very well frozen. This sherbet, being very rich, will not freeze hard, but will be a semi-ice. Just before the punch is to be served add and work into it for every quart of the ice one gill of Jamaica; and for every two quarts one pint of the best champagne. Never use the wine from damaged bottles or leaky corks, as it will be sure to deprave and perhaps entirely spoil your punch. After you have well incorporated these liquors add cream or meringue mixture."

HAVING sold my candy business to Mr. L. Mohr I recommend him as a successor who will continue the manufacture of my celebrated candies, and feel assured that he will use every effort to please his customers and the public for their generous patronage for the last sixteen years. W. H. FRASER, 602 Olive street.

KING OTTO'S STRANGE WAYS.

None Bow to Him and He Often Scorns the Napkin.

The *Hamburger Correspondenz* publishes a description, purporting to come from a "very reliable source," of the state of King Otto of Bavaria. "In appearance King Otto is robust. His enormous beard, which he never permits to be cut, extends down to his breast. His eyes generally gaze into vacancy, and he only rouses himself sometimes when his old servant, Miss Mary, who nursed him as a boy on her knees, approaches him. Then, in a sonorous baritone voice, he calls out to her to bring him something, perhaps a glass of beer, but when it arrives he immediately throws it away. Other persons he passes by as if he never saw them.

"Strict orders are given that no one shall bow to him, nor address a word to him during his walks. Frequently the unfortunate King, under the influence of his hallucinations, stands in a corner, violently gesticulating and speaking to imaginary personages. After such an attack complete apathy usually sets in, which lasts for hours. His Majesty is a passionate smoker, consuming twenty to thirty cigarettes a day. The number of lucifer matches he uses is enormous, as he generally lights a whole box at once and enjoys throwing it away while in flames.

"His manner of life is regulated with strict care, his diet being fixed by the physician on service. Dr. Snell and Dr. Ranke take a month's duty alternately, and every Sunday a visit is paid by the Director of the district lunatic asylum, Dr. Gasley, who revises the medical reports. At meals the King sits at the head of the table, and at a certain distance the adjutants, the physician and the Court Marshal. The King eats with a hearty appetite, drinks a few glasses of beer, and now and then calls in a sharp tone of command for a glass of his favorite wine. He insists on being completely unobserved, and he himself takes no notice of his guests. What he wishes for is brought at a sign from the physician. The King uses knife and fork like every one else, but he often scorns to use a table napkin, and makes his coat serve the purpose."

Another Cold Wave on the Road.

Prepare yourself: $20 Baltimore merchant tailor suits and overcoats, silk and satin lined overcoats, are still going at $9.85. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

WHAT MUSK IS.

Pods That Sell for From Fifteen to Twenty Dollars Apiece.

Most people take it for granted that because musk is sold in what is called a pod, therefore it is a vegetable product. But the truth is, says the San Francisco *Argonaut*, that it is an entirely animal product, being a substance found in a two or three-inch sac in the body of the little musk deer of Asia. This sac, when tied up and dried, goes by the name of a pod among the hunters who bring it into market.

Probably there are few things subjected to such adulterations, as one part of pure musk will scent thousands of parts of some other powder mingled with it, and as the pods sell for from $15 to $20 apiece the adulteration has its profits. It is indeed so pungent that when just fresh it has been known to produce violet bleeding at the nose, and many people are so susceptible to it as to have sad headaches brought about by contact with the pure article; and while a suspicion of it is very agreeable to many persons one atom becomes offensive, as the case is with patchouli and many others odorous substances.

It was formerly largely used in therapeutics, especially in the Orient, having become disused as much from the difficulty of obtaining it in a pure state as from anything else, and it is now seldom given in hysteria and hiccough.

ARE you restless at night, and harassed by a bad cough? Use Dr. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm, it will secure you sound sleep, and effect a prompt and radical cure.

MILLIONS IN DIAMONDS.

THE BRILLIANTS THAT ARE OWNED BY SOME FASHIONABLE NEW YORK WOMEN.

The Famous Diamonds of the World—The Most Splendid Sparkler Is Owned by a Syndicate and Outshines the Kohinoor—Will It Come to This City?—The Parrish Pendant.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—"Three-fifths of the diamonds in the United States are owned in New York. If you want to get an accurate idea of the number, size and arrangement of these gems you must see them worn. Mr. Charles Cook, managing partner in the great firm whose reputation has spread from Union Square to Golconda, Capetown and Brazil, laughed as he continued his description. "Or go to the opera on some evening when the leaders of the gay world are there, then you'll see the diamonds! The women of New York own more of them and are less afraid to wear them than are any other women in the world, except, perhaps, those of London and Paris. The most gorgeous display of diamonds I have ever seen was at the Covent Garden Opera-house in London. But the displays made here on proper occasions are wonderful. American women are not afraid to wear jewels. Just now the ruby is the royal gem, in rarity, cost and the appreciation of connoisseurs.

"The largest perfect diamond in the world," said he, "is the Imperial, now at the Paris Exposition. It was so named by the Prince of Wales. It is owned by a syndicate, who have offered it for sale at £200,000—one million of dollars! It is still the property of the syndicate. Two years ago in London the syndicate offered the stone to me in the rough at that figure, and wanted me to bring it over to New York and try to sell it on a large commission. But I didn't think of any New Yorker who wanted to pay a million dollars for a stone."

"That was and is the greatest price, commercially speaking, at which any diamond ever was offered for sale, so far as I know. That great gem is an African stone, of course. South Africa is at present the world's diamond supply depot, as Golconda was in the days when the Kohinoor and other great Indian gems drew the world's eyes Eastward. An occasional diamond is still found in Brazil, but the product of Dom's realm is not now sufficient to make it a regular factor in the market.

"THE IMPERIAL

is now cut and weighs 180 carats, the greatest known weight of any cut stone in the world. It was cut in either London or Amsterdam, I forget which, and is unexceptionable in color and brilliancy."

Now, there is a jewel worth securing by anybody in town who has the money and is willing to pack a million away in a cubic inch? It is no longer fashionable to get diamonds by slitting the throats of their owners, or drugging their wine, or chloroforming them in a cab, or pushing them over a bridge, or stabbing them in the back. A jeweler's bill, receipted, is de rigueur in the best families.

While a strict sense of commercial prosperity prevents the great diamond dealers and diamond cutters of Union Square—how many people know stones are cut here as in London and Amsterdam?—from talking about the great gems owned in New York, it is doubtless the instinct of self-preservation, which is powerful even in people of fashion, which prevents diamond owners from boasting of their treasures or permitting their fame to be spread through the ordinary channels of publicity. Horses and houses, yachts and bank accounts may be bragged of with some degree of safety, but nobody, not even a millionaire, would care to be sandbagged on Monday night by some thug whose artistic taste in diamonds had been inflamed by reading Sunday morning in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH a detailed description of the victim's jewel-case and the exact value of the chefs d'œuvres the victim was wont to wear to certain social functions!

Mr. Maxwell Sommerville, the owner of the greatest collection of engraved gems in the world, part of which was not long ago on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is by no means desirous of having it generally known that when he is at home he and his gems are to be found in a quaint old house in Clinton street, Philadelphia—that is, he doesn't care to have it generally known in criminal circles.

DANGER FROM DIAMOND THIEVES.

Now, there is the very best authority for saying that most of the stories about the prudential habit great diamond owners have of wearing paste fac similes for fear of robbery and perhaps murder are stories told for effect entirely. New York women own and wear as fine diamonds as you may see anywhere except at the most magnificent courts. New York women put on these gems with perfect freedom when preparing for great social functions. Some of them on occasions have body guards in the persons of plain clothes men. Some have not. "Princes' ransoms" roll around this town in close carriages every night in the season. "The diamond is the essence of property—and ornament; it is riches condensed."

Which of the New World's millionaires will buy the Imperial and shine with it at any court in the Old World and go down by its means to posterity as the owner of the million-dollar diamond?

Think of one bit of crystal small enough to be shut from view in the hollow of the hand yet good for $1,000,000. Certainly a "small" fortune even in these days in any great city of the world! There's exchange for you, and portable property with a vengeance!

A HUNDRED-THOUSAND-DOLLAR NECKLACE.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord has diamond buttons for many of those feminine garments which the fair sex still insist on wearing buttoned. It is said to inspire curious reflections on the possibilities of human magnificence to see plain white seams fastened with gems that glisten and glow in the gaslight as if each would say, "I have a song to sing, oh!" Mrs. Hicks-Lord has a necklace of brilliants on which the mild valuation of $100,000 is put by experts. She also has lace-pins and bracelets and brooches, making a sum total of diamonds really remarkable.

For New York women, the experts say, in their tiaras, necklaces, rings and ear-drops show an exquisite taste, even those of them who are not wealthy—what woman would not like to be wealthy when diamonds are on the cloth—select their ornaments for their purity and perfection rather than their size and showiness. It is no doubt for that reason that there are nowhere in the world so many small collections or individual gems of lustre and beauty, but no overpowering size or value, as in New York.

Mrs. Paran Stevens' necklace brooch and rings are diamonds worth taking about and are quoted as representing an enormous cash valuation. When Mrs. Stevens arrays herself in all her glory of brilliants, she is simply dazzling. She never wears her gems when she goes rent collecting, however. It is safest to fight shy of women who wear diamonds by daylight.

MRS. MACKAY'S DIAMONDS.

Mrs. John W. Mackay has lived near the great European diamond markets so long and in close association with so many of the owners of the old world's famous brilliants that she has acquired a collection now quite equal to the dignity of her husband's fortune. She is a modest woman withal, and hasn't even showed half of her African treasures at New York or Bar Harbor, or to her friends here in town. When she was at the Windsor Hotel not very many weeks ago, she appeared one evening in her private dining-room wearing a necklace of diamonds, any one of which looked to the eye of the Philistine as big as a pigeon's egg.

There is one notable difference to be observed between Mrs. Mackay's gems and the average of what are known as Western diamonds, or diamonds owned in California. As an expert said to me: "A diamond is a diamond out there, where size counts for more than quality!" But Mrs. Mackay's are rarely pure and lustrous.

Mrs. Wm. Astor and Mrs. Wm. Waldorf Astor own and wear fine diamonds. "The Astor Diamonds" are famous and have been "in the family," most of them, for at least a generation. As the head of the great landed family of the country, it is fitting that Mrs. Wm. Astor should occur at once to the mind of any investigator of the diamonds of New York. The Astor parure is well known in London and Paris, though seldom seen except on state occasions in New York. The distinguishing feature of this, as of most of the gem collections here, is the number of stones, moderate in size, but perfect in color and brilliancy.

There isn't any such gems as the Imperial in New York jewel caskets, so far as known, much less such a one as the Kohinoor, about which poor Prince Dhulup Singh lamented so pitifully the other day, or as the Great Mogul, the Orloff, the Regent or the Jekan Shir Shak. It is possible that there might be such a stone here without the fact being known, but it is barely within the bounds of possibility, for the great diamonds of the world are not so numerous but that the diamond lover may and does follow them from hand to hand and from clime to clime and from age to age with the keen appreciation of the expert, the love of the miser and the desire for the masterful and brilliant which unite to make the diamond lust one of the most universal and powerful and at the same time unique of all human passions.

Everybody has heard of the Astor diamonds, but until the William C. and Cornelius Vanderbilt families came to the social fore within the last decade, had anybody ever heard of "the Vanderbilt diamonds?" Who knows anything about "the Gould diamonds?" The Clews diamonds are somewhat famous on account of the trouble Harry Clews had, after buying a big pair of ear-drops from a diamond-broker, to establish the right of that broker to sell them. The ways of diamond-brokers, by the way, are so peculiar as to be past understanding by the outsider.

FORTUNES IN SPARKLERS.

Miss Helen Gould is not a figure at the balls and entertainments in general of the haute volee of New York society people. Her father is a man of business, her mother was a lady of gentle and retiring disposition. Yet those in a position to know say Miss Gould is the owner of a diamond necklace and pendant and a diamond bracelet which are not to be excelled in New York for size and lustre of the brilliants composing them. Mrs. D. O. Mills and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have had excellent taste in collecting and mounting, and this mother and daughter have between them a diamond casket which those who have seen it say is magnificent.

Never heard of the Rockefeller diamonds did you? John D. Rockefeller, perhaps the richest man in the country next to John Jacob Astor, is a good Baptist and makes great presents of cash and bonds to the educational and charitable institutions of his church. Yet some small portion of the Rockefeller wealth has gone into precious stones, and that, too, with rare discrimination. The next genration of Rockefellers will probably be able to talk about the "Rockefeller diamonds" with considerable satisfaction.

Mme. Barrios, widow of the famous Dictator of Guatemala, has as many big diamonds as she has children; that is paying a high compliment to one of the finest jewel-cases in New York. The late Dictator put away a good deal of the money he laid up in coin; much of it in bonds and a fair proportion of it in diamonds. The Misses Barrios will some day be able to shine with the daughters of kings in this as in other respects.

RUBIES AND PEARLS OF GREAT PRICE.

Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts has some fine diamonds, but the glory of her jewel-case is a parure of pearls said to have no superiors on Manhattan Island, in private hands at least. Pearls and rubies and saphhires indeed are as highly valued now as they were in biblical times. They were the gems of the Scriptural period. People in Bible days didn't wear and probably knew nothing about diamonds, which are the pet of modern civilization. Rubies to-day are more highly valued than diamonds.

The ruby is the rarest of all gems, and New York merchants have as a rule to buy it of the British, who own the great and only ruby mines of Burmah. A five-carat ruby is worth five times as much money as a five-carat diamond. One of the finest rubies known to be owned in the United States is the property of Mrs. Haggin, wife of the California racing man. It is this famous stone which is said to have been given by the King of Bavaria to Lola Montez. Its beauty inspires a connoisseur with absolute awe, so that the $10,000 valuation which is said to have been fixed on it before it became Mrs. Haggin's appears anything but excessive.

The proudest title of Theebaw, the late lamented King of Burmah, before the English sacked Rangoon, was Lord of the Rubies. When in the world's great ruby mines—which were then his, and his alone—a ruby of special size and beauty was discovered, Theebaw is said, in the good old times, to have sent out a procession of elephants and grandees to bring it to Rangoon in triumph. The finest ruby of any great contemporary fame was that until now on exhibition at the French Expositions, valued at 100,000 francs. A diamond of the same size and purity would have easily been worth the tidy sum of $100,000!

From Burmah also come the sapphires and from Ceylon, the latter spice-laden isle producing probably the best. As the British own Burmah and practically own the South African diamond fields, they control the supply fields of the world's most precious gems. From the Indian Ocean come the pearls which are almost as highly valued as rubies and sapphires, and all of which are more esteemed just now by the critical connoisseur, other things being equal, than are diamonds themselves.

WHAT THE WORD "KARAT" MEANS.

As for the carat, it is of course a unit of weight absolutely unique. One ounce of troy weight is equivalent to 151 3-8 carats, so that the Imperial itself only weighs a little over an once. A pennyweight troy is seven and one-half carats.

The biggest and in every way the best ruby in existence, so far as connoisseurs know, is on sale at a famous shop in London. Ten thousand pounds is the price asked for it. It is broader than a filbert nut and gives out a deep red glow. Queen Victoria sighed when she saw it and declared it had no parallel in the crown jewels, and the Duchess of Edinburgh carried it all the way to St. Petersburg for the Czar to have a look at it.

The world's biggest and most beautiful cats-eye was taken to London not long ago from Ceylon. It weighs 170 carats and is insured for 30,000 rupees. It casts out four opalescent rays, which are said to combine to form one single stream of light. Cats-eyes of such brilliancy are now said to sell for as much as diamonds. Ordinarily the cats-eye is considered only a semi-precious stone.

The biggest emerald in the world weighs 2,980 karats and is in the Imperial Jewel Office in Vienna.

Inspector Byrnes' general alarm to the pawnbrokers in this and other big cities anent the disappearance of a big six cornered diamond star, said to contain seventy stones of large size besides a number of other jewels, is generally believed to have reference to the star Mrs. Parrish lost from her bosom at a recent Tuxedo ball.

The Limited Fast Mail.

The Union Pacific Railway, the Overland Route, has just put on a limited Fast Mail Train to carry the United States mail between Council Bluffs and San Francisco and Portland. This daily Fast Mail train will carry a limited number of passengers and in addition to the United States Mail Cars, and a baggage car, will be composed of a Pullman Palace Sleeper and Pullman Dining Car for Portland and a Pullman Sleeping Car for San Francisco, thus accommodating a limited number of passengers.

The sleepers and the diner will run through from Chicago via the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Only first-class tickets will be honored on this train.

This train, with its connections makes the extraordinary time of 107 hours' New York to San Francisco, and 104 hours to Portland.

As accommodations are limited, early application for same should be made to the Union Pacific Agents in New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, or to E. L. Lomax, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.

COME AND SEE OUR LINE OF
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
At $20, $22.50, $25, $28, $30 and up to $100.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
At $25, $28, $30, $35 and up to $150.
DIAMOND EARRINGS
At $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $25, $30, $35 and up to $600.
DIAMOND STUDS
At $5, $7.50, $10, $12 up to $200.
Our selection of Diamond Jewelry is large and we sell Fine Goods at such Low Prices it will pay you to trade at
HESS & CULBERTSON--217 NORTH SIXTH ST.

WILL CELEBRATE IN 1892

NEARLY EVERY NATION IN EUROPE WILL HONOR COLUMBUS.

Rival Claims for the Birthplace of the Discoverer of America—His Influence Upon the Field of Religion Recognized by Prelates of the Church—Gen. Butterfield's Interesting Discoveries.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

PARIS, Nov. 14.

ALL Europe is interested in the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, but France, the country that claims the honor of being the first to recognize the providential mission of "God's Ambassador," France pays no attention to the most splendid fete celebrated in the history of nations. In 1844 Count Roselly de Lorgnes devoted 160 pages of his work, "The Cross in Two Worlds," to the great discoverer, and for the first time Columbus' religious character was noticed. At the time of the publication of this work there existed not a monument, not an inscription to the glory of Columbus, and Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, after reading "The Cross in Two Worlds," was so indignant at the Genoese for thus neglecting their compatriot, that he ordered a monument to be constructed—the first ever erected to the distinguished navigator's memory.

Pope Pius IX. was so impressed with the necessity for a complete life of Columbus, and so thoroughly satisfied as to the capability of Count de Lorgnes to accomplish such a work, that he gave him an official commission to prepare a history of the discoverer. This work caused violent discussions and Count de Lorgnes then published "Satan Against Christopher Columbus," "God's Ambassador" and "Posthumous History of Christopher Columbus," works that were

TRANSLATED INTO EVERY TONGUE.

A French Cardinal wrote to Pius IX.: "My country is greatly honored, Most Holy Father, because you have deigned to confide this noble enterprise to a French pen." According to the Catholics, Pius IX. saw in Columbus a saint, and from the time of de Lorgnes' history His Holiness determined on the canonization of the discoverer. Count Roselly de Lorgnes was chosen for "the pleader of the cause before the Sacred Congregation of Rites." The majority of the Bishops in the Catholic Church signed the postulatum presented the Court of Rome by Count Roselly de Lorgnes. Although a Frenchman avenged the memory of Columbus, wrote what Europe calls the only faithful history of his life, and became a mediator between the navigator and the Church of Rome, France to-day remains indifferent and allows other nations to have the honor of celebrating what is called "the greatest deed in the history of humanity since the sacred drama of our redemption."

Not only was France the first country to awaken interest in Italy, but Spain, through French influence, recalled the name of Columbus. It was Louis Philippe's Queen, Marie Amelie, who first took her infant son, the Duke of Montpensier, to the monastery of Rabida, where Columbus met Juan de Marchena; the monastery was then in ruins, but the example of Queen Marie Amelie was followed, and to-day Rabida is a pilgrims' shrine. As a monument to Columbus, the Spaniards intend to restore the ruins of Rabida and also those of the house at Valladolid, in which it is supposed that he died. The Spanish and Italian Governments have planned elaborate programmes, and a lineal descendant of Columbus, Don Cristobal Colon, Duke de Veragua, is President of the Spanish Committee. There will be fetes at Madrid, Seville, Barcelona, Salamonca and Granada, and King Humbert of Italy has appropriated $20,000 for the participation in these fetes.

The Spaniards wish to celebrate this fourth centenary by a lasting literary work, published and recompensed at the expense of the Treasury; the subject must be "Discoveries Made From the Time of Henry of Portugal Until the Return of Sebastian del Gures, Who Made the 'Tour du Monde.'" The civilizing power of Portugal and Spain must be duly noticed, and papers may be written in French, English, German, Italian, Spanish or Portuguese. Papers must be forwarded to the tribunal (composed of members of various royal academies) by diplomatic representatives of each country. This literary zeal seems inconsistent with the love for bull-fights displayed by the Duke de Veragua, but the Spaniard who superintended "bull-fights of Paris" this summer is now President of an International Literary Competition.

Last spring the Sunday WORLD told of Abbe Peretti's work called "Christopher Columbus, Frenchman, Corsican and Native of Calvi." In this book he tries to prove that if Columbus were not born in Calvi, Corsica, he was never born anywhere. In Abbe Peretti's 500 pages each deduction seems to be mathematically correct, each argument imposing in authority, and in closing he reconstructs for Columbus a birth certificate from fragments gathered from all writers in the last five centuries. Abbe Peretti is using his influence in persuading the inhabitants of Calvi to celebrate the fourth century of the discovery of America by "the great Frenchman."

But, in spite of the learned priest's proofs, Europeans still believe that Columbus was born in Genoa, and now there seems no possibility of answering the questions eagerly asked by people of all nations.

Aside from the birthplace of Columbus, another question of

VITAL IMPORTANCE

is whether Columbus was the first discoverer of America. We all know that the Norsemen are said to have discovered the country in 1001, and their old manuscripts contain accounts of "Lief Eirekson's Wonderful Voyage." A distinguished European scholar told me today that of course Columbus had access to these manuscripts, and that when he "set out for India" he knew quite well where he was going. "Naturally," said he, "the Roman Church was not ignorant of these discoveries, for thirty years before Columbus undertook his voyage the Pope spoke of 'his well-beloved children in Greenland and Iceland.'"

Now comes Gen. Butterfield, who says "it is quite possible Columbus got the first idea of his voyage from the parchments" of St. Brendin. Some of these are in the Nuremburg Library, Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris; British Museum and Oxford Library. Many articles have been written to prove that St. Brendin, Abbot of Clonfort, Ireland, made a voyage to America in the sixth century. Brendin was the eldest son of Fenlaga, was born in 484, and died in 578. Gen. Butterfield found all the manuscripts legibly written, and those of the eighth and ninth centuries, in the Bibliotheque Nationale, wonderfully well preserved. He discovered that Brendin, after listening to Barena's confession about a "land beyond the seas," decided to build a ship and visit this "promised land," but, as the monks who wrote the manuscripts made many mistakes, it is difficult to decide whether Brendin sailed east or west. However, as Gen. Butterfield has had the most ancient of these manuscripts photographed and intends to place them in the State Library at Albany, "the public can study the facts" and form their own opinions.

BARONESS ALTHEA SALVADOR.

PALATIAL STABLES.

The Vendome Livery Co. Established in Its Renovated Quarters.

The Vendome Livery Co. have completed the remodeling of their stables on Walnut street extending from 310 to 314 inclusive, and extending on Third street from No. 109 to 111. These stables are now in the best condition, having all modern appliances, and are thoroughly well appointed in every respect. The proprietors have procured an entirely new line of carriages, surreys and buggies, all of the most approved and recent patterns and designs, and have also added extensively to their stock of horses, including many fine matched teams. A large force of handsomely liveried skillful and courteous drivers are employed, and the firm expresses its confidence in its ability to please the most fastidious. Special attention is paid to wedding, party and theater calls, and they have a line of carriages equal to the best to be found in any city. The firm has superior facilities for boarding and caring for horses and close attention and ample forage are guaranteed on reasonable terms. The stables are conveniently located in reference to the Merchants' Exchange and the different hotels and special provision is made for attending to horses belonging to business men during the day.

THE EYE AS A POWER.

A Chicago Man Whose Gaze Can Make Persons Fidgety.

From the Chicago Times.

"Did you ever try the power of magnetism as expressed through the eye?" asked a friend of mine at the theater recently. "It's interesting. I've been developing the faculty of late, and have great fun out of it. Last week as I sat over there on the side aisle of the parquet circle I saw several rows of chairs ahead of me a young lady of my acquaintance. She was sitting so that she would have to turn clear around to look at me, and I thought it a good chance to test my power. I called the attention of my companion to her and said: 'Now watch me make her look around.' Then I concentrated my gaze on the back of her bonnet and my mind on the idea of controlling her action. By and by she began to look around the house rather nervously, glancing everywhere, and then she turned clear around and looked straight into my eyes. I met her afterward and told her about it, and she told me that she didn't know what caused her to do so unusual a thing. Now there's an acquaintance of mine down there in the parquette—that man slouched down in his seat with gray hair and a bald spot—see me make him look around."

My friend knitted his brows and looked at the bald spot intently for five minutes without making it wince. Then he frowned ominously and his gaze grew more piercing. Still no effect. After fifteen minutes of this he gave it up, saying the man never had any mind anyway. At the close of the performance an usher went down and awakened the man with the bald spot. He had been asleep.

The Globe for Underwear and Shirts.

Double front and back camel's hair, 50c. Strictly all-wool camel's hair, $1. Finest of Derby Ribbed, $1.50. Fine handpainted and embroidered neckwear, 25c. Special, all-wool Jersey coats, $2, and up to the finest. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

CURRENT LOW RATES FOR WIT.

Low Prices for Jokes the Rule Among the Comic Weeklies.

The price of wisdom is said to be above rubies, but the price of wit is said to be somewhat lower, says the Pittsburg *Post*. *Life* pays $1.50 per joke, while *Munsey's Weekly* pays $1, *Puck* from 75 cents down to 25 cents, *Time* 50 cents, and *Judge* about the same as *Puck*. These are the prices for short dialogues and paragraphs.

Clever, light verse, of which there is a dearth, fetches a better price. All the comic weeklies are flooded with matter, most of it atrociously stupid. One professional humorist has with *Life* at this moment $50 worth of jokes accepted and unpublished. This man turns out such things by the hundred, has carefully classified and recorded them, and submits them to joke buyers by platoons.

Professional jokers rarely do the best work, but they can be counted on, and a steady supply is more to be desired than occasional brilliancy.

The editors and illustrators of comic papers are a solemn, even a melancholy tribe. James S. Metcalfe, who succeeded [illegible] as the editor of *Life*, might easily be taken for a divinity student, and gaunt, grizzled Charles J. Taylor of *Puck*, looks like a rural deacon.

FIRST-CLASS pictures make the best, Strauss's photos are the best.

New York's Heiresses.

Here is a table showing the market quotations of the heiresses of New York:

Miss Sallie Hargous	$1,000,000
Miss Mary Leiter	[illegible]
Miss Jennie Flood	[illegible]
Miss Teresa Fair	[illegible]
Miss Gwendoline Caldwell	[illegible]
Miss Huntington	[illegible]
Miss Celeste Stauffer	[illegible]
Miss Havemeyer	[illegible]
Miss Helen Gould	[illegible]
Miss Morgan	[illegible]
Miss Corbin	[illegible]
Miss Florence Pullman	[illegible]
Miss Marion Langdon	[illegible]
Miss Helen Beckwith	[illegible]
Miss Gerry	[illegible]
Miss Eva Morris	[illegible]
Miss Maude Jaffray	[illegible]
Miss Florence Hurst	[illegible]
Miss Margaret Schieffelin	[illegible]
Miss Marie Terry	[illegible]
Miss Estelle Schuyler	[illegible]
The Misses [illegible]	[illegible]
Miss Lillian Nathan	[illegible]
Miss Alice Seligman	[illegible]
Miss Shafer	[illegible]
Miss Grace Wilson	[illegible]
Miss Remsen	[illegible]
Miss Louise Shepard	[illegible]
Miss Martha, daughter of Bradley Martin	[illegible]
Miss Green, daughter of Hetty Green	[illegible]
Miss Edith Kip	[illegible]
The Misses Jeanne and Mamie Turnure	[illegible]
Miss Sallie Hewitt	[illegible]
Miss Annie Cutting	[illegible]
Mrs. Frederick Neilson	[illegible]
Miss Van Wart	[illegible]
Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts the income of	[illegible]
Mrs. Grace Turnbull	[illegible]
Mrs. Andrew Coffin	[illegible]

Twelve Boys in One Family.

It does not matter, they can be dressed for little money. The Globe is selling children's good suits as low as $1. Finest suits and overcoats sold elsewhere at $7.50 to $8. [illegible] drums free. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

KATHLEEN'S LETTER.

MORE IMPRESSIONS OF THE WORLD SOCIAL AND THE WORLD IN GENERAL.

Some Advice to Those Who Would Learn to Play Skat—A Girl's Reading Club and What Is Done at It—Green the Fashionable Color and Something About New Shades—A Word to Mammas.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

DEAREST EMILY—They say that a word to the wise is sufficient, at any rate there was a proverb to that effect in our old copy books at school, and although I am not at all sure that wisdom is an inherited characteristic in our family, I impressively say my dear sister, "beware of skat." If you have any regard for the happiness of your home, the admiration of your husband, the confidence of the regiment in your sanity, do not be beguiled into that treacherous game. I played once, and once only, and in losing each and every game of the evening I lost the regard of Mr. Oldbeau and that too just as I was beginning to appreciate him more than ever. The way of it was this; Mr. Oldbeau blandly and persistently offered to teach me to play skat, and I delightedly assented, little thinking of what was coming, and after he went over the preliminary explanations two or three times, making them as plain as an abstruse problem in geometry, he asked me if I understood, and I, wickedly ignoring the classic fable of the hatchet and the cherry tree and its remote Egyptian ancestor of Rameses and the scimiter, meekly answered that I did, and the game began. I played badly at first, then worse and then worst, and if there is another superlative in existence I played that also, until Mr. Oldbeau gave vent to his feelings in an extremely inopportune remark, "Great Scott." I thought he had reference to the game but found out that he was only doing some mild swearing, and that the great Scott, whoever he may be, who bears the burden of masculine profanity when in polite society, has nothing to do with Hades-istic skat. Hereafter I shall confine myself to such infantile games as poker and euchre.

I have just found out where Amelie Rives got the name of her book, "The Quick or the Dead." It comes from the French and owes its English dress to Byron. Intuition might have told one that the impetuous Virginian would be a devotee at the Byronic shrine. In his exquisite translation of "The Star of the Legion of Honor" there occurs the couplet:

"Star of the brave whose beam has shed
Such glory o'er the quick and dead."

By-the-bye, Marie is reading a new book . Louis writer, or at least it is new to Time's Scythe," by Mrs. Meeker, the w of the gifted artist of that name, is the title of the book, which Marie says is quite interesting.

And oh, I must tell you about

OUR READING CLUB.

I suppose that is the proper name for it, although reading has not entered very extensively into our calculations. Auntie and a lot of the girls' mammas decided for us that our minds needed improving, and that the best way to accomplish that very desirable result, it being understood that collectively we have a good deal of mind to improve, was to have us meet once a week and devote a few hours to the current literature of the day as well as to the English classics. Well, we had our first meeting last Wednesday, but our course for the season was not very definitely laid out, all because of a surplus in ideas. Nearly every girl had a suggestion to make that did not harmonize with that of some other girl. Grace Goodgirl made a motion, I believe that is what you call it, to have the meetings on Monday, and everybody voted in the affirmative; then in a little while Prudence Poorman said that it would be so nice to have them on Wednesday forenoon, so that we could adjourn for luncheon and then go to the matinee in a body, and that move was carried by acclamation, and although the Chairman, or, correctly speaking, the girl in a Paris gown who sat in a chair at the head of the room, said that such proceedings were unparliamentary, it already having been decided to meet on Monday, we laid the correction under the table, as the Congressmen say, and were about to take up something else when a sweet little blonde, whose papa is a lawyer, said that perhaps we could amend our constitution after we got it all fixed so that it would be all right and suit everybody, too. Then came the question of what we were to read. A bright-eyed Creole who has been all over the globe, wanted books of travel so that she could show off her superior knowledge. Of course we were not going to have that. A tall brunette, with secret histrionic longings, urged the claims of Shakespeare, each girl to take a character and the whole work to be read at the meetings. It was finally decided that we were to select a book every week to be read at home, and then we would devote one hour to a discussion of it at the meetings and another hour to listening to a reading from the poets, each girl to be reader in her turn, for, as Dorothy Darling said, poetry is so stupid when it had to be read to oneself, and yet it is something you have to know or else people will think you are not cultured and that would be dreadful, for cultured girls are all the rage this season. We also voted to have a director, some one who wears glasses and

LOOKS INTELLECTUAL.

and who has the wisdom that only comes with years, who would be willing, for a pecuniary consideration, to direct our reading and tell us exactly what we ought to think about the books under discussion, for you know some of us might not think just right about some of the books; we might condemn what we ought to like and vice versa, and so it will be such a relief to have some one to tell us what our opinions are and to relieve us of all responsibility in the matter.

Each member entertains the club in alphabetical order, furnishes the parlors, provides the luncheon and buys the matinee tickets. The luncheon is limited to six courses, for we feared that a more elaborate bill of fare would be out of keeping with the intellectual menu preceding it, and if there is to be any rivalry at all we prefer not to have it of a material order. There came very near being a rift in the lute over the question of candy or no candy between the acts, but candy, true to its destiny, came out triumphant.

One of the latest novelties for luncheons are chestnuts, not of the kind that suggests a bell and savors of the almanacs and the funny column in a newspaper, but real chestnuts that grow on trees, and they are roasted and served in dainty baskets, and are said by our French cousins, from whom we got the idea, to promote digestion.

Sandwiched between weddings and receptions, teas and chocolates, the Brazilian revolution and domestic gossip, there has been the ever present topic of clothes. I wish that some enterprising paper would offer a premium to the woman who did not mention clothes for a whole week. Men never talk about their clothes and how to do up their hair and what shades harmonize with their complexions. Right now the wearing of the green is the agitating question for Dame Fashion commands, "Of green costumes thou shalt have at least one," and it is not every woman who can wear a shade selected at haphazard of this color, although there is such a diversity of tints that strange indeed must be the complexion that cannot find one suitable.

Among the loveliest tints for evening fabrics is the Chartreuse green, which shimmers and changes under the gas light with exquisite effect. Apple green and lizzard green, invisible green and hunter's green are of course familiar shades, but the new absinthe green, the Benedictine, so called, from the greenish color of a rare old liquor fermented by the famous monks of St. Benedict, and which is so marvelous in its effects that it would make a connoisseur green with envy; the Niva, which of course comes from Russia, and the Fife green, named in honor of the young Duchess because of a resemblance, real or fancied, between it and the Scottish evergreen, are all novelties of the season. When it comes to a question of dress one realizes more than ever the force of the assertion of a man who ought to have been noted if he was not, that the human family was divided into two great classes,

MEN AND WOMEN,

and I think the latter class may quite as appropriately be ranked under the heads of "those who know how to dress and those who do not." Then, again, there are the extremes, the woman who orders a simple walking costume from Redfern or Worth to the lively accompaniment of $100, at your earliest convenience, please, and the woman who dresses on nothing a year and saves money by the operation. Apropos of dress they say that a popular young clergyman made that the subject of one of his recent discourses. A shade which holds its own against all rivals is primrose, and that is because it is English, and was first made fashionable by the followers of Lord Beaconsfield.

ST. LOUIS HAS ALSO

been favored with quite a number of visitors this season, and during the week Mrs. Miles Sells, Mrs. Rashcoe, Mrs. Tiernan, Mrs. H. D. Pittman and several other ladies have entertained guests from a distance. I am beginning to think that it is more fun to be a visitor in a city than it is to live there. Everybody tries to make the time pass pleasantly for strangers, but the home girls are supposed to enjoy themselves without anybody's making an effort in that direction.

A new duty has been added to the maternal requirements of American mothers, and it is one with which it is said all of them are ready to comply. It is to eliminate during the first ten years of existence a year from their daughters' lives, or as it is commonly put, take a tuck in their ages, and the mother who fails to do this neglects a very serious obligation. With that extra year a girl can afford to devote a longer period to study, can go abroad, perfect herself in music and French and have a better idea of her own powers and limitations and yet have all the honors and attentions of a fair young debutante, and give her friends a chance to say: "So young and so gifted, she is just seventeen." In the case of delicate girls and those not extremely brilliant, especially with those who look young for their age, a diplomatic mamma can, with a little cleverness, eliminate two years. After one's debut there is no use in trying the elimination problem, for some malicious matron with a phenomenal memory will always be telling about the rose's first season eight years ago. Au revoir.—Your loving

KATHLEEN.

Ladies' Day.

A reporter from the POST-DISPATCH, specially detailed for the purpose, visited Famous on last Friday afternoon to find out something about "Ladies' Day," which seems of late to have become a popular feature of this great clothing establishment on Broadway and Morgan. A stream of ladies was discovered pushing their way into the building under the mammoth elephant that guards the grand main entrance of Famous. Inside the elevators were crowded with smiling humanity seeking the gorgeously decorated Japanese Bazaar on the second floor, while down through the rotunda of the building floated the sweet strains of music from the Royal Orchestra. Ascending to the second floor by way of the grand stairway the scribe beheld a scene of oriental magnificence—the walls and ceilings were literally covered with Japanese decorations, fans no larger than a baby's hand up to a ponderous size, fancy colored umbrellas the size of a dude's hat and immense Japanese sun-shades, thirty feet in diameter, hand-painted mats and screens, beaded lambrequins, and over all flashed hundreds of electric lights, bringing out the bright colors of the lovely decorations and reproducing with all the splendor of the Orient the great imperial bazaar of Yokohama, Japan. In the meanwhile the crowd of ladies kept pouring in, all diverging to a common point of interest, the souvenir pavillion, where seated under an immense umbrella of mammoth proportions, a handsome, dark-eyed young lady, dressed in elaborate Japanese costume, presented to each lady as a souvenir of the occasion "Cleopatra's Mirror." Strains from the "Mikado" floated through the immense salesroom, and it took but a little stretch of the fancy to imagine yourself in Japan, attending some great festival of the Flowery Kingdom. It was learned that ladies' day had become an established feature of Famous, and that every Friday a grand souvenir musicale was held for the special benefit of the ladies. A splendid orchestra is provided which dispenses charming music from 2 to 5:30 p. m. One of the novel features of Famous' advertising this season is to present free from the Japanese Bazaar with every purchase of men's and boys' clothing amounting to $3 and over, a valuable present, and it is a wonderful sight to see the elaborate display of articles, both useful and ornamental, handsomely displayed for your selection. A lady will find hundreds of lovely designs in imported Japanese and Bohemian decorated wares, including gorgeously-tinted vases, rose jars, perfume bottles, decorated plates, unique patterns in tea sets, individual chocolate, tea and coffee pots, and many other attractive articles. Gentlemen will find everything new and nobby in neck and cuff jewelry, watch charms, silver match boxes, natural wood canes with oxidized silver handles, fine cutlery, etc., and for the boys it would take a column in the POST-DISPATCH to tell of the wonderful things Famous has provided for them. Mechanical toys, musical metalophones, banks and safes, engines that run, guns that shoot, and brass drums upon which a cavalry charge could be sounded, and a fact thousands of Famous' patrons don't seem to forget is the wonderful values that are given in clothing, because of their scoop sale. The reporter tarried amid these delightful scenes until the last notes from the superb orchestra had died away, mentally vowing that on next ladies' day his wife should be one of the enthusiastic visitors of Famous' Souvenir Musicale.

Fashions in Diamonds.

From the Jewelers' Weekly.

Diamonds—fine diamonds especially—are as fashionable as ever. Jewels composed of clustered diamonds of different sizes are losing ground in general estimation. They are now considered as ineffective at a distance, pretty as they may appear on close inspection. The new idea is to set the stones in rows, so they constitute geometric, or at least conventional, designs, which exhibit the diamonds to the best advantage, show off from afar as well as near. The reader need not be told that far more care and careful manipulation is necessary to create a jewel of this description. The stones must be matched in size and color, as the slightest variation is immediately noticeable, whereas in the clustered arrangement diamonds of all sorts and shapes may be crowded together with more or less artistic effect. Few designs are more difficult to execute than the Greek patterns, for instance. This style of design is—and will doubtless remain for some time—one of the most fashionable. There is also the diamond chain, made of oval links and a great variety of scroll forms and leaves arranged in conventional fashion, and Renaissance arabesques, in which yellow diamonds and pearls are used to set off the beauty of pure white brilliants.

Stars and crescents are no longer in the ascendant, bandeaux and small tiaras taking their places as ornaments for the hair. The best combs and pins are set with plain rows of diamonds. Earrings are ousted entirely by solitaires worn on the lobe of the ear. Jewelled necklets and collars may be worn with high bodices in the evening, but necklaces are considered rather out of date; rivieres, instead of encircling the throat, are used to decorate the drapery of the bodice. The jewelled epaulet is the novelty that carries all before it, as a handsome gem may be placed on one shoulder only. I have seen one or two superb ornaments for the bodice, consisting of two bands of diamond scrolls, meeting at the waist and curving outward to the shoulders.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES
Accurately fitted by the best opticians. Prices, steel, $1 and up; gold, $5 and up.
OPERA GLASSES,
The finest stock ever shown. Price, $3.50 to $40; all guaranteed.
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

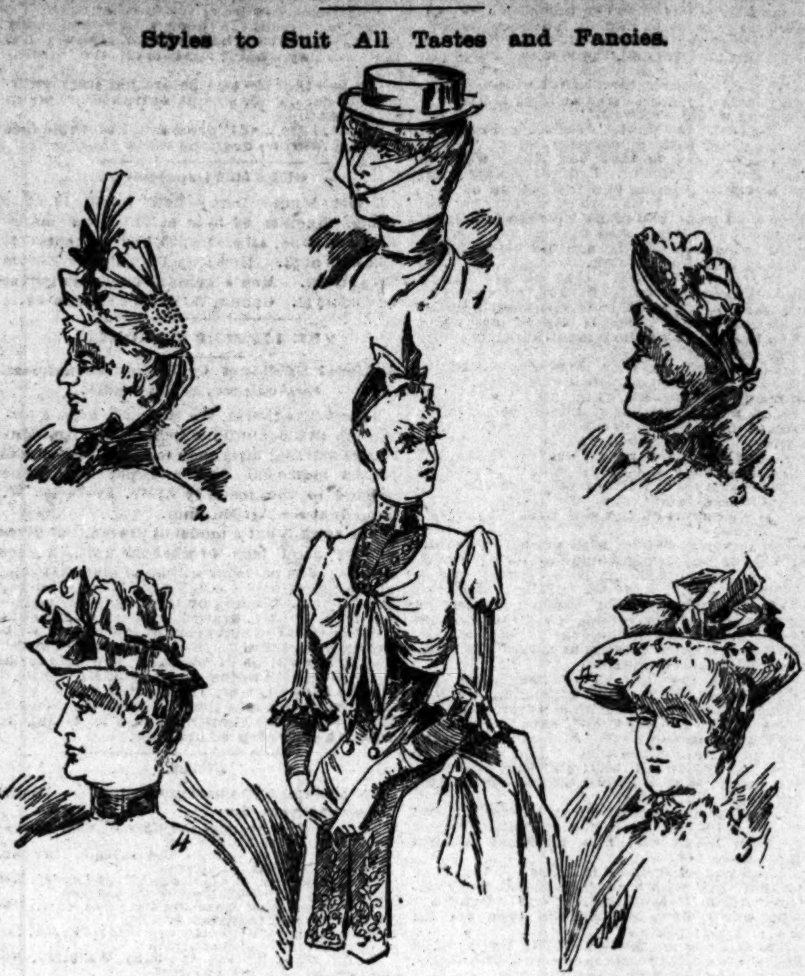
"Chicago, Near Alton."

From the New York Sun.

In view of Chicago's pretensions to the possession of the Columbus Fair, it may be as well to recall the fact that in 1838 a letter to an inhabitant of the Windy City was addressed to him at "Chicago, near Alton, Ill."

THE LATEST ENGLISH MILLINERY.

Styles to Suit All Tastes and Fancies.



No. 1—New Sailor.
An Odd Mantle.
No. 2—Amber Velvet.
No. 3—Double Crowned Hat.
No. 4—"Paul Jones" Hat.
No. 5—Tan Felt.

The mantle given above is the latest oddity in English fashions. It is made of black velvet, trimmed with passementerie. The handkerchief bodice and sleeves are of black silk.

Hats have a tendency to grow higher, and wings and birds flutter about the crown of a hat instead of the brim. Four little birds were perched on the crown of a close-fitting hat of tan felt and blue velvet. One large bird often forms the crown of a hat. A pretty hat with a brim of twisted gray and black velvet had a gray bird for a crown. Half-a-dozen humming birds on a rustic branch ornamented the crown of a white felt hat. Some of the smartest little hats are made of wings, with only a band of velvet for the foundation. A tiny hat made of pink and dark green wings was very pretty; so was another made of scarlet wings. The double-crowned bonnet is of seal-brown beaver, trimmed with brown ostrich feathers, and an Alsatian feather bow in front. The strings are of brown velvet. The Paul Jones hat is of gray felt, ornamented with a gray bird and osprey and a couple of black velvet bows. The sailor hat is the newest of its kind. It is of felt, covered with cashmere and ornamented with a ribbon band. Its price is 8 shillings. The other bonnet is very novel and pretty. It is of amber velvet, trimmed with black lace and a large blue butterfly. The back of the bonnet is of transparent jet and the strings are of black velvet. The big brim of the last hat is openworked and embroidered across. The crown is trimmed with a large bow of ribbon and a dove.

So it seems, now that birds are taken to ornament muffs, that the crusade against bird-wearing has not succeeded in making much headway. Indeed so eager are milliners to derive fashion's laws from the natural world that one soon expects to see rats and mice swarming over a bonnet. There have already been seen snakes on a bonnet, only they were worked out in velvet and gold.

MRS. ASTOR'S DRESSES.

THIRTY-TWO NEW GOWNS CONSTITUTE THE WINTER OUTFIT OF SOCIETY'S LEADER.

The Gowns Are Not a Bit Showy—Rich Dinner Dresses, Picturesque Walking Costumes and Dancing Gowns That Are Dreams of Beauty, With Their Silver and Gold Braid, Their Laces and Nodding Plumes—What Some of Them Cost.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
[Copyrighted.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—MRS. WM. ASTOR'S winter outfit consists of thirty-two new dresses, or to put it more properly, costumes, as each is complete in itself.

Mrs. Astor is not nearly so extravagant as many women who have less wealth. She does not consider it in the least out of character to have a costume remodeled for a second season.

The beautiful emerald-green velvet in which she appeared at the Charity ball last winter will be worn as a carriage dress this fall. It has been shortened to walking length and trimmed with broad bands of sable. Another driving costume is a symphony in the shades of golden brown. It is of some fine foreign cloth, woven from the softest wool, and is made with a long close fitting coat which opens in front to show a soft effect in silk crepe of the same colors. The dainty puffs of crepe are held in place by narrow bands of velvet which are edged with tiny balls of bronze crochet interwoven with gold thread. The high velvet sleeves have an almost military effect in their finish of gold braid. Entirely around the coat runs a band of the finest ostrich tips, which match the cloth entirely as to color. The bonnet worn with this suit is made entirely of pheasants feathers which show all the gold and bronze shades in the suit. Mrs. Astor never affects anything showy in the way of walking costumes, nor does she wear jewelry on the street.

One of the new street dresses is of black Henrietta cloth, profusely trimmed with the silk crochet trimming and fringes so much in vogue. It is made quite plain, and fits Mrs. Astor's fine figure superbly. Another street dress is of dark gray with fur trimming, that matches it almost exactly in color.

I think the most beautiful of her new dinner dresses, is one of the richest black velvet. It it made "a la Princesse," and is demi trained. Around the bottom it is finished with an inch wide quilling of black satin. The sleeves are puffed high on the shoulder and reach just below the elbow. The neck is cut V shaped in front, and has a high Marie Stuart collar which rolls away from the throat and when worn will be edged with diamonds.

The dinner costume which Mrs. Astor likes best is strictly of the Marie Antoinette style, which is now very popular in England, though the French do not take so kindly to it. This dress is of Mrs. Astor's favorite green, and it is combined with black Marquise lace that is almost priceless. That does not sound like a pretty combination, but it is. The high sleeves and full panniers are made entirely of the lace, and there is a beautiful lace stomacher. The petticoat is of the velvet full and plain with the front heavily embroidered in silken flowers outlined with steel.

There are more than a dozen ball dresses, and some of them are dreams of beauty. One in particular attracted me, it is of cream white plush. It is sleeveless, and cut very low from the shoulders sweeps a court-train fully three yards long, lined with heavy white satin and edged with long white plumes which curl back on the robe, giving it an exquisitely soft, rich effect. The petticoat and body are of almost solid silver embroidery and the train is held to the shoulders by great tufts of white plumes. This dress reminds one of a great misty white cloud with silver edges.

In direct contrast to this dress is one of black tulle, with line upon line of infinitesimal satin ribbons. As a boarding school miss would express it, there are "yards and yards and yards" of it. The front of the skirt is accordion plaited, and I counted the rows of ribbon, there were forty-seven, and I am sure it is not the sixteenth of an inch wide.

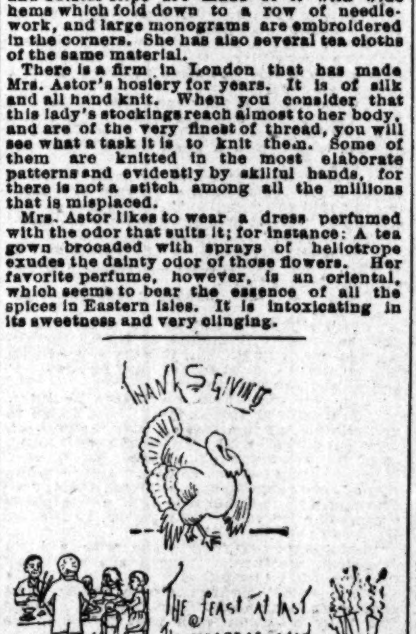
There are three ball dresses of brocade silk in colors. One is of the shade that in our grandmother's day was called "peach blow." It is very nearly a salmon pink, only more delicate. Another is of canary color and pale blue, and the third is black and gold. There are two dainty crepe dresses, one of Nile green, and the other of shell pink.

Mrs. Astor has a penchant for pretty morning dresses. She has one very Russian robe of white cashmere trimmed with black fur, and fastened at the waist with a black silk rope, it is too big to be called a cord.

The selection of underwear is something which ladies of wealth devote a deal of attention to. Nothing seems fine enough or elaborate enough. Mrs. Astor last year had hers made of surah with elaborate trimming of real laces and hand embroidery. This year she has a dozen suits of pongee, in which the threads are drawn, and the most elaborate needle work is wrought. She seems to have a great fancy for pongee. Her sheets and bolster slips are made of it with wide hems which fold down to a row of needlework, and large monograms are embroidered in the corners. She has also several tea cloths of the same material.

There is a firm in London that has made Mrs. Astor's hosiery for years. It is of silk and all hand knit. When you consider that this lady's stockings reach almost to her body, and are of the very finest of thread, you will see what a task it is to knit them. Some of them are knitted in the most elaborate patterns and evidently by skilful hands, for there is not a stitch among all the millions that is misplaced.

Mrs. Astor likes to wear a dress perfumed with the odor that suits it; for instance: A tea gown brocaded with sprays of heliotrope exudes the dainty odor of those flowers. Her favorite perfume, however, is an oriental, which seems to bear the essence of all the spices in Eastern isles. It is intoxicating in its sweetness and very clinging.



THANKSGIVING

The feast at last
The grace is said
And up bobs every eager head,
And bright eyes like some greedy power
Go seeking what they may devour.

The turkey at the feast is lost
The chickens get their drum sticks crossed
And empty plates, just filled with pies,
The good wife marks with smiling eyes.

Perhaps this day in years to come
May find them wanderers far from home,
And with joy-haunting memories cheer
The shadows of that changeful year.

WEDDING GIFTS.
Beautiful new designs in
SOLID SILVER WARES, VASES,
SILVER-PLATED WARES,
BRONZES, CLOCKS,
BRASS GOODS, PLAQUES,
AFTER-DINNER COFFEES,
FINE DESSERT PLATES,
LAMPS, MUSIC BOXES,
DIAMONDS, WATCHES.
Our prices are the very lowest.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST.
We execute the finest wedding invitations. Our prices the lowest.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Mrs. G. Belden is expecting friends from the South.

Miss E. Hill has friends with her from the South.

Miss Jennie Pogue of Edwardsville is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Helfenstein is entertaining some friends from Illinois.

Miss Strong returned from her brief visit to Chicago on Wednesday.

Miss Jessie Adams left last week to make a visit to Mrs. G. A. Bale.

Mrs. O'Neil has her daughter, Miss July O'Neil at Maryville Convent.

Mrs. Robert B. Lyle has been seriously ill at her home on Delmar avenue.

Miss Emma Baker has returned from a visit to Mrs. Dr. Dewey of Chicago.

Miss Rudolph of Maryland arrived this week to visit Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph.

Mrs. G. C. Copeland left last week to visit her mother Mrs. D. S. Haynes.

Mr. E. Parker, Jr., gives a small party Friday night to his young friends.

Sol J. Quinlivan and daughter Lillie left Saturday morning for Chicago.

Miss Hattie Boucher arrived from Breckenridge on Tuesday to visit relatives.

Misses Carrie and Lillie Buck have returned with their mother from the country.

Mrs. Wishart gave a card party on Monday evening in compliment of her guest.

Mr. and Mrs. George Whitelaw have returned from their bridal tour of three weeks.

Mrs. J. S. Van Nostrand has returned from a visit to her daughter Mrs. Junius Crab.

Mr. George Edwards is expected home from a visit of a couple of weeks to Pueblo, Colo.

Tarpaulins for dancing purposes and sidewalk canopies for hire. Alex Baptiste, 622 N. 3d.

Mrs. Joseph W. Hemphill has returned from a visit of a few days to friends in the country.

Canopies and carpet covers for hire at Zittiosen Tent and Awning Co., 307 North Fourth st.

Mrs. Townsend is entertaining at her home in Kirkwood her sister, Mrs. Gage of Peoria, Ill.

Miss Jessie Strader is visiting her brother, Mr. H. M. Strader of 1120 North Compton avenue.

Mrs. R. Furier has gone to Fort Smith to spend the winter with her mother, Mrs. V. Dell.

The Paragon Club give their first entertainment on Thanksgiving eve, at Concordia Hall.

Mrs. Randolph Mitchell gave an informal luncheon on Thursday in compliment to her sister.

Mrs. R. J. Lackland gave a very handsome "tea" last evening to a very large party of friends.

Mrs. M. Wessling and daughter have returned after having spent six months in Europe.

Mrs. Rogers of Laclede avenue is in Virginia, summoned there by the illness of her brother.

Mrs. F. Sawyer's little girl, who has been very ill with malaria, is now rapidly convalescing.

A lunch was given to Miss Clara Shirley of Louisville, who is visiting friends here, last Thursday.

Mrs. David Hayes has gone to Kansas City to make a visit to her cousin, Mrs. Thomas Crittenden.

Mrs. Clark arrived this week from Chicago to visit her husband's mother, Mrs. Clark of Ware avenue.

"The Nemo" gives a reception on Wednesday evening, November 27, at their parlors, 3545 Olive street.

The Florine Circle give their annual Thanksgiving Eve reception at St. Patrick's Hall, next Wednesday.

Miss Edith Nichols has gone to Webster Groves to remain until after the Avery-Sanders wedding.

Miss Barrett of Henderson, Ky. arrived on Thursday and is the guest of Miss Marie Bright Haldeman.

Miss De Montague has arrived from Glasgow, Mo., to spend the winter with her cousin, Mrs. John W. Harrison.

Miss Monroe after a visit to her cousin, Miss Carrie Allen, left Wednesday to return to her home at Elmyra, O.

Mrs. A. Kretchmar has returned from Highland, Ill., where she went to attend the wedding of a relative.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Cannon have returned from Emporia, where they were entertained by Col. and Mrs. J. Steele.

Miss Mamie Murphy, daughter of P. O. Murphy of 3329 Pine street, left last evening to visit friends in Florida.

Mrs. Smith and family who have been visiting her brother, Dr. Dalton, left last Wednesday for her home south.

Mrs. Harris and the Misses Harris, who visited Mrs. Nathan at Carlinville, returned home Thursday evening.

Mrs. Jennie Ritchie of Los Angeles, Cal., is in the city visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Life, 1517 Penrose avenue.

Miss Pheme Highleyman, after a delightful visit to her aunt Mrs. S. L. Highleman, returned home last Wednesday.

Mrs. M. Simmons has returned from the country, where she has been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. S. Simmonds.

Last night a surprise birthday party was given George Kuechenmeister at Chouteau Avenue Hall, 2817 Chouteau avenue.

The L. I. Musicale meets at Miss C. Hanks, 2946 Lucas avenue, Monday, December 2. Subjects: Norcom, Nessler and Nicollai.

Miss Boardman has gone to Chicago, where she will spend the winter and in the spring will accompany her mother to Europe.

Mrs. Rebecca Hazard reorganized last Tuesday the literary club of which she is the leader, to resume work for the winter season.

Miss Bertha Drummond of Alton has been spending the past few days in the city attending the numerous receptions of the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Shannon have gone to visit friends at their old home, at Mt. Carmel, and will not return here until after Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Loire have removed from Pine street and are now in their new residence at Twenty-third and Eugenia streets.

Miss Mattie Thompson of Kentucky and Miss Elizabeth Mix of Louisville left last night for Louisville after a visit of two weeks to relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Shield and family will move from Washington avenue into the new house they have purchased, No. 3505 Delmar avenue, next week.

Miss N. Slattery of Wichita, who has been visiting friends here, left for Chicago Friday, where she will spend the winter with relations and friends.

Dr. E. H. Coates of Montgomery City, with his little girls, arrived yesterday and is spending the Sabbath with his sister at No. 2004 Olive street.

Miss Annie Mullens of Lancaster, Ky., arrived last week to spend several days with friends en route to Idaho, where she will reside in future.

Miss Sarah Hampton of San Francisco, neice of Gen. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, passed through the city last week to visit Miss Jessie Prickett.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Easton returned to their home in Louisville on Thursday evening, after a visit of two or three days to St. Louis relatives.

The engagement and approaching marriage of Mr. Alexander Siegrist to Miss Vineyard of St. Louis County has been announced to their circle of friends.

Misses Estelle and Mazie McGrew, who are with their aunt, Mrs. George McGrew at the Richelieu for a month, will go from here South for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Bienenstok have returned from a visit to Mrs. Bienenstock's parents, at Kansas City, Mo., and will be at their residence, 3852 Pine st.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Castleman, who came on to attend the marriage of their neice, Miss Virginia Webb, returned to their home in Louisville on Thursday.

Mrs. Leighton of Keokuk, who has been spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Dr. Carpenter of Lindell avenue, will leave in a few days to return home.

The Ladies P. E. Club meets at Mrs. Jackson's, on Pine street, next Monday, November 25, at 2 o'clock. The number of members in this club is limited to sixteen.

Mrs. Joseph Griswold of the Laclede Hotel gave a dinner party yesterday in compliment to her mother-in-law, Mrs. W. D. Griswold. Covers were laid for twelve guests.

A surprise party was given Miss Mable Thorn last Friday evening by her friends, Misses Lizzie McCarthy, Bell Rude and Messrs. Oscar Chopin and Perry Selby.

Cards have been issued announcing the marriage of Miss Blanche Wilkerson to Mr. William W. Elliott, November 20. They will be at home Fridays in December, 3329 Lucas avenue.

Miss Lillie Marks of North St. Louis has returned home from Des Moines. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. George Schikorsky, and husband, who will spend the holidays with her.

Mrs. Annie Bailey, the mother of William and Martha Bailey, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of her residence in St. Louis on Wednesday, November 27, at her residence, 2834 Franklin avenue.

A box party composed of the following attended "Paola" at the Olympic Friday night: Mr. and Mrs. Jos. M. Schnaider, Mrs. J. C. Fults, Miss Emma Ringwald, Miss Elizabeth Schnaider and Charles Erd.

The Kirkwood Monday evening Club will be entertained to-morrow by Mrs. Ewing. The topic for discussion is "The Social Tendencies of the Republic." Papers will be read by Mrs. S. J. Edwards and Mr. C. E. King.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Marsden and Col. R. D. Hunter are now at the Lindell for a few days ere leaving for their home at Fort Worth. Mrs. E. Marsden was entertained here by her friends, who regret her short visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bergfeld entertained the Eight O'Clock Euchre Club at their residence last Tuesday evening. The first prizes were awarded to Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Flint and the second prizes to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wright.

Thursday evening Miss Kittie McCabe entertained the members of the Thursday Club at her residence on Wash street. Those present were Misses Ada McMinn, Maggie Niles, Mazie McCabe, Nellie Mullaney, Ada Gardner.

Mrs. E. R. Booth, who has been visiting her father, Mr. Mermod, at his country place, has returned to her home in Cincinnati. Mrs. Funkhouser, who has also been visiting her father, Mr. Mermod, has returned to her home in Chicago.

Mrs. Joseph W. Branch, President of the Blind Girls' Home, has issued cards of invitation to a fair to be given November 29 and 30 for the benefit of that institution. An old-fashioned candy pulling will be the leading feature of Saturday afternoon, November 30.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Toomey of Morgan street left Saturday for Washington, D. C., where they will remain until after the holidays. Their friend, Miss Alice Freeman of Iowa City, who has been visiting them for some time, left last week to visit her sister in Kansas.

Mrs. Tudor Brooks, since her return to the city in September, has devoted her time to the work of the Children's Humane Society, Golden Chain. Several meetings have been held and a parlor entertainment will be given in the West End during the holidays by the members.

Dr. Dalton gave a dinner last week in compliment to his sister, Mrs. Smith, who is here on a visit to him. Among those present were Mrs. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. Volker, Mr. and Misses Houghton, Miss Hallie Jackson, Miss Annege Long, and the young physicians who are associates of Dr. Dalton at the hospital.

A party was given Thursday evening at Northwestern Hall, corner Elliot and St. Louis avenues. Among those present were Misses Emelia Sartory, Kate Johnson, Rose Heimer, Emma and Annie Stoltman, Kate and Adel Ferrenbach, Fanny and Ella Bauer, Ida Bittner, Clara Bardenheier, Annie and Mary Ahern, Annie Heller, Gertie Bode, Josephine Marshal, Sophia Kessler, Annie Deppe, Lillie Eckstein, Miss Riley and Miss Hermsen.

There was a surprise party tendered to Miss Stella Haynes Friday evening, November 22, at her residence 205 South Twenty-second street. Those present were Messers. Wm. Johnson, Elmer Williams, Frank Cordell, Frank Smith, Martin Quigley, Geo. Krueger, Harry James, Chas. Wycoff, Eugene Bosley, Will Byron, Misses Daisy Sledd, Bessie Dobyns, Lillie Haynes, Hattie Sayers, Hattie Canfield, Inez Williams, Eva Kirkpatrick, Mary Bubb, Carrie Davis, Miss Carnahan, Rose Mandeville and others.

Thousands of New-Comers.
$20 Baltimore tailor-made suits and overcoats, silk and satin-lined garments, still going at 9.85. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

The Future Princess of Monaco.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 23.—A relative of the lady in question informs your correspondent that the Duchess de Richelieu, who has a host of friends in New Orleans, having visited the first exposition here, is about to become the Princess of Monaco. Although now a Catholic, she will be the first lady of Jewish origin who has been married to a reigning Christian Prince. Marguerite Alice Heine, the future Princess of the little Mediterranean principality, is the daughter of Michel Heine, cousin-german of Heinrich Heine, the poet. The father of M. Michel Heine was the brother of the celebrated Hamburg banker, Solomon Heine, who left £1,200,000 at his death. M. Michel Heine and his brother, Armand, amassed large fortunes in New Orleans, whence they returned to Paris, where they are now residing. They have still a large amount of valuable property in this city, from which they realize a handsome dividend annually. On Canal street they own, together with other good paying property, the Pickwick Club building. All the ladies of the Heine family have become either Catholics or Protestants with the exception of Madame Furtado Heine and the sister of the poet, who still live in Hamburg.

THE leading druggists of the country recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup as the best.

MOST BEAUTIFUL FANS IN ST. LOUIS.
JUST FROM
Paris
—AND—
Vienna.
PRICES FROM
$2.50
—TO—
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LADIES SHOULD ASK TO SEE THESE LOVELY FANS.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Cor. Broadway & Locust.
Ask to See Elegant Silver Brush and Comb Sets, Bonbonnieres, Tablets and Shoe Buttoners.

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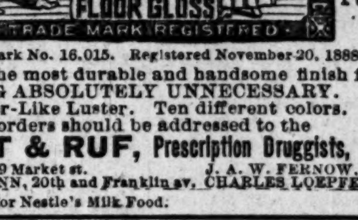
A BLESSING FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
For KITCHENS.
For Dining-Rooms.
For BEDROOMS.
For Halls & Stairs.
For Dancing Halls.
For OIL-CLOTHS.



Trade-Mark No. 16,015. Registered November 20, 1888.
"FLOOR GLOSS" is the most durable and handsome finish for floors and makes TIRESOME SCRUBBING ABSOLUTELY UNNECESSARY. Imparts to the floor a Brilliant Color and Mirror-Like Luster. Ten different colors. One dollar can will cover 100 square feet. All orders should be addressed to the
General Agents, FROST & RUF, Prescription Druggists, 7th and Olive.
Also sold by E. D. MOXTER, 809 Market st. J. A. W. FERNOW, Broadway and Market st. J. M. KAMPELMANN, 20th and Franklin av. CHARLES LOEPFE, 3800 S. Broadway.
Frost & Ruf are headquarters for Nestle's Milk Food.

VICTORY AFTER VICTORY!!!
The highest award obtainable at Paris Exposition, 1889,
Which overshadows all Gold and Silver Medals,
IS THE
GRAND PRIZE AWARDED TO NESTLÉ'S MILK FOOD
AT PREVIOUS WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS, 26 GOLD MEDALS AND 13 DIPLOMAS OF HONOR HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THIS CELEBRATED FOOD FOR INFANTS.
ON NO OTHER INFANTS' FOOD IN THE WORLD HAS SUCH DISTINCTION BEEN CONFERRED.

BURNETT'S
PERFUME OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

Fac-simile.

This exquisite perfume is made from the true violets. In the past the high price of the genuine violet perfume has prevented many from indulging in this luxury, but the price of this article makes it a necessity to those who love the flower. The remembrance of the cheap imitations of violet water and extracts should not prevent all lovers of violets from trying this delicious perfume.
For Sale in Four Sizes.
By all First-Class Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery.
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

TWO TO A QUARREL

BY THE DUCHESS.

AUTHOR OF "PHYLLIS," "MOLLY BAWN," ETC.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyrighted 1889, by the Author.]

IT HAD been an ideal marriage! Everybody had been delighted with it; and occurring as it did just at the close of last season, had been considered a very fitting wind up to it. Both the principal actors in the fashionable drama had hosts of friends, and the general rejoicings over the happy event had been, therefore, not only loud, but deep. Lady Flora Travers was an orphan, young, lovely, lively — a little too lively perhaps—and an heiress into the bargain, on quite a grand scale. Sir Frederic Blount was an orphan, too, young, handsome and quite abominably rich for a man whose heart had gone out to an heiress; and there hardn't been the slightest doubt about the amount of heart thrown into the affair; two people so utterly and entirely in love had seldom (every one agreed) been seen. It was the most deliciously romantic thing all through. Society was charmed. There wasn't a flaw in the little piece anywhere. It ran with a beatific smoothness; and Sir Frederic was so charming. Just a soupcon of temper perhaps, but after all, what then—one must have something.

Belgravia was indeed in raptures! Unaccustomed to see the saucy little god love striding victoriously amongst its crowds, it at once opened its arms to him and gave him quite an ovation. They blessed Sir Frederic and Lady Flora for the fresh sensation they had given it. It was absolutely unique all through, a perfect innovation. There had been sad cases of young people, who wickedly desirous of marking out a path for themselves, had entered on it, crying aloud that silly old line, "All for love and the world well lost," as a sort of defiance, but they had been very justly thrust out of sight and speedily forgotten. But here was a triumph, love and common sense hand in hand. An ideal marriage indeed! With nothing in it to provoke the wrath of guardians, or throw cold water on the warm congratulations of friends, or prevent the giving way to sentimental remarks on the beauty of love unadulterated—love pure and simple—and untouched by mercenary motives. It was as though a touch of Arcadia had fallen into Vanity Fair, and brightened all things by its freshness.

The sun had shone gaily on the marriage morning. What else could it do? cried the enthusiasts. The bride smiled through her tears, the bridegroom was the very personification of hope fulfilled. It was the prettiest pageant possible. As the happy pair drove away beneath a shower of rice, everybody told everybody else that for once in a way one might be sure that years of unbroken joy lay before them.

And everybody was wrong!

Scarcely three months had elapsed when society was electrified by the news that Sir Frederic and Lady Blount had separated, "by mutual consent." Incompatibility of temper, said some; jealousy on both sides, said others, and neither was far wide of the mark.

Sir Frederic, it must be confessed, had been somewhat wild in the earlier years of his life. He had sown several crops of the most unprofitable oats. His amusements had hardly been sans reproche, and some kind friends had hinted as much to the young bride. Since his marriage, since his engagement indeed, he had run perfectly straight, but this the kind friends had forgotten to hint. She grew first horrified, then disgusted, then a little reckless. She was so young that the very suspicion of the evil that the world holds locked in its bosom was unknown to her. She began with a determination not to care, to be revenged. This resulted in his accusing her of a flirtation with a man whom secretly she abhorred. It was an opening, and she seized upon it, letting loose on him all the floodgates of wrath and wounded pride and miserable disappointment that had been consuming her. Recriminations grew furious. What had been called liveliness of disposition grew into decided temper, and before any honest friends could interfere, the devoted bride and bridegroom of three months ago had parted with the sworn determination on both sides never to see each other again.

The charming home in Gloucestershire—the Firs—was broken up. Sir Frederic went one way, Lady Flora another. When cross-examined by tearful relatives they both raged and stormed, and grew so vague and excitable that in the end no one could quite understand how such a terrible situation could have arisen out of what was seemingly a trivial affair.

"It is the most absurd case I ever heard of," says Mrs. Wylde to Lady Maria Walton with a shrug of her dainty shoulders. Both are friends of the Blounts, but Lady Maria is something more. She is a first cousin of Sir Frederic's on his mother's side, and a thirty-first cousin of Lady Flora's on her father's side. As men always carry the day, her sympathies more or less are for Sir Frederic, though she is an open admirer of Lady Flora's, who, indeed, can be specially charming when she likes.

Lady Maria is a tall, able-bodied woman, with no nonsense about her (unless we except her kindly heart) and a strength of mind that renders her the terror of her acquaintances. With her a spade is indeed a spade, and she calls it so; but that she is a thoroughly honest-hearted and good-natured woman au fond, nobody would dream of disputing.

"Absurd to a fault," says she now, a good deal of annoyance in her tone.

"What can they both be thinking of? More wanton throwing away of happiness is unknown."

"Well, you see, she thinks one thing, he another."

"Of course we all know they had tempers. But that they should come to such loggerheads, and all for nothing! She can't really believe that story."

"She says she does. She persists in believing. No harm talking about it," says Lady Maria rather savagely, "as all the world seems up in the ridiculous tale."

"Yes, such a bore!"

"We are quite aware that Frederic had —er —you know—well, his thoughtless moments when a bachelor—and—er——"

"I know; they all do," says Mrs. Wylde with feeling and a gentle flourish of her hands.

"Quite so," sympathetically. "Well, you know the story, don't you? Frederic had to go up to town very frequently after his marriage, strictly on business about the Alderley estate (though nothing can convince her of that now), and then he met Capt. Stannard—you've met him——"

"Oh, yes! Horrid man!"

"Well, he induced him to run down with him to Richmond to one of those abominable little dinners, you know."

"I know," with increasing feeling.

"And there was an actress there; most respectable young woman, I've learned since, though it's of no use to learn anything now-a-days—people believe just what they like. But at all events Drewery was her name, and Flora heard of it—the dinner (when he was supposed to be at his lawyer's), the name of the actress, everything."

"But how?"

"Why, through Mrs. Fane, of course. You know Violet; always troublesome. Felt it her duty, she said, to warn poor, dear Flora of the way her husband was going on, and so destroyed the happiness of two nice young people. Really, I haven't patience with her."

"No bigger flirt in town than Violet," says Mrs. Wylde with disgust. "Tried her hand on Sir Frederick, I know for a fact, and finding herself thoroughly out of it, determined, I conclude, to be revenged on him. Paltry, I call it!"

"Well, she has [illegible] case," says Lady Maria, with a sigh. "She told poor Flora not only that, but a good deal more. She poisoned her mind in many ways, mentioning things about Frederic's bachelor life that should not have been told to a young creature like Flora."

"She was always a dangerous person in spite of, or rather because of, her seraphic countenance. She looks like an angel and feels like a——"

"No, no; come now, my dear girl," interrupts Lady Maria hastily, who is very downright about earthly matters, but rather shrinks from tackling those of the other world. "No good in swearing. The end is before us. No use in quarreling with fate. Flora cut up very rough at first, drove Frederic away from her——"

"And is now apparently quite happy. I saw her at the Despards' last week, and she was the life of the party."

"She is not happy for all that. She is only wearing herself out in a mad endeavor to appear so."

"I dare say; and all for nothing. For one thing, it is a pity that nobody can undeceive her about that actress. I'm sure Sir Frederic never went to Richmond to meet her or any other woman."

"He went simply because time hung heavily on his hands and he couldn't go home because he had an appointment at his lawyer's for 11 o'clock the next morning. But Flora believes the worst. She goes about now calling him 'that man'—such bad taste! But she was too young a girl to be married to a young man, with her ideas of independence and her temper."

"Sir Frederic had a temper, too."

"True, true; yet to me they seemed matched by heaven itself, and I am thoroughly downhearted about the whole affair. What's that?" starting.

"A knock at the door. Fresh visitors."

"Flora's knock, surely."

"Is it? Well, I'm off," says Mrs. Wylde rising. "She will have a dozen things to say to you, and I should be in the way. Good-bye."

A minute or two afterwards the door reopens to admit a very lovely vision. Such a pretty young woman! A small, slight lovely creature, with big grey eyes and masses of nut-brown hair. Her nose is a little, a very little, retrousse, and her mouth, if sweet when the owner of it is pleased, is distinctly suggestive of mutiny when the owner may be out of temper.

"Oh, Maria," cries she, precipitating herself into Lady Maria's arms, "what a blessing to find you by yourself! I've such a lot of things to say to you."

"Have you, dear? Then sit down here, near me. "About," with prophetic instinct that is hardly of the first order. "Sir Frederic?"

"About him! Not likely!" with great show of indignation.

"About what, then?" says Lady Maria with seeming curiosity. Lady Maria knows her. It is surely Sir Frederic or nothing that has brought her. "Take off your furs, and pull your chair up to the fire. Now then for your news."

"Oh, well, I must warm myself first," temporizing. "There is so much, you see, to tell, that I——. By the bye, as you mentioned that man, you may as well tell me if you have seen him lately."

"Quite lately. Yesterday, in fact."

"Ah!" Eloquent silence. "How is he looking?"

"Pretty well. Pale, perhaps, if anything. A little dejected; I can't suppose he is happy."

"Can't you?" scornfully. "I can. He has obtained his beloved liberty again; that counts with a man."

"With some men, perhaps. You are looking pale, too, dear," ignoring her outburst. "A little rest would be good for you. Why not come down to the country with me for Christmas? So quiet! Not a soul! I shan't ask any one to the Beeches this year."

"I should like it, but—you are so close to my—his house—that—I should hate to go."

"You needn't be afraid of meeting him there. He is going aboad almost directly."

"Eh?" starting violently.

"Yes, abroad."

"But where?"

"Italy."

"Italy! Why Italy? What on earth is taking him to Italy?" She rises abruptly and walks over to the window as though repose is impossible to her. "Who is going with him?" asks she at last in quite a dreadful tone.

"I haven't asked him." returns Lady Maria coldly.

"You show your sense. It is that woman, of course!"

"What woman?" icily.

"Oh, you know! That actress, Drewry."

"Really, Flora," says Lady Maria with very righteous anger, "I must request you will not talk to me like this."

"Why not? You aren't dead to the world, I suppose. You aren't deaf, dumb, or blind. You are a reasonable person; you must see for yourself how things go."

"I may not be blind; but you are, and most wilfully. That woman, as you call her, is a most respectable person, and is about to be married to a solicitor in very good practice. I have made minute inquiries, and I firmly believe that Frederic knows as much about her as he does of the solar system, and you know how ignorant he is about that! Professor——"

"Not a bit more ignorant than any one else," interrupts Lady Flora, tartly.

"That's what you think, my dear. Nonsense, Flora; I have questioned him about Miss Drewry, and he doesn't so much as admire her. He told me she had high shoulders and a mouth from ear to ear."

"And you were taken in by that! Why, that's the oldest trick of all. When men fall in love where they ought not they always describe the woman to their friends as, 'Not much to look at, you know,' or something like that. Really, Maria, with your experience you ought to know something!"

This allusion to her age very naturally incenses Lady Maria.

"And you, with your experience of course, know everything," says she with withering contempt. "My good child, if I were you I——"

"What's that?" said Lady Flora suddenly, half rising from her chair and glancing nervously at the door. The sound of a loud knock at the hall door is clanging through the house. "Maria! His knock!"

"Well, what of it? Why not stay and see him, Flora? I am sure if you both met you—"

"Met! Do you think I should stay for one moment in the room with that man? No! I shall go in here," moving towards a door at the end of the room that leads to a smaller apartment beyond, "until he chooses to bring his visit to an end. I have still a good deal to say to you."

She has hardly had time to gain her city of refuge when the servant ushers into the drawing room Sir Frederic Blount.

"Thought I heard voices," says he suspiciously, when he had greeted Lady Maria.

"Well, so you did," says she a little impatiently, not being in the best of tempers.

"Ah! Lady Blount?"

"Yes."

"H'm. In there now?" pointing to the opposite door.

"I dare say." A pause.

"How is she looking?" demands Sir Frederic, after a perceptible struggle with his dignity.

"Very lovely inded, but pale, I think. Why on earth, Frederic, don't you try to make it up with her?"

"With her! You must be mad, Maria!"

"What! when she willfully sought a quarrel with me, and openly insulted me! Look here, I loved her as my own soul, and she deliberately separated herself from me."

"Yet I think she is very unhappy."

"A woman without a heart is never unhappy."

"Really, Frederic, I do think you are rather unjust. She——"

"I'm done with her. Don't let us discuss her any further. She can go her way. I can go mine for the future."

"I don't see where she is to go at all events. A woman in her equivocal position is always in the wrong."

"It is her own doing. She evidently found life dull with me, and very cleverly sought and found a road out of her difficulty."

"Still you must care about her welfare."

"I don't," doggedly.

"I give you credit for better feelings than that, so I will tell you that she is coming down with me to Gloucestershire for Christmas. She will therefore be within a mile or two of her—your—home."

"A hint to me to keep away," with a bitter laugh. "Don't be frightened! I am going obroad, as you know."

"I am sorry about that, I had hoped——"

"Hope nothing where we two are concerned; all is over and done with." He pauses, looks out of the window and then comes back to Lady Maria. "She—she has plenty of money, at all events," says he with a frown that is meant to prevent anybody from thinking that his question contains any gentle concern for her.

"Plenty, I should say."

"You blame me, Maria," said the young man suddenly. "You think I should give in and explain and condone the fact that she has maligned me most cruelly; but that is not all. She flirted most disgracefully with a hideous little brute of a hussar last time we were at a ball together, and ——."

"I know all about that. She says it was only because she was so disgusted with your behavior," says lady Maria. "You are a pair of babies; you ought to be taken in hand by some firm person and compelled to behave yourself.

"Oh! she says that, does she?" wrathfully. "Well, I don't care what she says. Anyhow, I shan't keep her in durance vile any longer," taking up his hat. "Some other day I may be fortunate enough to find you at home without her."

Lady Maria, rather relieved, bids him a kindly adieu and goes instantly to the room that has harbored the fugitive. But where is she? And what is this awfully cold, cutting air that salutes her as she enters the apartment? What do the servants mean by opening the windows at this time of the year—and —Good heavens! are those Flora's feet?

It is all that can be seen of Flora at present, at all events. She has thrown up the sash of the window to its highest extent, and has then thrown her body out of the window with an amount of generosity that threatens to develop itself into unconscious suicide.

Lady Maria, catching sight of her and her remarkable attitude, gives way to wild but secret mirth. All this to catch one fleeting glance at the back of his head!

"Flora! Flora!" cries she. "What on earth are you doing there?"

Her voice is shrill, and Flora, hearing it, scrambles back to her feet with crimson cheeks and a manner openly confused.

"My dear, if you had run down-stairs to the library you could have seen him quite easily and without all this danger," says Lady Maria, rather maliciously. "The slightest tip would have sent you into the area. How foolish! If I had known you so much wanted to catch a glimpse I might have arranged something—I——"

"Nonsense! it was mere curiosity, nothing more," says Lady Flora, with a stamp of her little foot. "How horrid you can be Maria. Well," impetuously, "what did he say? Abusing me as usual, I suppose?"

"He didn't spare you, certainly; but he was just, I think."

"Thank you," angrily, "He was not only just, as you call it, but evidently in the highest spirits. I could hear his voice here—hateful voice. Well—er—and how is he looking now?"

Lady Maria gives way to sardonic mirth.

"Well?" says Lady Flora, regarding her with distinct disfavor. "What have I said to make you laugh?"

"Not much. Only—that is just the first question he asked me about you."

"How rude of him!" flushing angrily. "And you? I hope you said I was never looking better."

"Yes. I said you were in robust health and didn't seem to care a bit about anything connected with him, at all events."

"Oh, did you," with a perceptible fall of the lovely face and an accent replete with disappointment.

"That was right, wasn't it?" says Lady Maria blandly.

"Quite right. Fancy his wanting to know how I looked! For what, I wonder?"

"Mere idle curiosity, my dear, of course—the same feeling that made you nearly throw yourself out of the window just now simply to catch a fleeting vision of the back of his detested head."

"If you think it was anything else!" hotly.

"I don't, my dear girl, how could I?"

"And—is it true he is going abroad?"

"Quite true. He starts next week, I fancy, so you are safe if you come to Gloucester with me for Christmas. In fact, I made it safe for you. I told him you were to be with me at that time."

"And he?"

"Said that alone would be sufficient to keep him out of the county."

"He said that!" She has risen to her feet and is looking very pale. She recovers herself, however, almost immediately. "I'm glad he has some sense of decency," says she haughtily.

* * * * * * * * * * *

It is some weeks later and Christmas Day. Quite a correct Christmas day, with snow-flakes flying and evergreens so white as to belie their name, and icicles drooping from the bridge that spans the river that flows through Lady Maria's pretty domain.

Both she and Lady Flora had been to church in the morning and enjoyed a good lunch afterward, and are now dozing, with a pretence at reading before a fire that might have roasted an ox in the good old days when roasted oxen were. Lady Maria had, indeed, so far given in to the blandishments of Somnus that a gentle snore wakens the air around her, and Lady Flora, roused by it, starts into a more upright position and a sudden knowledge that a manly footstep is rapidly approaching the small and cosy room in which they are sitting.

"Good heavens, Maria! wake! wake! some one is coming. Oh! you told me he had gone to Italy, and now ——"

"Well, so he has," says Maria, rubbing her eyes.

"He hasn't. He is here. He is coming up the stairs. Oh!" springing to her feet and looking distractedly round her, "where shall I go?"

"He is coming, sure enough," says Lady Maria, now wide awake. "Bless me, what liars men are. And he declared to me that ——"

"Never mind anything. Think of me," cried Lady Flora, literally wringing her hands in front of her hostess. "I can't go out of the door or I'll meet him face to face. Oh! why do they build rooms with only one mode of egress in them. If there had been another door I might——. I'm undone, Maria. But no," with a swift and happy thought; "that screen. Behind that I shall be secure—safe. And don't keep him long—and——"

"But, my dear," gasps poor Lady Maria wildly, "he will probably say all sorts of things and you will be listening, and——; good gracious, it isn't fair. It will be dreadful."

"I shall put my fingers in my ears. Betray me at your peril!" cries Lady Flora in a dramatic whisper. The tail of her gown just disappears behind the tall Japanese screen as Sir Frederic Blount is announced.

And now begins a purgatory for poor Lady Maria.

"Thought—er—that as I had to drop down to this part of the world I'd like to come to see you," says Sir Frederic, with manifest hypocrisy and a series of furtive glances all round the room as though in search of something. "Thought, too, that I—er—heard voices as I came up the stairs."

"And I thought you were safe in Italy," says Lady Maria, who is very justly exasperated by his appearance at this moment.

"Had to put it off for a week or so. Business down here with my steward. Beastly nuisance but had to come."

Awkward silence. Lady Maria, with her eyes fixed on the Japanese screen, is giving herself up a prey to dispair. As for her putting her fingers in her ears, she doesn't believe a word of it.

"Lady Flora with you?" asks Sir Frederic at last, jerking out the question awkwardly.

"Yes."

"Gone out for a walk?"

"No, no. In retirement," says the wretched Lady Maria with a groan that she adroitly turns into a sneeze.

"Ah, headache?"

"Really, Frederic, considering the terms you and Lady Flora are on I think it a little—well—a little odd of you, to say the least of it, to cross-examine me about her like this; such anxiety about her health on your part is hardly to be expected."

"Anxiety on my part? I can't imagine what you mean by that," exclaims Sir Frederic indignantly. He rises, and going over to the Indian hearthrug, leans against the mantlepiece and glowers from that lofty position down upon Lady Maria. The edge of the Japanese screen touches the hearth rug, and a slight leaning back of Sir Frederic would in all probability reveal to him the person hiding behind it. Lady Maria becomes conscious of a sensation of faintness.

"Don't stand there; so bad for your complexion," stammers she inconsequently.

As Sir Frederick is standing manlike with his back to the fire, the suggestion about his complexion falls flat.

"I'm chilly," says he absently, and then, "Anxious about her—the woman who wilfully deserted me; who——"

"Once for all, Frederic, I decline to discuss your wife," says Lady Maria frantically. "Talk of taxation, servants, the education of the lower classes, any abominable subject you like, but not of Flora."

"I can't help it," says Sir Frederic with an obstinate shake of his head. "You began it. You suggested I should or did feel anxiety for—Fl——Lady Flora, and I insist upon showing you why—"

"I quite understand, I assure you."

"You don't. You can't, or you wouldn't have spoken as you did. A man more barbarously treated than I have been has seldom—"

Here, seeing the screen shake ominously, Lady Maria loses her head;

"Of course, of course. We all know that," cried she enthusiastically—fatally. That screen now seems to be the receptacle of an earthquake in an extremely advanced state. Oh! those young women and their promises about their fingers and their ears. "I'm not well, Frederic; I'm tired; I've toothache, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago tiedouloureux, everything," almost screams Lady Maria. "I wish you would go away."

"You look all right," says Sir Frederic, gazing at her with a skeptical eye. "What you really mean is that you don't want to hear my exculpation. I don't blame you. She has been priming you with abuse of me, of course; but I insist upon setting myself right with you. You think Flora in the right, but she is not; it is I who am in the right," striking his clenched fist against his breast in quite an alarming fashion.

The "yes, to be sure," that hangs on Lady Maria's agitated lips is checked in the bud by another evolution of the incipient earthquake. Good heavens! how long is this to last? And when the end comes how many survivors will there be.

"Look here" says Sir Frederic violently; once for all you shall learn the truth. She married me not knowing her own mind (which apparently, is of a poor sort), and, tired of me, sought occasion to regain her liberty. She never believed that story about me, but it served as a pretext for her plan. She deliberately broke off all her relations with me simply to suit herself and with full belief in her inmost soul that I was inocent of the ridiculous charge she brought against me. She——"

The screen goes over with a crash—a beautiful but furious young woman appears, standing in its place. It is a perfect transformation scene. Lady Maria falls back in her chair half fainting; Sir Frederic, stepping back in wild astonishment, puts his foot on Lady Maria's tabby, who doesn't faint at all, but sets up such a mewing as makes the welkin ring. All is confusion.

The cat is the first to recover; then the outraged goddess, who advancing on her husband, regards him with a glittering eye.

"How dare you say that?" says she in a low but terror-striking tone. And now she turns to the hapless Lady Maria. "You listened to him! you applauded him! you took his part! you said that I had treated him barbarously! Oh, Maria!"

Lady Maria makes an effort to explain, but speech is beyond her. She is chilled by Sir Frederic's eye who now advances straight down upon her.

"And you knew she was there all the time —listening," with a scornful glance at Flora, who returns it four-fold. "You let me say what was in my mind, without even seeking to check me; you——"

But this was too much for Lady Maria; such flagrant injustice restores her to her dignity. She rises to the occasion on her feet.

"Once for all," she says sternly, "I am done with you; yes, with both of you. You are ungrateful—worthless—heartless—! Hitherto I have done what I could for you. For the future you shall manage your own affairs without assistance from me. You can make use of this room—this house—of anything belonging to me, but of me—never again!"

She sailed with much dignity from the room.

"There!" says Sir Frederic, turning round to his wife, "you have done it, as usual."

"Done what? I've done nothing. It is you who have done everything! And not satisfied with having insulted me, you come here and abuse me to Maria behind my back."

"I spoke only the truth. And you—was it fair to hide behind a screen and listen to what wasn't intended for you? There's an ugly name for that, you know," hotly.

"I don't care what ugly names you call me. Your opinion of me has ceased to be of any importance. And I wasn't listening! I kept my fingers tight in my ears until you had been here for hours; then my arms tired, and I—"

"Hours! I like that," with a sardonic laugh; "I haven't been here for twenty minutes yet."

"Oh, you say anything," says Lady Blount, and brushing contemptuously past him, she sinks into a lounging chair and takes up a magazine with an air of indifference that ought to have imposed upon any one. But Sir Frederic, being her husband, can read between the lines. Husbands are always difficult.

"Well, not a word of refutation," said he mockingly. "You acknowledge then I spoke only the bare truth when I said that you sought occasion to get rid of me because you were tired of me."

"To refute that I must be rude; I must say you are lying," says Lady Flora, deliberately. "But that, after all, is scarcely a rudeness, as you know it without my telling."

"I know nothing of the sort. If there is a lie anywhere, it belongs to the person who told you I had anything whatsoever to do with Miss Drewry.

"I forbid you to mention that woman," starting to her feet and staring angrily at him.

"I see no reason why I shouldn't."

"And all those frequent journeys to town a month after we were married; was there no reason for them, either?"

"Plenty of reason. Business took me to town on every occasion."

"Why can't you think of something new?" says she scornfully. "Business. Was there ever a case of this sort when business wasn't the excuse for it?"

"I wonder who is your monitress!" says he with a short and most unmirthful laugh; "she ought to be proud of herself, at all events. She has taught you a good deal of very unbearable stuff."

"I won't be sneered at by you," with a stamp of her pretty foot. "I came here hoping to avoid you; and——" she pauses—then, suddenly: "What brought you here to-day?"

"To see you!" returns he doggedly.

He is hardly prepared for the result of this speech. Lady Flora, after a moment's struggle, bursts into tears.

"Flora!" cries he, making a movement towards her.

"Don't attempt to call me by name," sobs she passionately; "and don't think I am crying because of you. No, it is my self esteem that is hurt; I cannot forget that I once——" she breaks down completely.

"Did you once love me?" says he sadly. "Then what is all this about? Flora, listen to me. Before my marriage I may have been what people call wild. There was too much gambling, too much champagne, too much—of many things better avoided. But from the day of our engagement, nay, from the day we first met, I had neither thoughts nor glances for any one but you. On my soul, I swear it. What can I say more?"

"Oh! it is too late," says she with a little despairing gesture. "There are so many things not to be forgotten."

"Quite true!" returns he with spirit: "but as to their being never forgotten—well? There was your flirtation with that fellow in the guards——"

"Capt. Pierrepoint. Nonsense! I defy you to think I meant anything by that. A hideous, foolish, pale-eyed creature! No; when I mean that sort of thing I shall choose somebody good-looking."

"Oh, will you, indeed?" says he stiffly. And then the absurdity of it strikes on them and they both burst into a short and uncomfortable laugh. Still, it airs the atmosphere.

"It is getting late; you are going?" says she presently, with much inhospitality.

"Not at all. I hope Lady Maria, in spite of all that has come and gone, will give me my dinner."

"But I am staying here."

"Well?"

"I suppose you don't mean me to have no dinner."

"On the contrary, I hope you will dine with me. Considering what I have endured already from you, I believe you will prove a very desirable addition to the feast; a veritable sauce piquante."

"Well; I shan't dine with you."

"Why not, Flora?" says he suddenly. "Is it all so irremediable? Think! We were happy once, and——. Oh! darling, you are crying again. Make it up with me, Flora, and we'll let the past go by us."

"Oh, but if it is true that you—that I—that it was all an untruth about that woman, you will never forgive me." says she, pressing back from her his eager hands.

"Try me? What is there I wouldn't forgive you? But, oh! Flora, how could you have thought it?"

"I didn't want to think it, but ——" She gives way suddenly and flings her arms round his neck. "Freddy! Freddy! how good it is to be able to kiss you again."

After this matters go very easily.

"But now you won't be able to go abroad," says she presently.

"Why not?"

"And leave me?" half starting out of his arms.

"Certainly not. We'll go together. I'll explain to the men I was going with, and make it straight with them, and then you and I will have a second honeymoon."

"Yes: we'll begin our life all over again."

Here she begins to cry a little and clasp him closer.

"What is it, darling?"

"Nothing. Only every night since we parted I have prayed that I might die soon, and now I'm afraid that my prayer will be answered."

"Well, I've been praying that we might come together again, and spend a long life together, and my prayer is as good as yours any day, and much more sensible, so, of course, it will gain the day," says he; and if this is a pious lie on his part, I've no doubt it will be forgiven him.

"It ought to," says she hopefully. Then, "Freddy! it is Christmas day. A lucky day to make it up, isn't it?"

"A lucky day for me, certainly."

"And for me, too. But Maria," nervously, "I don't see how we are to face her again."

At this moment the door opens and Lady Maria, who has not been able to restrain her curiosity any longer, appears on the threshold.

The fact that the two before her start guiltily asunder on her abrupt entrance, explains all things to her.

"Well, I am glad!" cries she, her whole face melting into one beaming smile.

Globe Hat Department.

Latest blocks Derby hats worth $2 at 99 cents. Regular $3 hats at $2. Boys' nobby hats and caps, all styles, 25 and 50 cents. $5 silk hats at $3. Men's and boys' gloves from 25 cents up. Men's genuine buckskin gloves and mitts $1. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

THE LIPPELT MEMORIAL.

A Model Exhibited by Robert Bringhurst, the Sculptor, at His Studio.

Robert Bringhurst, the sculptor, held a reception at his studio opposite the Art Museum yesterday afternoon to exhibit the model of the memorial bust and pedestal to be erected to the memory of Mr. Frederick W. Lippelt at the Art Museum.

The work is but a model at present but gives a very good idea of what the finished piece will be. The pedestal will be of black marble, at the top of which will be the bronze bust of Mr. Lippelt. Standing on the foot of the pedestal is a lightly draped half size figure of a woman with the right arm upraised as if writing an inscription on the front of the pedestal. The figure will be in bronze. The memorial is to be erected to the memory of Mr. Frederick W. Lippelt, a St. Louis artist and one of the first students in the St. Louis Art School. He lost his life a short time ago in trying to rescue a drowning companion.

Births.

The following births were reported to the Health Department yesterday:

Ada, daughter of Julius and Kate Wehrle, November 20; 209 South Third street.

William, son of Charles and Bridget Sherman, November 18; 1420 Papin street.

Anna, daughter of Charles and Fuda Lamley, November 18; 1813 North Twenty-third street.

Alexander, son of Alexander and Rosa Piel, November 18; 1512 Cass avenue.

Kate, daughter of Thomas and Bridget Eagan, November 20; 1807 Coleman street.

Henry, son of William and Julia Wallbrink, November 23; 2421 Dickson street.

Martha, daughter of Franz and Marie Petsch, November 17; 3424 Rappahannock street.

May, daughter of Charles and Annie Kespalt, November 17; 4236 Garfield avenue.

——, daughter of John and Emilie Matthieson, November 19; 2628 South Seventh street.

George, son of John and Annie Weber, November 17; 1208 Lynch street.

John, son of John and Dora Boukendorf, November 16; Barracks road.

Erwin, son of George and Marie Theiss, November 16; 8518 South Broadway.

Ruth, daughter of Henry and Belle Kaer, November 16; 4312 Blair avenue.

Emma, daughter of Timothy and Lena Vauluke, November 16; 3318 Blair avenue.

Sophia, daughter of C. and Anna Huber, November 19; 2101 Mallinckrodt street.

Oliver, son of Oliver and Tillie Hicks, November 20; 1312 St. Louis avenue.

John, son of Patrick and Ella Martin, November 14; 812 South Eighteenth street.

Errick, son of Henry and Lizzie Pheiffer, November 6; 925 Salisbury street.

——, daughter of John and Margaret Koch, November 21; 3608 North Fourteenth street.

Louis, son of Patrick and Maria Weinland, November 21; 2104 South Broadway.

Jessie, daughter of Joseph and Florence Felchin, November 20; 2804 Cass avenue.

Hulda, daughter of George and Kate Harle, November 14; 1819 Gravois avenue.

Walter, son of Daniel and Ida Els, November 22; 2207 South Tenth street.

Gertie, daughter of Fritz and Augusta Schmidt, November 21; 2205 South Tenth street.

Lyda, daughter of Peter and Louisa Brandenberger, November 12; 923 Austin avenue.

Leo, son of Leo and Agnes Laebengar, November 19; 1428 South Third street.

Marie, daughter of Joshua and Viola Hardaway, November 20; 1520 Cass avenue.

Edwin, son of Leon and Elizabeth Rotty, November 15; 1414 North Sixteenth street.

Arthur, son of Patrick and Mary Freeman, October 28; 3400 Walnut street.

Anna, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ward, November 12; 3425 Market street.

George, son of A. E. and K. Pallhaus, November 17; 1834 Hogan street.

William, son of Conrad and Lizzie Ulrich, November 15; 2634 Franklin avenue.

Arthur, son of Peter and Christine Kilker, November 13; 3503 Market street.

Anna, daughter of William and Emily Kehlenbrinck, November 21; 2905 North Twentieth street.

Jessie, daughter of A. and Anna Straub, November 18; 2122 North Ninth street.

Bertha, daughter of Emil and Bertha Haller, November 18; 2209 Shenandoah street.

Alivia, daughter of C. J. and Alivia Meyer, November 19; 1326 Franklin avenue.

Elsie, daughter of Louis and Minnie Herbster, November 14; 4040 North Main street.

——, daughter of William and Rosie Schnieweiss, November 13; 1549 South Seventh street.

Edward, son of Heinrich and Phillipina Neuroth, November 13; 1440 Hogan street.

Charles, son of C. and Lizzie Budde, November 18; 1906 Blair avenue.

——, son of George and Nora Carson, November 17; 2826 Washington avenue.

Edward, son of L. and Carrie Miller, November 16; 605 South Broadway.

Laura, daughter of B. and L. Funk, November 8; 2243 Indiana avenue.

Katherine, daughter of R. and M. Schmitz, November 9; 1868 South Eleventh street.

Julia, daughter of F. and E. Knoebel, November 12; 1800 South De Kalb street.

Albert, son of H. and L. Fraser, November 11; 317 Russell avenue.

Harry, son of L. and L. Heyl, November 10; 617 Geyer avenue.

Mary, daughter of John J. and Mary Kelly, November 17; Papin, near Martin avenue.

Jacob, son of William and Mary Golsdorf, November 9; 2211 Menard street.

——, daughter of G. and Blanch Alfard, October 30; 21 South Compton avenue.

Herbert, son of Herbert and Augusta Strickland, November 12; 3415 Bell avenue.

John, son of —— and Mary Keenan, November 10; 1236 North Tenth street.

May, daughter of —— and May Brown, November 20; 1236 North Tenth street.

William, son of —— and Ella Butt, November 10; 1236 North Tenth street.

John, son of —— and Nellie Smith, September 1; 1236 North Tenth street.

May, daughter of —— and Mary Barton, September 2; 1236 North Tenth street.

Annie, daughter of —— and Fannie Brown, September 1; 1236 North Tenth street.

Mollie, daughter of —— and Mollie Jones, September 3; 1236 North Tenth street.

Franciska, daughter of Michael and Marie Kehrns, November 15; 2445 De Kalb street.

——, son of Milton and Maggie Cosgrove, November 16; 3027 Texas avenue.

Henrich, son of Henrich and —— Paulus, November 17; 2839 Salena street.

Deaths.

The following burial certificates were issued by the Health Department yesterday:

Ann Chenaski, 28 years, 1543 North Broadway; meningitis.

Frank Hill, 5 years, 121 Courtois street; nephritis.

Daniel Edwards, 61 years, 3917 Lee avenue; softening of brain.

John Whalen, 27 years, City Hospital; peritonitis.

Rebecca Rosenkrantz, 21 years, 804 Wash street; typho-malarial fever.

James O'Donnell, 6 years, 523 Argyle avenue; remittent fever.

George Hicks, 3 days, 1312 St. Louis avenue; marasmus.

May Smith, 10 days, 1236 North Tenth street; inanition.

Loretto Jones, 23 days, 1236 North Tenth street; convulsions.

James Edwards, 45 years, 3712 Lucky street; consumption.

Patrick Armstrong, 60 years, City Hospital; consumption.

Wm. Chappul, 30 years, 3536 Olive street, obstruction of bowels.

S. A. Bracher, 26 years, Denver, Colo., œdema of lungs and Bright's disease.

Robert Price, 46 years, City Hospital; consumption.

Zachariah Bassett, 28 years, City Hospital; pneumonitis.

Emma McGuire, 22 years, Female Hospital; alcoholism.

Percilla Taylor, 16 years, 1723 Morgan street; debility.

Elvina Wyath, 18 months, 1726 Morgan street; bronchitis.

Louis Lochbihler, 33 years, 4208 Clayton road; typhoid fever.

Claud Drake, 10 years, 117 Carroll street; inflammation of bowels.

Elsie Scheele, 4 years, 2411 Menard street; diphtheria.

Mary E. Fitzpatrick, 11 years, 3019 Spring avenue; albuminuria following diphtheria.

Thomas Kinney, 6 days, 2212 Benton street; premature birth.

Louis Slueter, 3 years, 1907 Hebert street; diphtheria.

The Story of Joseph.

Mrs. Harriet A. Sawyer of St. Louis has published some novel Sunday-school blocks and cards illustrated with the Bible story of Joseph. There are forty-eight illustrations and rhymes in the series, which tell the whole story. The blocks are twenty-four in number and are 3x4 inches in size.

A Mercy Cot.

A sale will be held at Pickwick Theater under the auspices of the ladies of the Church of the Holy Communion on Tuesday afternoon and evening. The sale is for the purpose of raising money to endow a free cot—"The Mercy Cot," it is called—in St. Luke's Hospital, where it will be used for sick or injured children.

FIRST DANCING GOWNS.

THOSE THAT WILL BE WORN FOR THE OPENING OF THE SEASON.

Aprons for Little Housewives, Gauzes for the Waltz and Lampas for the Fascinating Matron—At a Reception to Miss Edwards—Picturesqueness in Everything—Some Pretty New House Gowns.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

THE Thanksgiving festivities this autumn will be marked by the revival of old-time customs. The popping of corn, the cracking of nuts and the roasting of apples on the hearth before the open fire will fill up the evening at many houses where such primitive methods of entertainment had been given over long since to less fashionable, simpler and happier people. These homely dainties will be served not by waiting men or maids but by the little folk of the family gatherings, and a noticeable feature of the preparations for the day of the destruction of turkeys is a wonderful revival of the vogue of pretty aprons to give a properly housewifely air to the small women. In a big old-fashioned house at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, not far from the barracks of the idle defenders of an unprotected nation, from twenty-five to thirty family connections have been invited to eat the Thanksgiving meal. The presiding genius of this household is a beautiful grandmother of 60, whose white hair waves in soft ripples, whose blue eyes are still bright and whose cheeks are still pink and smooth. This charming grandmother has three daughters only less charming than she, and these three daughters have four little girls just on a height and whose brown curls reach to just the same point between their shoulder blades. These four little girls were honored with a presentation to Booth and Mme. Modjeska the other afternoon. Modjeska kissed them all and Booth said they were the prettiest quartette he had ever seen. Since that day they have been very proud little people and will prance about with comic airs next Thursday in their Thanksgiving aprons. Each apron is of a fine gray sail cloth, enveloping the figure, after a pattern that was cut for one of the mothers by Lady Pauncefote, wife of the British Minister, and almost covered with quaint embroidery in cross stitch

Three Pretty Dancers.

IN RED LINEN.

With slippers adorned with old silver buckles and red bows and red ribbon snoods confining their curls the little housewives will pass the pitchers of cider when the family group settles itself for comfortable old fashioned enjoyment of the evening.

The opening of the Metropolitan Opera-house was practically the opening of the season, which bids fair to be brilliant in the extreme, though few dancing dresses will be taken from their wrappings until Thanksgiving evening. When the first gay chords of the winter are sounded a marked distinction between gowns for the dancers and gowns for the non-dancers will appear. The small but notable array of debutantes stand staunchly by last season's choice of gauzes and tissues in delicate hues, and will float over the polished floor, upborne by hearts as light as thistle down, enveloped in clouds of white, of rose pink or pale blue. These gauzes and lisses are no longer sprinkled indiscriminately with gold or silver spangles, but many strings of tiny gold and crystal and, perhaps, turquoise or ruby beads loop the draperies and are caught in place by lace-winged butterflies or flowers wrought in beads or rhine stones or real jewels. Gold and silver threads are sometimes used in the weaving, but oftener contrasting shades of silk are run in in crossbars.

Pretty, but Not for Dancing.

Here is a gown which received its finishing touches yesterday for a girl friend of Miss Wetmore, a merry little witch who will find it hard to maintain a proper decorum while making her first bow. The full round skirt of pink crepe de chine is embroidered all about the hem with pink and white roses and buds and green rose leaves. The crepe bodice is pointed back and front and opens at the throat in a V. Pink mousseline de chiffon fills in the opening, veiling the neck and is shirred to a point at the waist and closed by a

NARROW PINK RIBBON

with a bow and long ends in the back between the shoulder blades. Then the ends are drawn forward under each arm to tie in a bow in front with more ends. The pink mousseline sleeves are mere bias puffs on the upper side barely covering the curve of the shoulder, but on the lower side of the arm they are very full and reach nearly to the elbow. A pink ribbon with a tiny bow and short ends will be knotted about each arm above the elbow and fastened with a silver pin, and ribbons to match will encircle the neck and bind the hair. The long gloves will be of pale tan, also the silk stockings and suede shoes.

In marked contrast to such a girlish toilette are the Lyons velvet and princely lampas and rich silken fabrics of the "stand-alone" quality wrought with a solid embroidery of [illegible] silks, and trimmed with feather bands which make up the costumes of young and dressy married women who prefer to bewilder men of the world with witty conversation, and the skillful manœuvring of a train to whirling in the waltz with the beardless boys who fill up the ranks of partners. The great vines of wisteria or roses of natural hues, the loose clusters of wood violets with long stems, or of yellow jonquils with slender green leaves, or of flaming cactus or starry chrysanthemum flowers which make up the brocade patterns call for the utmost simplicity of untrimmed skirts, made in long continuous breadths without drapery or tournure.

Thus a brilliant young woman, who expects some highly fashionable people to dance in the ballroom just finished as an annex to her establishment in New York on Thansgiving evening, will greet her guests in a gown of a soft cream shade of lampas with a sparsely scattered brocade of yellow

WITH HAZEL FLOWERS

with brown twigs and stems. Four straight breadths of lampas form the skirt, two closely gathered ones for train and one quite plain and straight on either side opening over a front breadth of pale yellow silk muslin slightly creped, so as to have a wrinkled surface in place of the smooth one of ordinary silk muslin. This creped muslin is festooned at the front and then plainly gathered to the top of the foundation skirt. The waist has a low roun and is laced behind quite in the old f of our grandmother's day. The nec draped with creped muslin and the same material forms the short puffed sleeves.

Some very handsome gowns were seen on opening day at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park, one decking a tall stranger being especially noticeable. The wearer was a peculiarly graceful woma whose eyes and hair were a tawny bro almost matching the smooth-surfaced clo dress so simple, yet so artistically comple in its finish as to cause many eyes follow "the distinguished-looking lady," I overheard some one calling her, whom n body seemed to know. The long straight fol of the princess' costume were lifted just trifle at the left side to show the plain skir below. There was not a particle of trimming nor a hint of color nor the flash of jewel nor leaf of flower about it, and yet it had a character that marked as tawdry and ostentatious many of the elaborate toilets which brushed past it in the crowded rooms. With it was worn a small capote of the same cloth, with two golden and dull red chrysanthemums for garniture.

At a reception to Miss Amelia B. Edwards attended by the 400 of Brooklyn, the picturesque dress was a Neo-Greek "art" toilette of pale blue India silk crepe combined with black silk brocade. Almost equally pretty

At a Studio Reception.

was a Directory polonaise of alternate stripes of silver, blue and black faille worn over a skirt of black bengaline, the long coat turned back with revers of black silk and showed a loose blouse front of black bengaline caught at the waist by a costly girdle with chatelaine ornaments of real silver in filagree.

BLACK MARQUISE LACE

with rose pink crepe de Chine and pale lettuce green garnished with primrose lace were other combinations. Black is decidedly coming in, and will appear more and more frequently throughout the winter in handsome house gowns.

At a late afternoon entertainment attended by the fashionable literary set the star of the occasion was a pretty woman who has written a fairly successful and not particularly wicked novel, and who wore a princesse coat made of three breadths of lampas, dove-gray, with pale pink rose blossoms and leaves and delicate wood violets and here and there a bud of vivid red scattered over its folds. This coat was faced with pink satin and was open below the waist line on the back and at the sides. The neck was half low and round and the elbow sleeves were high on the shoulders. Silvery mousseline de chiffon formed the skirt, which was mounted on a silver silk foundation skirt entirely without steels or reeds.

Some of the prettiest new house gowns are accordion-plaited silk dresses in light and delicate colors to be worn with velvet slips, in rich and contrasting tones. Pale yellow or primrose bengaline or armure make up in striking combination with black velvet overgowns having Vandyked sleeves, zouave fronts and long Directory coat tails reaching quite to the foot of the skirt behind. A fascinating widow whom Mr. Weller would have been justified in labelling "dangerous" wears a plaited gown of silver bengaline with a slip of violet velvet. Other house gowns recently finished have full straight skirts of soft white or pale old rose or ivy green silk turned up with a wide hem and then bordered with gold or silver galloon which reappears as a girdle. The adjective "picturesque" is applied more justly to this winter's toilettes than has often happened in previous years.

NOW COMPLETE!!!

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,

ON FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,

Extending through from 49th to 50th St.

This popular house, recently greatly enlarged by the addition of an absolutely fireproof building, with splendid suites, consisting of parlor, large, airy double and single bed-rooms, with bath and dressing-rooms attached, has been thoroughly renovated and fitted up in the most luxurious manner; the ventilation, heating and plumbing are of the latest and most approved style; the public rooms are unequaled for elegance, comfort and convenience, the ladies' drawing-room being in the Louis Seize style, the grand dining-room in the Early English. The gentlemen's reading and smoking-rooms are supplied with every requisite, and the billiard-room, with cafe attached, is complete in every way. Telephone and telegraph offices on the premises, all lighted by the Edison electric light. The location is unsurpassed, having a magnificent outlook from a frontage of THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT FEET on the avenue and streets. It is near the Grand Central Depot, accessible to the Opera-house, all places of amusement, as well as the leading shops; by the elevated roads, Madison and Sixth avenue cars; omnibuses pass the door every few minutes. This hotel is conducted on the European plan; the restaurant of unsurpassed excellence, the CHARGES ARE REASONABLE.

WETHERBEE & FULLER, Proprietors.

SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pill
SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pill
SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pill
SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pill

TANSY PILLS [illegible]

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 25 TO 28.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1889.

HYDROPHOBIA.

asteur, the Master of Rabies, Tells of the Work He Has Done.

CASES HE HAS TREATED AND HOW MEN OF SCIENCE REGARD THE VALUE OF HIS DISCOVERY.

Eight Thousand People Have Already Been Inoculated at the Pasteur Institute—The Symptoms of Various Cases—The Nineteen Russians Bitten by a Mad Wolf—A Wolf That Bit Thirty-Seven Farm Animals All of Which Died of Rabies—A San Antonio (Tex.) Patient—Results Obtained by Physicians in Various Places—The Indorsement of the Pasteur Treatment English Scientists Have Given—A Number of Cases.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

BEWARE OF THE DOG!

IN the month of March, 1886, nineteen Russian peasants, clothed in the skins of animals, came all the way from the neighborhood of Smolensk, after having been bitten by a rabid wolf. The wolf, roaming through the country for wo days and two nights, had attacked these peasants with such fury that some were acually disfigured, while others were lacerated and bruised. This batch of Russians caused great anxiety, because, whereas in the case of dog bites one person out of six dies, the percentage of deaths after bites from rabid wolves is very much higher. The virus is the same, but in most cases the dog after biting passes on, whereas the wolf worrying its victim favors the introduction of virus. Often of twenty people bitten by a rabid wolf every single one dies. * * * Of the nineteen Russians sixteen went home cured. * *

"The three Russians who died had horrible wounds on the head. At the post-mortem examination of one, a broken tooth of the wolf was found sticking in the skull. When, on the eve of their departure, the sixteen others, after being cured, crossed the door of the ratory for the last time, they felt a relig s veneration, just as if they had been cross the door of the Kremlin.

These sixteen Russians are in excellent th still. It is not difficult to explain the es of the failures of the treatment, when plied under the circumstances attending the deaths of Louise Pelletier and of the three Russians of whom we have just spoken. We have but to think over the facts which we mentioned just now, while talking of the intra-cranial injections of pure virus, which are always followed by a fatal attack of rabies. The virus of rabies, in the latter mode of procedure, is placed in direct contact with the brain substance, and begins to develop at once. The symptoms of rabies, nevertheless, even under these conditions, show themselves only after a fortnight has elapsed We may suppose that, is in the case of Louise Pelletier, the virus of rabies had already begun to multiply at the time she was brought by her mother to undergo the treatment, the preventive inoculations did not have time to exert their beneficent action on her nervous system, brain, or medulla oblongata. According to this hypothesis the case was hopeless from the first. It must often happen that in some of

OUR PATIENTS

who have been bitten in a similar manner—especially if the wounds be on the face, or, worse even, on the head—the virus of rabies is carried to the nervous centers in a very few days, or even hours, after the bite, and acts under these conditions as if it had been introduced directly under the skull after trephining."

During the first days of the month of November, 1877, a setter dog of medium size passed near the powder manufactory of Pont-de-Buis, and attacked two dogs belonging to the director of the powder manufactory. The dog went on, and presently came to a place called Port-Launay, meeting five dogs, which he bit one after the other, but which were at once destroyed, as the dog biting them appeared to be strange in his manner. The same dog continued his progress, and presently bit two watch dogs, two oxen and two pigs. Then, retracing his steps, he again paused at Pont-de-Buis, but was killed by the director, who recognized him.

The director of the powder manufactory closely observed his two dogs, and both died of rabies a fortnight afterward, and at one day's interval from each other. The veterinary surgeon of Chateaulieu (Finistere) and I were able to recognize the disease ourselves. A few days afterward one of the farm dogs belonging to Mr. Auffert, which had been bitten in the higher part of the village, appeared to be strange in its manner, and was at once destroyed. Unfortunately, the two sons of Mr. Auffert, 6 and 7 years of age, were bitten by their father's dog and died of rabies about a fortnight after.

The other farm dog belonged to an individual named Pirion de Pratyr, was tied up, but on December 1 broke the chain, and, roaming round Chateaulieu, was stopped by a workman called Poulmarch, aged 43 years, who was bitten in the hand and died of rabies on December 13. The dog was locked up in the market-house, but not being closely watched, escaped and completely disappeared, and no one has been able to find out what became of it.

On November 23 of the same year a she-wolf started from Kernesal wood, which is situated six kilometres from Chateaulieu, and bit in its progress men and animals with great fury. She was killed ultimately sixteen kilometres from her starting point, at Minez-Horn, just as she

WAS BITING

the young dog of a peasant. This man, seeing the extreme state of fatigue and collapse of the wolf, was able to put her out of her misery by braining her with a club.

During her progress the she-wolf bit thirty-seven farm animals (horses, cows, oxen) which were closely watched until every single e of them had died of rabies.

The following are the names and ages of the rsons bitten by this animal, as well as the scription of their wounds:

1. A woman, aged 60, bitten in the shoulder d hand, was not cauterized. Still alive.
2. Cardion, Pierre, aged 13, bitten in the nd and arm, was cauterized, but died on cember 9.
3. Allian, Pierre, aged 5½, was horribly utilated, and died the next day from his unds.
4. Monjour, Jeanne, aged 10, bitten on the ead and hands, died on December 11 of abies, although she had been cauterized.
5. Monjour, Yves, aged 9, bitten on the face nd hand, had been cauterized, but died of abies on December 13.
6. Monjour, Guillaume, aged 8, bitten on the ace and hand, had been cauterized, but died f rabies on December 14.

(The four last patients were watching their ocks, and were bitten together, the wolf only aving one in order to throw herself on the er. They were cauterized with a red-hot n a few hours after the accident.)

Mr. Le Roy, aged 22, several wounds on d, arm and face. He actually wrestled the brute. He was cauterized and lives

Miss Avant, 20 years, was slightly bitten e shoulder through thick clothes. She was not cauterized, and died of rabies January, 1878.

(The last two patients went to St. Malo, in order to place themselves in the hands of a quack. The young woman died, but the young man refused to be treated and is alive now.)

9. A man about 30 years old was horribly bitten in the head and sent to the hospital at Brest, in order to have his wounds attended to. He was alive one year afterward, but I have lost sight of him since.

10. Le Borne, aged 14, tried to escape from the wolf by climbing up a tree, but was bitten in the foot and died fifteen days afterward.

11. Mionca, aged 13, and another child of the same age were not badly bitten, but were not cauterized. Mionca died of rabies fourteen days afterward, while the other is alive still.

Four other peasants who met the beast during its progress were bitten. I do not know what became of them afterward, being unable to trace them, but I am sure that they did not die of rabies, at least not during the same period as the other victims.

In the majority of these cases vaccination by preventative inoculations would have been applied too late, and these could not therefore have increased the resisting powers of the nervous centers. It but seldom happens, however, that persons

ARE BITTEN

under circumstances like those I have just related; and, in desperate cases, even, it would be unfair to refuse giving the preventive treatment a trial, and wrong to give up all hope of a cure, for the cases which have been cured after bites on the head and face are extremely numerous.

This is the proper time to answer a question which is often asked by patients or by their friends, namely, whether it be expedient to have recourse to the preventive treatment when the patient has been bitten some time before? There is only one possible answer to such a question. It is never too late to begin the treatment, as, if not treated, the patient puts all the odds against himself.

William Chamberlain of San Antonio, Tex., was bitten on March 9, 1888, by a rabid wolf. He came to Paris, the marks of three severe face bites being still plainly noticeable. The treatment, owing to the length of the journey, was begun on March 30 only, twenty-one days after the bite, and did not come to an end before April 24, 1888. Chamberlain had been submitted to very few inoculations when a telegram informed the doctor who was accompanying him that a man bitten at the same time, but who, owing to want of money, had not been able to come all the way from Texas to Paris, had just died from rabies on April 14, 1888, thirty-six days after the bite. A large number of oxen, dogs, pigs, bitten by the same wolf had also died of rabies. Chamberlain was convinced that he had come too late and that the treatment could not be efficacious, and was so very anxious when he arrived that he suffered from a kind of imaginary rabies. He refused all liquid or solid food and complained of intense headache causing insomnia. At the laboratory we all thought that his was a desperate case. To-day Chamberlain's health is excellent.

A few days ago Mme. Luisa Carrera came all the way from Spain to our anti-rabic institute and has been undergoing the preventive treatment. She had been bitten nearly one year ago, on September 15, 1888, by a dog. That animal had also bitten on the same day a young man who died of rabies at the end of July, 1889, after ten and a half months had elapsed from the time of the bite. Mme. Carrera became frightened and hurried to the Pasteur Institute. A few weeks have passed since the last inoculations have been made on her. The latter will, no doubt, prove just as efficacious as if she had undergone the process immediately after being bitten in 1888.

It would be rash to conclude from these or other facts which I mention, that the treatment may be put off ad infinitum. It is better to make haste.

If we reckon up, without making a choice, one hundred cases of persons bitten by dogs proved to be rabid, the mortality in these persons after they have been subjected to preventive inoculations does not amount to 1 per cent. The mortality does not exceed 2 to 4 per cent if people bitten on the head or face are alone taken into account. Now, all the competent men who have written on rabies allow that the mortality before the preventive system was discovered amounted, in the case of face bites, to no less than 65 to 95 per cent, whereas if all bites, whatever their seat may have been, be counted, the mortality amounted to 15 or 16 per cent. I believe this number to be far too low, but nevertheless, I gladly accepted it, in order to fix people's ideas, and also because by allowing that it was correct, I could not be suspected of overrating the value of my mode of treatment.

When the prophylactic method for rabies was first applied to patients who had been bitten, when, for instance, Louise Pellitier died, it was easy to contradict and criticism was often specious. We at that time applied the method to a certain number of patients and rabies did not break out in any of them. Men who, whatever happened, were determined to contradict, simply argued that rabies, even if no treatment had been applied, would perhaps never have broken out in such patients; while, if the treatment proved unsuccessful, they argued that rabies was bound to break out, and even went so far as to say that the deaths of these patients were due to my treatment.

Things are much changed to-day. The change is due to the fact that truth, in order to be recognized, need only stand the test of time. In various parts of the globe anti-rabic laboratories have been built in imitation of the Paris Institute. The results obtained in these places are as good as ours, better even; and, as an instance, I may mention that Dr. Bujurid has lately published the history of 370 patients vaccinated by him without one death. Italy has now six anti-rabic laboratories—Turin, Milan, Boulogne, Rome, Naples and Palermo. Russia has seven institutes—St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, Kharkoff, Samraa, and Tiflis. There is also one at Constantinople, at Havana, at Mexico, at Rio de Janeiro, at Barcelona, at Bucharest, at Vienna, at Buenos Ayres, and one is now being started in Bolivia.

Did I wish to recall cases likely to strike the minds of the most prejudiced people—of those who, for instance, systematically decline to believe in any

VACCINATION

whatsoever—I might quote any number of remarkable proofs of the efficacy of this method. It would be easy to pick out a few demonstrative cases among the seven or eight thousand people who have already been inoculated at the Pasteur Institute. During the last four years the average number of people who come to the Pasteur Institute in order to undergo the preventive treatment (after having been bitten by rabid dogs) amounts to 150 per month. I will give here but a few instances, which all resemble more or less the case of Chamberlain, which has just been quoted.

1. Cabout, Henry, a butcher's boy, was bitten on April 22, 1888, but did not undergo the anti-rabic treatment, and died in September, 1888. The same dog bit another person, Louis Pavie by name. He was inoculated from April 24 to May 11, and is now in perfect health.

2. Mr. Delaunay, a modern Hercules, an acrobat by profession, whose chapped hands were simply licked by his rabid dog. On the same day a young man, Leon Schan of Paris-Belleville, was bitten rather badly by the same dog. Schan underwent the preventive treatment from March 29 to April 7, 1889, and is still in good health. Delaunay died of furious rabies in the month of May last. The same dog bit other dogs, and it is a fact that one of the latter became rabid on April 12, and bit two persons, Mrs. Lacasse and Mr. Fanconnier. They were inoculated from April 12 to May 2, and are now quite well.

3. Eight persons belonging to the France family, the father, mother and six children, were bitten at St. Martin des Olmes, in the Puys de Dome. One of the children died of rabies on January 1. The seven others at once left to be inoculated, and are quite well now. Three oxen, two dogs, and one cat bitten by the same dog died of rabies in the second month after being bitten.

4. On June 1 and 2, 1889, eight persons hailing from Vancluse were bitten by the same dog. Six of them submitted themselves to the anti-rabic treatment, and are now quite well. Two declined to be inoculated, and both died of rabies, one July 1, and the other July 2.

5. Pierre Butte and his wife were licked on the open wounds. The wife declined to be inoculated, and died of rabies. Butte, on the other hand, was inoculated, and is now quite well.

All the anti-rabic institutes could show a number of similar cases, all proving the efficacy of this method, but there is a fact which is even more striking. Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, at the request of the Prefect of Police, made careful inquiries as to the number of persons bitten in the Department of the Seine during the year 1887. In his official report, printed in 1888, he states that 306 of the people so bitten were vaccinated at the Pasteur Institute, and that three of them died of rabies, whereas of forty-four persons who were not inoculated seven died of rabies. The mortality in the first lot is 0.57 per cent, and 15.90 in the second.

In short, the method of prophylaxis against rabies has been proved to be efficacious, and every day, as the number of persons so inoculated increases, brings further proofs.

Two manifestations, both coming from England, have greatly helped in removing whatever want of confidence in the prophylactic method against rabies may have existed.

The first manifestation consisted in the publication of the report drawn up, after careful and prolonged experimental control lasting nearly a year, by a commission nominated in 1886 by the House of Commons on the proposition of Sir Henry Roscoe. This commission was composed of the most expert scientists of Great Britain, viz.: Sir James Paget, Bart., President; Dr. Lander Brunton, Dr. G. Fleming, President of the Veterinary College; Sir Joseph Lister, Bart.; Dr. Richard Quain, Sir Henry Roscoe, Prof. Burdon Sanderson, Prof. Victor Horsley, Secretary.

The conclusion of the report was that M. Pasteur had discovered a preventive method for rabies, similar to the method of vaccination against variola.

The second manifestation took place at the Mansion House on July 1, 1889, at a meeting called by the Lord Mayor, when the following resolutions were passed before a gathering of the most

EXPERT PHYSICIANS

and learned biologists of England:

1. Moved by Sir James Paget, Bart., F. R. S.; seconded by Sir Henry Roscoe, M. P., F. R. S.; supported by Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., F. R. S.:

That this meeting records its conviction that the efficacy of the anti-rabic treatment, discovered by M. Pasteur, is fully demonstrated.

2. Moved by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., F. R. S.; seconded by the Rev. Prebendary Harry Jones; supported by Capt. W. H. James (London County Council):

That this meeting desires to express the indebtedness of the people of Great Britain and Ireland to M. Pasteur and the staff of the "Institut Pasteur" for the generous aid afforded by them to over 200 of our fellow countrymen suffering from the bite of rabid dogs.

3. Moved by Prof. Michael Foster, Sec., R. S.; seconded by Dr. Lander Brunton, F. R. S.; supported by Prof. Ray Lankester.

That this meeting requests the Lord Mayor to start a fund for the double purpose of making a suitable donation to the "Institut Pasteur," and of providing for the expenses of British subjects bitten by rabid animals, who are unable to pay the cost of a journey to Paris.

4. Moved by Prof. Horsley; seconded by Dr. Farquharson, M. P.; supported by Mr. Milais:

That this meeting, while recognizing the value of M. Pasteur's treatment and taking steps to provide for the treatment of persons who may hereafter be bitten by rabid animals in this country, is of opinion that rabies might be stamped out of these islands, and invites the Government to introduce without delay a bill for the simultaneous muzzling of all dogs throughout the British Islands, as provided in the measure drafted by the Society for the Prevention of Hydrophobia, and for the establishment of quarantine for a reasonable period of all dogs imported.

5. Moved by the Duke of Westminster, K. G.; seconded by Mr. Ernest Hart:

That this meeting desires to convey its cordial thanks to the Lord Mayor for the great interest he has evinced in this important movement and for presiding on this occasion.

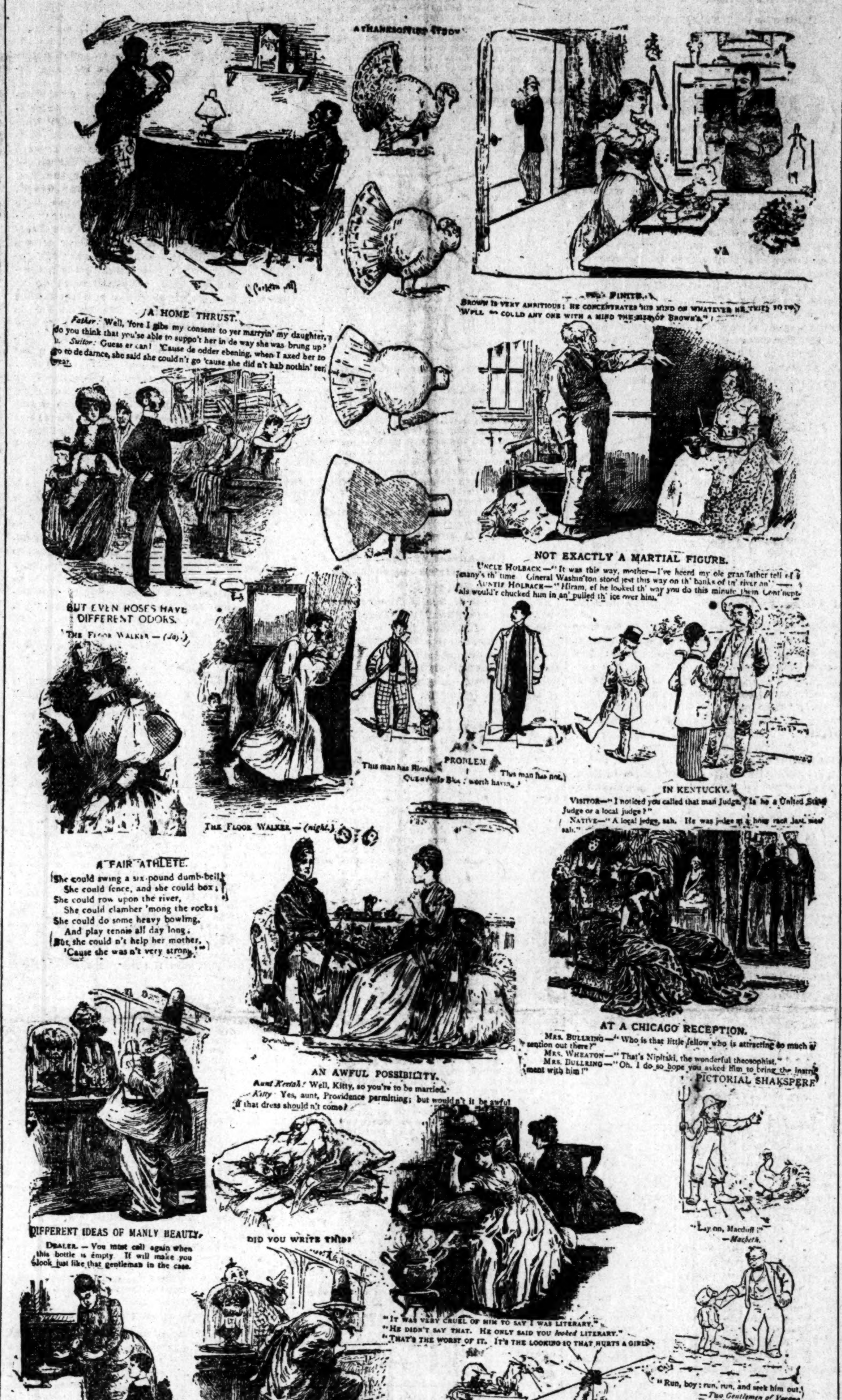
Rabies is a far more common disease than is generally supposed, and I may be allowed to give one demonstrative proof of this fact.

From January 1 to July 1, 1889, during a period of six months, therefore, England sent to the institute fifty persons bitten by rabid dogs, that is, six or seven each month on an average. At that time Englishmen so bitten paid their own traveling and hotel expenses in Paris. Since July 1, a fund having been started by the Lord Mayor, according to the third resolution just mentioned, all Englishmen, however poor, bitten by rabid dogs have been able to proceed to Paris. Accordingly, during the months of July and August, that is in the months during which the cases of rabies are least numerous, thirty-nine English persons bitten by dogs proved to be rabid have been inoculated in the anti-rabic department of the Pasteur Institute. This large number of patients is not due to rabies having increased, but rather to the fact that the preventive treatment is now within the reach of everybody.

LOUIS PASTEUR.

THE highest prize for portrait photographs, a silver medal, was awarded to F. W. Guerin at the World's Exposition, Paris, France.

FUN AT A GLANCE.


A THANKSGIVING STEW
A HOME THRUST.
NOT EXACTLY A MARTIAL FIGURE.
BUT EVEN NOSES HAVE DIFFERENT ODORS.
THE FLOOR WALKER.—(day.)
THE FLOOR WALKER.—(night.)
PROBLEM
IN KENTUCKY.
A FAIR ATHLETE.
She could swing a six-pound dumb-bell,
She could fence, and she could box;
She could row upon the river,
She could clamber 'mong the rocks
She could do some heavy bowling,
And play tennis all day long;
But she couldn't help her mother,
'Cause she wasn't very strong.
AT A CHICAGO RECEPTION.
AN AWFUL POSSIBILITY.
PICTORIAL SHAKSPERE
DIFFERENT IDEAS OF MANLY BEAUTY.
DID YOU WRITE THIS?
"It was very cruel of him to say I was literary."
"He didn't say that. He only said you looked literary."
"That's the worst of it. It's the looking so that hurts."
"Willis, see the nice cake I have made you for your birthday."
"Can I eat it all myself?"
"Why, of course not. You would be sick."
"That's just the way with you, mamma. Whenever you do give me any pleasure, you always tie a string to it."
Mr. Wiggam.—It will, will it? I'm bettin' it won't, if I know it!
THE FACE THAT KILLS.
A single argument in favor of the
BAKER
Tell me, where is fancy bred?
—Merchant of Venice.

Some of the Best Things in the Latest Illustrated Comic Weeklies Reproduced for Sunday Post-Dispatch Readers.

THE 1,000,000 POSTAGE STAMP MYTH.

Origin of an Idea That Has Bothered Many Hundreds of Good People.

From Good Housekeeping.

Now and then some one announces himself as the victim of the one-million postage stamp hoax. It is firmly believed that if 1,000,000 stamps are collected and forwarded to some one a bed will be provided for an invalid boy in some hospital, or a home for an orphan. Christian churches have been the special victims, and there is hardly one in England, the United States, Australia, India, or any other country, that has not had several members begging, borrowing, and even stealing postage stamps in order to make up the million that will go to clothe and feed some orphan.

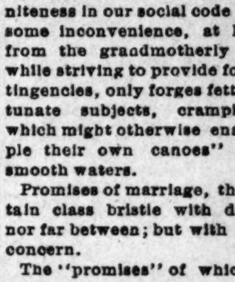
This swindle originated in the fertile brain of a postage stamp collector at Stettin, Germany. He desired to get vast collections to sort out and sell again, and hit upon a plan to set the whole civilized world to go to work for him free of charge. He preyed on the sympathies of people by announcing that an orphan would be cared for in "the Syrian Orphan Home for every 1,000,000 stamps sent to him." This worked well; and the next dodge was the starting of a mythical mission in China, the Holy Sisters of which agreed, for every million stamps sent to them, to save from the jaws of the crocodiles of the Yellow River at least one Chinese baby, and then educate and christianize it. The stamps were to be sent, not to Jerusalem or China, but to Munich or Stettin. The last claim on the sympathy of the world that has been made by this German is that for 1,000,000 stamps a home for an old lady or an old gentleman will be provided in one of three homes—one in London another in New York, and the third in Cincinnati. For 500,000 stamps a bed will be endowed in hospital, and for 100,000 a home will be found for an orphan for one year. There are agencies in various cities to forward stamps to Stettin. It is estimated that this swindler has collected over 100,000,000 stamps in the United States alone, and that these were worth from $500,000 to three times that amount.

BROKEN MARRIAGE VOWS

MRS. ALEXANDER TELLS YOUNG PEOPLE HOW TO AVOID THEM.

Things to Be Thought of Before Young People Become Engaged—Some Causes of Broken Vows—A Preservative Against Broken Promises—Long Acquaintances Before Marriage a Safeguard.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
LONDON, Nov. 13.



PROBABLY the custom most discreditable, in the estimation of foreigners, to English social life is the legal right of a jilted lover to bring an action for breach of promise of marriage against a faithless fiance. A more degraded picture of sordid imbecility cannot well be imagined than the scene presented at the trial in such a case, where the claims for compensation in hard cash for wounded feeling are supported by the reading aloud of mawkish letters teeming with silly pet names and terms of endearment amid the laughter of the listeners.

Such scenes are the result of a certain indefiniteness in our social code which, if it entails some inconvenience, at least leaves us free from the grandmotherly legislation which, while striving to provide for all possible contingencies, only forges fetters for its unfortunate subjects, cramping the muscles, which might otherwise enable them to "paddle their own canoes" successfully into smooth waters.

Promises of marriage, therefore, of a certain class bristle with dangers neither few nor far between; but with these we have no concern.

The "promises" of which we treat affect persons to whom the law can give no relief, and to whom publicity means purgatory.

Here, too, the difficulties are great, for though, in the eyes of all honorable men and women, no promise can or ought to be more sacred than a serious undertaking to marry, so long as a pair are not absolutely "joined together in holy matrimony" just and sufficient causes for breaking the preliminary promise may arise.

The discovery of circumstances

WILFULLY CONCEALED

on either side which may affect character or fortune, double dealing, the display of evil tempers, of seeming indifference, or of any ingredient in nature or disposition which would certainly militate against future happiness when the inextricable knot is tied, ought between serious and candid people to supply sufficient reasons for breaking off an engagement.

Of course the heart of the seceder can alone know the sincerity of the motives alleged. Of this, however, there can be no doubt, that many a life might be saved from all-pervading bitterness had one or other of an engaged pair had the courage and high principle to avow the doubts besetting him or her.

Where one is obstinately attached and the other keen to perceive defects and drawbacks, the suffering and difficulty are enormously increased.

The fact is, however, that the more serious and candid lovers, are, the less chance there is of their being acted upon by disintegrating influences. They do not rush in heedlessly where angels might well fear to tread.

The most cruel cause of broken vows is the variation of human fancy or affection, for this rarely arises through any fault on the side of the forsaken one; and here at the first quivering breath of preference for another, any good man or woman would crush out the intrusive, inconstant suggestion. Though no easy task, an honest heart and resolute will can trample down temptation and keep unsullied faith toward him or her to whom faith is due.

The best preservative against

BROKEN PROMISES

is deliberation in giving them and rapidity in making them irrevocable by the final marriage vow. So much can be endured, so much is endurable when we know there is no way of escape that the "fast-and-loose" period of a long engagement cannot be too earnestly avoided.

On the contrary, a long acquaintance previous to marriage is a great advantage; familiarity with other's character, tastes, family, circumstances (which never fail to color our lives), forms an admirable concrete on which to build the foundations of a married life, and the most lasting loves are those which are supported by the girders of friendship.

Indeed, glancing round at the haphazard way in which the all-important and fateful relationship of marriage is undertaken, the impression of all sane persons must be amazement that the failures are not far more numerous.

Of all daring leaps into the unknown, this is the most daring. No one, not the most profound student of character, can calculate on results of a marriage.

Matrimony is the most potent touchstone. It draws forth the best and the worst—all that has lain dormant in the heart. We have known excellent sons, brothers, friends, who have made most unpleasant husbands.

Just think of what human nature is—its weakness, its variability, its jealousy, its ineradicable selfishness, also its affection, its need of sympathy—ay, even its capacity for self-sacrifice, and then think of two poor souls endowed unequally with these qualities chained together for life! How ardent must be the flame that can keep them in a

HAPPY STATE OF FUSION!

Nor does the most ardent anti-nuptial fervor or even constancy insure post-nuptial happiness. A few instances rise in our memory where men have waited and begged and besought for years, have finally been accepted, and alas! estrangement and divorce followed.

The lovely toy so fiercely sought
Has lost its charm by being caught!

Again, a pair as unlike and unsuited as possible, in the judgment of onlookers, meet at rout or ball, garden-party, race-course or country house. After half a dozen interviews they discover they are indispensable to each other. He is, perhaps, going to India, Japan, or Australia. Her family may wish to winter in Rome, Vienna or St. Petersburg. So after a month's acquaintance they marry and "live happy" all their days.

Some occult sympathy, some subtle, moral chemistry fuses their separate existences into true unison.

Almost the happiest marriages we have known have been between lads and lassies who had sat side by side on the same forms and learned out of the same books in the old parish schools which served so well to equip the boy of bonny Scotland for the battle of life in the pre-board school days.

Having mastered arithmetic, book-keeping, and the initial steps of "a scond claw-ssical edication," Sandy sallied forth north, south, east or west to conquer fortune, and generally succeeded.

Then the image of Janet or Jessie, his schoolmate, which had never quite faded from his memory, grew clear, vivid, attainable, and a rapid run home or

A LOVING LETTER

and generous remittance brought about a union of hearts and lives to the lasting benefit of society and the individual.

Between the conflicting evidence supplied by experience it is difficult to strike a balance. In matrimony, as in preaching, "God gives a different gift to each," and it is impossible to recommend one line of conduct above another; but deep down in the sources may be cultivated such qualities as justice, self-respect, regard for the feelings of others, loyalty, truth, and by their fruits shall life be happy or noble, or both. And to our sisters by nature impulsive and impressionable we would whisper that there is no quality men prize and cling to so much as strength.

Fallen cherub! to be weak is miserable,
Doing or suffering.

An undoubted truth, though spoken by the Father of Lies.

There is certainly no fairer ideal than the union of two young creatures linked by true, tender, unselfish love, dashed with the salt of passion, clothed with fair illusions not all unfounded respecting each other's nobility and loveliness, and strengthened by the bulwark of hearty comradeship, facing life's battle hand in hand, and growing in affection as they grow in complete knowledge of each other's imperfections as well as virtues.

This is a rare case, as excellence must always be; yet, thank God, not quite

"FANCY'S SKETCH."

Even in the ruck of life, among its roughs and Welshers, God's eye can see how many are left "of knees that have not bowed to the Baal of worldliness, and lips that have not kissed him."

On the whole there is truth, though not invariable truth, in the proverb, "Marry in haste and repent at leisure." The masses will always be heedless and improvident; but while we deprecate this we ought not to forget that the prudent profit by their recklessness; their failures fill up the trenches which we must cross, and make bridges whereby we may pass dry-shod to increased ease and a wider outlook.

Only by very slow degrees do we attain to the knowledge of those natural laws disobedience to which entails misery, disease and death. Awful enigma of life! which devours those who cannot solve it and casts their bones at the feet of the charlatans who pretend to read the riddle, while they keep at a safe distance from the monster's jaws.

What is the sum of this reverie on "Promises of Marriage?" Very little! and that little may be epitomized in a sentence—"Be slow in making and faithful in keeping promises." Will any young persons "about to marry" or become engaged heed our words of wisdom? "I trow not;" yet we cast them upon the waters, and though apparently of small effect, they may add their infinitesimal bulk to the slowly accumulating mass of opinion, as the tiny, filmy shells described by marine explorers, floating and slowly sinking in the vasty deep, serve to build up the sub-ocean ridges that are finally upheaved to form the cliffs against which the lawless waves dash themselves in vain.

MRS. ALEXANDER.

THE "ARIZONA KICKER."

An Editor's Experiences With Human Nature.

From the Detroit Free Press.

We extract the following from the last issue of the *Arizona Kicker:*

WE ARE LEFT.—For the past four weeks our friends have been eagerly pressing us to take the nomination for Mayor on the people's ticket. We do not crave office and are a very busy man, but the pressure became so great we had to give in.

Last Tuesday evening the city caucus was held, and instead of being nominated for Mayor we received only three votes out of upwards of sixty cast. Our friends were mistaken when they insisted that we were wanted. Instead of being the unanimous choice of the patriotic people, we had the pleasure of seeing Jerry Baxter, the meanest man in town, given the nomination.

Oh, well, that's human nature right through, and an editor fool enough to go into politics deserves to be driven headfirst into the tan-bark as we were. We have a word to say, however: The *Kicker* will not only bolt every candidate on the ticket, but we guarantee to have nine-tenths of the nominees in prison before they are a month older. Veni cum granis! which is Latin for saying: Don't monkey with a newspaper man.

As to the lynching, we suggested it because Tim O'Niel, the victim, had fallen into the habit of killing a man about seven times a week, and there was every reason to believe that the coroner was standing in with him on the fees. We should have suggested stretching the coroner's neck a little at the same time, but as he brought us in a club of thirteen subscribers we didn't think it would look exactly right.

HAVE GOT A FEW.—A correspondent inquires if the *Kicker* has any libel suits on hand, as the result of its independent and outspoken course. Well, yes, it has a few—about four dozen, we believe, but we are not worrying any. They have all been instituted by second-class ducks, who haven't any character to be damaged, and the whole batch will probably be thrown out of court in a lump some day. In the beginning of our career a libel suit used to give us the colic for three days and nights, and we'd wake up from a troubled sleep to find our cheeks wet with tears, but we soon got sunburned. Indeed, we rather prefer to see them come. It looks like business.

A BASE FALSEHOOD.—We have ascertained that it was Col. Kehoe who started the story that we had the proprietor of the Red Star Saloon lynched by a mob last week in order to avoid paying him a liquor bill of $18. We encountered the Colonel in Davis' livery barn yesterday, grabbed him by the throat and backed him against the heels of a stage mule, and between us and the mule the Colonel received a drubbing which will last him a lifetime. He acknowledged that he was a liar, slanderer and thief, and that his course towards us was actuated by personal spite. At that very moment he had on our second-best undershirt, our Sunday necktie, and the pantaloons that we never wear except on holidays, and was in debt to us for many other favors.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE PROFESSOR.—Ever since we took possession of our office on Sioux avenue certain people have taken a malicious delight in heaving rocks at the doors and through the window at midnight. We put up with it the first six months because we were afraid, and the next six because we liked to see people enjoy themselves. Then we warned the public to let up or somebody would get hurt. Last Wednesday night a rock weighing three pounds came through a window and barely missed our head as we lay sleeping on our cot. As we got to the door with a shot-gun some one could be seen making off over the commons towards Elkins' saloon. We drew on him and pulled trigger, and something uttered a yell.

Yesterday the body of Prof. Jenkins was found in the sagebrush about two miles from town, and it was plain that he died of a dose of buck-shot in the back. Just as likely as not he was the chap we fired at in the darkness. We didn't owe him any particular grudge, and we didn't know that he did us, and we are willing to foot half the burial expenses at a venture.

A BASE COWARD.—The item in the Chicago press of recent date that we had been fatally wounded by a judge for publishing a slander was not exactly correct. In the first place, the individual was a cow-boy named Rose. In the next place the article was true, and in the third place, after he had fired five shots at us without touching a hair, we knocked him silly with a squash which we picked up in front of Snyder's grocery. Then we stood on him for about half an hour, and when he went out of town, our brindled dog was chasing him at a speed of twenty miles an hour.

Disease of the Heart.

In diseases of the heart which persist a long time and finally end—as a very large proportion of them do—in slow decline and a lingering death, dropsy always sets in. In the late stages it is a most intractable symptom, and adds greatly to the suffering experienced. In the treatment, physicians have been wont to depend largely upon a diet of milk, which, in cases where it is well borne and can be persisted in, always acts well. But there are many patients who, for various reasons, can not be kept on a milk diet for any length of time. To some it becomes abhorrent after awhile, and others cannot really digest it properly, as simple food as it is. And, besides that, a milk diet is unsuited to no small proportion of patients affected with cardiac diseases. We have reference to those who cannot be kept quiet, says a writer in the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, but who insist upon being up and about, often in the open air, if not engaged in light duties. Prof. German See of Paris has long been engaged in study to learn what elements in milk rendered it such an admirable agent to stimulate the kidneys, increase the flow therefrom, and hence prove of such great service in dropsies. As a result of his investigation he is convinced that the one important element is sugar of milk. Acting upon that theory, he selected twenty-five patients with heart disease, in all of which there was more or less dropsy. To each he gave 100 grammes of the sugar of milk a day, dissolved in two quarts of water. In all these cases a marked effect upon the kidneys was felt within twenty-four to forty-five hours, and the dropsies diminished rapidly, and almost all such swellings disappeared altogether after a series of treatments lasting from six to eight days. This discovery is likely to prove one of the most important which has been made in the medical world for years.

HOW TO LEARN TO ACT.

COMEDIAN CRANE'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN WHO WANT TO BE COMEDIANS.

He Tells the Story of His Own Experience as an Amateur Minstrel and How He Apprenticed Himself to a Juvenile Opera Company Without Salary—Some of His Early Associates.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

I AM frequently asked by young men for advice as to how they shall get on to the stage, and I am blessed if I know what to tell them. There is certainly no road to the stage door of a theater where you can guarantee that when you get there by this road the stage door will positively open and the applicant will find himself on the stage. All I can say out of my experience is that if a young man feels that he has the proper talent, and is really enthusiastic over dramatic art and will bide his time, taking such opportunities as he can make for himself and which will come his way, he is bound sooner or later to attain the object of his desires.

The idea of preparing for the stage as one would for a civil-service examination and then passing the examination and receiving a ticket for the footlights, is something that may appear very attractive and feasible in theory, but I imagine that in practice the thing doesn't work. And yet I haven't a word to say against dramatic schools. An actor should be a thoroughly cultivated man and if the dramatic schools teach anything at all and add anything to his stock of knowledge he is a better actor in consequence than he would have been if the schools had no existence. But my idea is that the best actors on the stage to-day are men who have worked their way into the profession and have worked their way up to the front, who began in humble fashion and have grown in popularity and the knowledge of their art with increased experience. Some of them may have come to the stage door with a certificate of good character and a testimonial that they were away up on emphasis and gesticulation, but I do not recall any examples of that kind just now.

AN EARLY LONGING FOR THE STAGE.

So far as my own case is concerned, I was always fond of the theater, and got on the stage through the associations I formed in pursuit of my hobby. I was born in a Massachusetts village, but came to Boston when I was very young and spent there all my schoolboy days. Before I had entered my teens I began to have a passion for the theater and for music, and discovering that I had a phenomenally deep bass voice I started out to form a quartette of singers among the boys. The quartette was sometimes increased to a sextette, and we sang at serenades and at various entertainments with notable success. So notable was our success, indeed, that the quartette organization developed after a while into a minstrel company, and we used to black up and give very creditable performances. The first time that I ever appeared on the stage was as an interlocutor in one of these minstrel entertainments, and the performance was given in "the hall over North Market in North Cambridge." This occurred in 1862, and I remember that I sang "The Jolly Raftsman." We charged an admission to the entertainment and, I suppose, made a little money out of our professional labors. I remember on one occasion the entire company was engaged to play at a little town some distance from Boston, and all our expenses were paid and we were given $150 each for our services.

How long we continued these minstrel performances I do not remember. We recruited the ranks of the performers as well as we could and had a fair company. No manager who ever lived was ever more on the alert for rising talent than we were. I remember particularly going to some kind of a picnic and hearing a young fellow play particularly well on the bones, and immediately I marked him for our own. I found out that his name was Charlie Lehman and that he lived over in Cambridge, just outside of Boston. I could not learn the exact number of the house, but with the general directions started out, fully determined to find him. It was one Sunday morning, and as I was passing along one of the streets in the neighborhood I noticed a boy standing on one of the corners executing a double shuffle with conspicuous skill, and I came to a very rapid conclusion that this youthful terpsichorean artist would be able to direct me. I wasn't wrong. He brightened up as soon as I mentioned young Lehman's name.

"Plays the bones, don't he? Of course. He lives right around the corner." And he gave me further particular instructions as to the house itself.

BUT HE WENT JUST THE SAME.

I rang the door-bell and Charlie Lehman opened the door. I told him that we boys had a minstrel company and that I had heard him play and that we would like him to come to our rehearsals. He was preparing to say how delighted he would be when a voice from the head of the stairs launched into the conversation and which proved ultimately to be the voice of Charlie's mother. When she learned that the rehearsals would be at night she interposed the most emphatic maternal objection and the boy seemingly acquiesced in what she said. I was just about leaving him when he said in a stage whisper:

"Where do you have rehearsals?" I told him, and he immediately added:

"I will be there to-morrow night. Then in a louder tone of voice he exclaimed: "I am very sorry I can't go, but mother says I musn't."

He came accordingly, and after a while, I believe, with his mother's permission, and he added a very attractive feature to our show. He did the tambourine and I acted as interlocutor. The great hits I made at the time were through the difference between my speaking voice, which was rather small, and my singing voice, which was decidedly large. I had notes away down in my boots, and I used to be billed as the "Boy Baritone." As for Charlie Lehman he kept on in the minstrel line, and is, I believe, a member of Moore & Burgess' company in London.

Of course this was all amateur playing, but through what I learned in this way I secured my first regular engagement on the stage. It happened after this fashion: The Holman Opera Co. came to Boston and began to give performances. The company consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Holman, Julia and Sallie Holman, their two daughters, then both under 16 years of age, and two sons, Benjamin and Alfred. The opera company was a children's opera company chiefly, and besides the members of the Holman family included Johnnie Chatterson, who changed his name afterward into Chatterton and is now known as Sig. Perugini. He was then billed as Master Johnnie.

The company played for four weeks and presented "Sonnambula." "The Bohemian Girl," "The Child of the Regiment," and pieces like "The Little Actress." Of course I went to see them. I used to sit in front at night and simply got crazy and enthusiastic over the performances. The next thing was to get acquainted with these clever little girls, who appeared to me little less than angels, and somehow or other I managed to engineer an introduction. They all lived at the old Boston House, which was only half a block from where my people lived, and the matter perhaps, after all, was not so difficult.

HIS CHANCE AT LAST.

In a very short time both myself and my boy friends were thoroughly acquainted with the whole company, which was a kind of family affair. I displayed my accomplishments, of course, and got what to me was a boon beyond all price—the run of the theater during the Holman engagement. I used to go and see the performance every night, and of course very soon have everything they did by heart. Towards the end of the engagement they asked me if I would like to go on the road with them. Well; would I? The idea nearly turned my head. I couldn't sleep for thinking of it.

They wouldn't pay me any salary at first, but they would, of course, pay all my traveling expenses and keep me precisely as they kept their own children, and in the meantime I would be getting a whole lot of valuable stage experience. I will never forget the conversation I had with my father on the subject. My father was a machinist of very sober ideas, and he regarded play-acting after a fashion which is not uncommon in England. I was madly stage struck, and broached the subject without any hesitation, and my father said: "No, sir, and never mention the matter to me again."

"Naturally, I was in despair. All my air castles were tumbled to the ground in an instant and I didn't know what to do. My mother, however, got at my father and told him what was perfectly true, that the Holmans made up a very pleasant family party and that, if I did not go with them, I would run away with somebody else who would not take care of me as they would. Under the mingled pressure of argument and persuasion my father finally consented and the arrangement with the Holmans was definitely concluded. I was to go with them for a year without any salary, but they were to keep me, furnish me with clothes and spending money and my people were, of course, relieved of all responsibility for expenditures on my part. Under these arrangements I started out and made my first public appearance in a professional company in Utica, N. Y., on July 13, 1863, and played the Notary in "The Child of the Regiment."

"This is the simple and straightforward story of how I came to go on the stage. I cannot say go and do likewise if you feel that you are called upon to illustrate and adorn dramatic art, because the conditions of the theatrical business are so essentially different now from what they were then. There are no family parties traveling around the country now so far as I know and playing in good-sized and respectable theaters who will take young men, or young women either, of 17 years of age as apprentices and bring them up to the business. But it seems that this advice may legitimately be drawn from my experience: Jump in and do something in the direction you want to go and it will be very hard if the energy and activity which are born of your enthusiasm for the drama do not finally carry you along to an advantageous opening.

W. H. CRANE.

THIS LADY A TENOR.

Miss Nicolai, of Baltimore, Sings Like a Man and Has a Double Register.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. [Copyrighted.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A pure tenor is like a flawless diamond: there is nothing rarer. Yet within the past week the operatic managers of New York claim to have discovered something even more remarkable. It is nothing less than a feminine tenor, with a double register. The lady is Miss C. E. Nicolai, a native of Baltimore, where she is well known, and moves in the highest society. Wealthy and passionately fond of music, Miss Nicolai has had every opportunity for the cultivation of her voice. Some of her teachers in Baltimore concluded that she had a contralto register, but a famous New York professor who trains pupils for the operatic stage and who has lately had the lady under his care, was not long in making the startling discovery that she had a pure tenor. The only other cases of the kind during a period of twenty years were those of Mrs. Howard Paul and Miss Minnie Briggs, both of whom were considered phenomenal at the time and excited comment among musical people all over the country.

Miss Nicolai, who is a very pretty, stylish brunette, about 20 years of age, tells an interesting story of her struggles with her voice, at a time when it was a puzzle to herself and all her friends. She said:

"My sister was also musically inclined. When we sang together as children I noticed that she sang better than I, yet I felt as though I could do better, but did not exactly know how or why I thought so. I attributed it to my bronchial troubles, which I was then afflicted with. I liked music, yet I was dissatisfied with my efforts, with no remedy, and no one seemed to be able to suggest any improvements in my studies. So, a few years afterward, in taking musical lessons and singing in church choirs in Baltimore, my home, it was just the same. No one seemed to like my singing, and I did not like it myself. My voice was neither contralto nor soprano, but rather mezzo-contralto, or more of a tenor. So when I was singing in the choir, I was placed as a contralto, to which my voice was not so well suited, and I knew I could not do the role justice, and those who were familiar with music also knew it. I knew I could sing better, but I did not know exactly what. Occasionally the tenor was absent from the church and I sang his music. Yes, I suppose I sang that music better than I did contralto. I liked it a little better, and felt more at home in that voice, so to speak. It was then that I began to notice the peculiarity of my voice. So here I am with two voices—a tenor and a contralto. Yes; it seems as though I should receive two salaries, since I have two voices, but, again, it seems, I am placed in the peculiar position of having no voice, or, rather, no definite voice," concluded the lady with a merry tenor laugh.

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THE LADIES' CLUB.

What the New Organization in New York Really Is.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—People are beginning to talk about the Ladies' New York Club, which opened its doors at 134 Lexington avenue last week as if it were really a club in the masculine sense of the word. In point of fact it is not, and there is no present likelihood that New York women will try the experiment of a social club for a long time to come. Some years ago it was tried and was an absolute failure. A lady, who was rich and well connected, opened her own parlors. They were elegantly furnished, and in the library all the daily papers and magazines were to be found. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake was one of the members, and she says that although she paid many visits to the delightful club quarters she never on any occasion met another woman there except when a committee meeting had been called. Many charming women well known socially and in the literary world joined, but they were all too busy to resort to a club-house unless there was some special purpose in view. The Ladies' New York Club has an object and the object is very practical. Women who are shopping often feel the want of a convenient and comfortable place in which to leave their parcels, get a bit of lunch, write a note or rest for half an hour. Heretofore the only opportunities in this line have been afforded by the parlors and reading-rooms opened as clever strokes of business by some of the dry goods stores. Moreover, a woman who is belated or misses her train will not be served with a dinner at many of the restaurants after 6 o'clock unless she has an escort masculine. A lone woman who is detained in the city over night cannot get a bed at many of the hotels. The club is a measure of defense made necessary by the received theory that respectability is conferred only by something that is male. It has four bedrooms for out of town shoppers, open fires, pretty furniture, a restaurant and reading-room. A membership of 500 is expected and few introductions will be made, a woman no more looking for social intercourse with her neighbor than she would in a lecture room or concert hall. The sex has not yet reached that height of civilization where it can sustain a club as a lounging room.

MRS. LEE'S MINCEMEAT.

A Receipt for the Housekeeper to Cut Out and Keep.

The wife of Gov. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia is a famous housekeeper, and this is how she says she makes the mincemeat for her Thanksgiving pies: Two pounds beef, two of currants, two of raisins, one pound of citron, two of beef suet, one and a half of candied lemon peel, four pounds apples, two of sultana raisins, two of sugar, two nutmegs grated, quarter ounce cloves, half ounce cinnamon, quarter ounce mace, one quart sherry or good home-made current wine, one quart good brandy, one teaspoonful of salt, the juice and rind of two lemons and two oranges. Simmer the meat gently till tender, and when perfectly cold chop fine. Stone the raisins, shred the citron, pare, core and chop the apples, chop the suet fine. Mix the dry ingredients together, then add the juice and rinds of the oranges and lemons. Pack in a stone jar, pour on the wine and brandy, cover close and keep cool. This mincemeat will keep all winter. When wanted for pies, thin with cider or wine. The rule is an old one and is said to have come from the Custis family in the beginning. According to Virginia tradition the widow Custis, who became Mrs. Washington, made famous mince pies.

A STUDY OF THE HORSE.

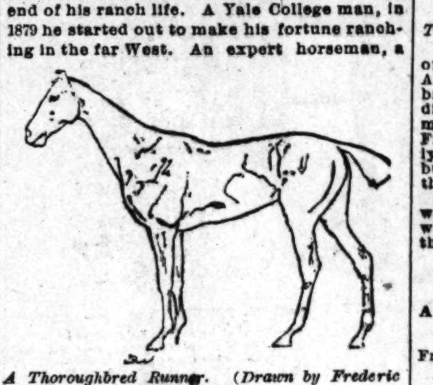
A TALK WITH FREDERIC REMINGTON ILLUSTRATED WITH SKETCHES FROM LIFE.

How He Happened to Become an Artist—Peculiarities of the American Horse—Few Men Who Can Draw the Western Horse—The Poles and the Russians the Best Horse Artists.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.] [Copyrighted.]

ENSCONCED in a cozy little house in Mott Haven, New York City, just beyond the Harlem River, lives Frederic Remington, famous in the magazine world for his drawing of the horse. Readers of the great weeklies and monthlies find a fascination in the life and nature of his work. He gained his position as an illustrator almost at a single bound. Four years ago he was a ranchman of the Southwest, without art training, making an occasional sketch or two for amusement in the intervals of cowboy life.

In the spring of '86 he climbed up the stairs to the art editor of *Harper's Weekly* with a couple of sketches on the Indians and horses in the war of Geronimo, the Apache chief. He had just returned from that country at the end of his ranch life. A Yale College man, in 1879 he started out to make his fortune ranching in the far West. An expert horseman, a shrewd and keen observer from the start, he soon rose from a cowboy into a cattleman. The distinction on the plains is this: The owner of the ranch is the cattleman, the employe, whatever, his age may be, the cowboy. Thus, grizzled old frontiersmen often are the "boys," the wealthy youngster from the East the man. But Remington's ranch did not prosper.



A Thoroughbred Runner. (*Drawn by Frederic Remington.*)

THE INDIAN TROUBLES

and hard luck pressed down upon him, and in '86 he gave it up as a failure and came on East. Here, "down on his luck," he determined to make trial of his artistic propensities, fostered only by a bare month's study at the Yale Art School years before. His perfect understanding of the horse and his close observation during seven years of ranching now stood him in good stead.

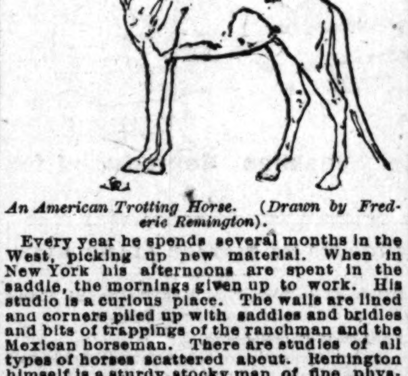
In these trial sketches there was a great lack of technique. They bore no comparison with the finished work of the regular staff. Yet there was in them a wide knowledge of the West, a reproduction of horse action, photographically wrong, but one that could be felt as correct. Harpers' not only accepted the sketches but sent him back to Arizona for others.

His first sketches of Geronimo's campaign were printed early in the spring. Those he did on his special mission there appeared throughout the summer with a series of articles entitled, "Our Soldiers in the Southwest." During '87 and '88 appeared drawings of Mexican horses and men, frontier studies, Kansas cattle sketches, and pictures of events in the East, such as racing and football scenes, and incidents on a man-of-war. But all this time it was as a drawer of the horse that he stood out most brightly.

In the early part of 1888 he illustrated for the *Century* a series of papers written by Theodore Roosevelt on "Ranch Life in the Far West." Here he was in his element, and his remembrance of his years in the saddle came forth in brilliantly graphic drawings of horse action. Later in the year he made drawings for Roosevelt's three *Century* articles—"Frontier Types," Sheriff's Work on a Ranch" and "The Ranchman's Rifle on Crag and Prairie." His knowledge of technique was constantly increasing, and what he knew of horse anatomy being brought into still better use. Within the last few months he has illustrated for the *Century*, and written as well, four papers on wanderings among the Indians and

HORSES OF THE PLAINS.

Last winter, armed with letters from our War Department, and accompanied by a detailed Mexican officer of engineers, he visited the Mexican army in their camps and sketched the types. Besides these more important pieces of work he has furnished countless sketches to various publications and painted many characteristic scenes. But as a painter he makes no pretensions. He is purely an illustrator. Yet he works away conscientiously with his brush, looking toward the future in that.



An American Trotting Horse. (*Drawn by Frederic Remington*).

Every year he spends several months in the West, picking up new material. When in New York his afternoons are spent in the saddle, the mornings given up to work. His studio is a curious place. The walls are lined and corners piled up with saddles and bridles and bits of trappings of the ranchman and the Mexican horseman. There are studies of all types of horses scattered about. Remington himself is a sturdy, stocky man of fine physique, tall, round faced and smooth shaven. He has the artistic temperament to a dot, but it is an athletic one. His ways of work and his ideas are interesting as characteristic of the man, who in three short years has attained a rank that most people work a lifetime for.

"It wasn't because I knew how to draw that I met with my first success," he says, "for I didn't; but because I knew the West better than any other man. I have been all over it, from the City of Mexico to the Saskatchewan up north. They recognized a latent quality in my work which none other had.

"My drawing is done almost

ENTIRELY FROM MEMORY.

I understand the horse, so that every movement of his has fixed itself upon me. For a color effect, a hand or a fold in the sleeve, I sometimes use a model, but that is all. The model is inactive, there is a stiffness about it," and he struck an illustrative pose. "The subject is alive and in action. Nature doesn't pose.

"As to drawing from a photograph, I am thoroughly familiar with all instantaneous photography, but I never use the camera now; I haven't for a year past. The photograph lacks the interest which I seem to be able to give to horse action. And the best attestation of that is that my horse is incorrectly drawn from the photographic standpoint. We know that the photograph must be correct, but it doesn't give the impression. Now it is very easy for the artist who knows how these horses move to observe and feel the motion and then reproduce it.

"People have no time to look at the commonplace. The interesting never occurs in nature as a whole, but in pieces. It rarely ever happens that one gets a thoroughly good picture from a photograph. It's more what I leave out than what I add. I merely fix the salient points.

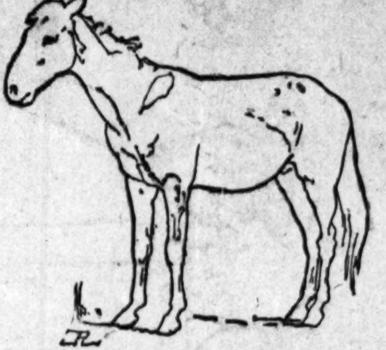
"I think this: If one wishes to successfully draw the horse he should know the type and the differences, for horses are as different as men. What success I have had has been because I have a horseman's knowledge of a horse. No one can draw equestrian subjects unless he is an equestrian himself. The most of our American horse artists live in the middle of New York and aren't out among horses. These are the men who, in a picture, will put an Indian on

A SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLAR HORSE

instead of the scrubby pony he really rides. Knowing the type it is next the task to delineate it. Then the object is accomplished.

"The matter of saddlery and frontier trappings, the perfect knowledge of them, opens up another and a very wide subject.

"The Poles and the Russians, as a nation, are the best horse artists. They not only paint and draw them, but they lead the world in their horse modeling in bronze. Chilmunsky and Kowlasky are the most famous of these modelers. In Poland and Russia there is a wide diversity of horse stock and strain, ranging from the thoroughbred in the cities to the Cossack pony. Those people live closer to their horses than we do here. There is a great deal in the liking of a horse to be able to draw him well. But the American artist should easily lead, it would seem, with such a variety of types as we have, the Western pony, the American trotting horse and the thoroughbred runner. These only need be strongly individualized to win success. Now there is too much sameness in the horses of England. In France, though the artists paint magnificently, they haven't the knowledge of the horse, but Rosa Bonheur and perhaps Moreau, who, they say, doesn't rely on models at all."



The Western Pony. (*Drawn by Frederic Remington.*)

The outline sketches accompanying this were drawn by M. Remington to illustrate what he has said. The individuality of the types is certainly very strongly marked.

A ROMANCE.

A Pretty Miss Adams of Long Ago and Her Marriage Her Family Opposed.

From the Philadelphia Times.

A strange bit of family history was whispered to me the other day. Years ago pretty Miss Adams of Boston and cousin of John Quincy Adams, fell in love with a fascinating young fellow named De Camp. Direct descent from the great Earl of Douglas did not reconcile Miss Adams' parents to the idea of their daughter marrying him. But love is stronger than bars and bolts and they found a way to meet.

A marriage followed, which, strange to say, proved a happy one, but Mrs. De Camp lived in Baltimore, which was farther from Boston than from Europe now. Four children were born, two sons and two daughters. When the eldest was only 11 years old both parents died and the orphans were taken by the relatives of Mr. De Camp and their mother's history was forgotten, if ever known. These children grew up and married, and one daughter, Mrs. John Hancock, is living in Washington to-day. All she has ever known of her mother was that she belonged to the old Adams family. Whether she had aunts or uncles she had never heard.

Seven charming daughters have grown up in Mrs. Hancock's home and when they are all together no gayer household can be found. The eldest daughter is the wife of Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, another the wife of Lieut. Hare, Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A., and a third married Capt. Eugene Griffen of the Engineer Corps. Recently Capt. Griffen resigned from the army to accept a position in the Thomson-Houston Electric Light & Railroad Co., and went to live in Boston.

Paying a visit to one of the old families of the Hub, Mrs. Griffen casually mentioned that her grandmother was an Adams of Boston and cousin of John Quincy Adams. In a few days Miss Adams, an old lady of 94 years, sent for Mrs. Griffen, and it was soon discovered that Mrs. Griffen's grandmother was the old lady's sister, of whom she had never heard since the days of the runaway marriage. Mrs. Hancock at once went to see her aunt and learn about her mother's early life. As the old lady remembered the lonely years which she had spent without knowing and enjoying the society and love of those who were the nearest and would have been the dearest, she could not refrain from weeping. Each daughter of Mrs. Hancock has been to see the old lady and the few years that may yet be spared her she hopes to pass with some one of the family.

Miss Adams, though so old, has regained her second sight and can read without glasses. She is as active mentally and as interested in all the topics of the times as fifty years ago. Mrs. Baker of Covington, Ky., another aunt of Mrs. Hancock, is still living at 90 years. Mrs. Baker has no children, and her niece, Mrs. Hancock, will inherit her ample property. The youngest and only unmarried daughter of Mrs. Hancock bears the historic name of Abigail Adams. The author, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, has also proved to be a cousin of Mrs. Hancock. Truth is stranger than fiction is every day proved.

Going to Mount Vernon one day when the boat was crowded, a lady seeing a white-haired lady standing, rose and courteously offered her seat. It was accepted with the remark: "What a fine wrap that is. Say, how much did it cost?"

SHUTTING THE EVIL EYE.

Why Red Is the Preferred Color for Flannel Underwear.

From the Chicago Herald.

Red was considered very potent in warding off the evil eye. In a time of trouble, when the evil eye was especially triumphant, all the red tape in a certain county of England was bought to ward off its baleful influence. The remains of this superstition still prevail, for many people believe that a red string around the neck is an excellent remedy for asthma, measles and mumps.

The preservation of faith in red still exists, as is shown in the great confidence which obtains in the medical virtues of red flannel and the belief that the milk of the red cow is better than that of a cow of another color. The German peasant, if he cuts himself, thinks he stanches the blood better with a red ribbon. This may be accounted for not only because of tradition, but the fact that blood would not form so startling a contrast when wetting a red ribbon as when wetting a white one.

Repairs in Venice.

From the St. James Gazette.

In about six weeks' time the last of the boardings which for twenty years past have obscured the ducal palace at Venice from the eye of the curious will have been removed, and the grand old building will stand forth in all the glory of renewed youth and beauty. The restoration has been probably the most important work of the kind in recent times. The builders of old are often justly praised; but in erecting the Venice Palace they scamped their work, and the result was a bad job. It was found necessary in some parts to reconstruct the foundations, and even to extend the building so as to restore equilibrium. No pains or expense have been spared to make the restoration worthy of the city. The reproduction of each of the great capitals has kept a competent sculptor employed for two years, and every detail has received similar care. The result is said fully to repay the trouble taken, and in November the Venetians will rejoice in a restoration, perfect in all respects, of the palace which adorned their beautiful city in the fourteenth century.

The Correct Visiting Card.

The preferred visiting card just now for the married lady is rather large, not quite square, very stiff, and dead white. Your oldest daughter is Miss Black, your second one Miss Virginia Black, and your sons always preface Mr. before their Christian names after they pass the egotistical age of 16. These seem like small matters to people who are absorbed in the big things of this world to the entire seclusion of the small courtesies, but as everything in being is judged a little by the card, certainly care should be taken to make it correct. A vulgar card will impress a woman with the fact that there is a strain of vulgarity in you, and she may not care to make an acquaintance that might mean a great deal to you, and all because you did not think it worth while to notice the little things of life.

AT THE LOCAL THEATERS.

THE VARIED SPREAD OF ATTRACTIONS PROVIDED FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.

Sol Smith Russell in a New Play—Lizzie Evans to Appear in a New Comedy—The "Ivy Leaf" and "Old Oaken Bucket" Promised—Musical Events—Coulisse Chat.

THE local managers have arraged for an attractive spread of entertainments for Thanksgiving week.

Among the most notable is "A Poor Relation," Sol Smith Russell's new comedy written for him by Edward E. Kidder, which will be presented for the first time here at the Grand. Mr. Russell has been known heretofore chiefly as a quaint and amusing entertainer with a natural talent for impersonating the pathetically helpless and unsophisticated young man and for giving sketches and recitations in a most laughable way. But he is said in this play to attempt successfully higher and more sustained comedy work. Mr. Russell and the play made great successes in New York and elsewhere. The story of the play tells of a poor inventor who has with years of toil perfected a wonderful machine. He shows the plans to a rich manufacturer whose partner steals them. The rich man's daughter is accused of the theft, and to save her the inventor denies he had any plans. The inventor lives in poverty and takes care of two poor children whose mother is in the hospital. The villainous partner goes to the inventor to get certain necessary information about the invention, and while there is confronted by the poor woman, who has recovered, and turns out to be his deserted wife. He is engaged to be married to his partner's daughter, but the engagement is broken of course, and he is compelled to give the plans back to the inventor, who becomes rich and marries the heroine. Mr. Russell brings with him the cast, complete scenery and stage settings of the New York production. The first performance will be given to-night.

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The attraction this week at the People's is Miss Lizzie Evans, who is one of the brightest little comediennes on the stage. She will open at the Sunday matinee in her last season's success, "The Buckeye," in which she made a decided hit. Since its presentation here last winter the comedy has been improved and is said to be better than ever. The company supporting Miss Evans is said to be stronger than that of last year and includes Harry Wilson, Frank Girard, Wm. Blaisdell, A. R. Brooks, Miss Marion Clifton and others. At the matinee Thanksgiving Day Miss Evans will present for the first time in St. Louis her new comedy, "Fine Feathers," which was successfully produced at the Globe Theater, Boston, in August last. "Fine Feathers" is in three acts and is a story of English rural life. The plot hinges on the attempt of a rascally lawyer to palm off the daughter of a sturdy old farmer as heiress to a large estate. In this play Miss Evans displays some handsome costumes and dances a very pretty minuet with her comedian. She will also appear the same evening in the sparkling comedietta "The Ring and the Keeper," in which she assumes the role of Lady Constance disguised as a page. The same bill will hold the boards the balance of the week.

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One of the most popular of the Irish romantic comedies is "The Ivy Leaf," which has enjoyed a number of successful engagements in St. Louis. It will open Thanksgiving week at Pope's with a matinee this afternoon. The play is handsomely staged, tells an interesting story and is full of exciting incidents. One of its most realistic scenes is the stealing of a child by an eagle and its rescue. A good musical quartette will be one of the features of the performance this season. The company presenting the play is said to be stronger than ever, including Smith O'Brien as Murty Keerigan, Barney Reynolds, Clara Coleman, May Leyton, Owen Ferree, Edward Hefferman and others. The singing and dancing will be as usual bright additions to the entertainment.

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The Standard will have for its Thanksgiving attraction Gray & Stephens' Comedy Co. The engagement will open this afternoon with "The Old Oaken Bucket," a domestic comedy-drama, which is said to comprise both fun and pathos. The play will run through Wednesday night and will be followed by "Saved From the Storm." Miss Minnie Oscar Gray, in boy characters, is the star of the organization and adequate support, with excellent scenery, are promised.

The Choral Society.

The subscribers of the Choral Society will have three days given them for the choice of their seats for the coming season, beginning with Monday, November 25, at Bollman Bros. Music Co., No. 1100 Olive street. Subscription will also be recived there. Sale of seats for the first concert only will begin on Thursday, November 28, at the same place. The remaining rehearsals for the "Damnation of Faust," which is to be given on Monday, December 2, at Music Hall, will be as follows:

1. Male chorus only, on Monday, November 25, at 8 p. m.
2. Ladies' chorus only, on Friday, November 29, at 4 p. m.
3. Male chorus (Choral and Liederkranz) on Friday, November 29, at 8 p. m.
4. General rehersal, all voices (Choral and Liederkranz) at Music Hall, Saturday, November 30, at 5 o'clock, sharp,

Coulisse Chat.

Mme. Nevada is singing with success in Holland.

Nellie Whiting, a comic singer, died at Tonawanda, N. Y., recently.

Lizzie Evans is an honorary member of Memphis Lodge, No. 27, B. P. O. Elks.

James Wall and Daisy Chapman, of Daniel Sully's company, were recently married.

George S. Knight is improving and hope is now entertained for his ultimate recovery.

Miss Fatmah Diard has been singing in the popular concerts in Cincinnati with much success.

Alphonse Daudet's latest comedy, "La Lutte Pour la Vie," will be produced in London next June.

Robert Downing is rehearsing Soumet's version of "The Gladiator," and will produce it at an early date.

Philadelphia is soon to have a theater devoted entirely to the production of plays by a home stock company.

Clara Louise Kellogg, just returned from Europe, is now so stout that she will never again be seen on the stage.

Edith Stanmore is to star in "La Belle Russe" under the management of Frank L. Goodwin and George Ulmer.

Gen. W. B. Barton, manager of "Lost in New York," will put Offenbach's "Orpheus and Eurydice" on the road next season.

The Ibsen craze pervades Boston and is about to attack Philadelphia. Even Browning is forgotten in the excitement of the new fad.

The "Pearl of Pekin," with Louis Harrison at the head of big forces consisting of sixty-five people, will open at the Olympic Monday, December 2.

The friends of Porter J. White have been pleased with the progress he is making in his profession as proved by his excellent work as Ventine in "Faust."

Pauline Markham has been engaged to play the leading role in "Woman Against Woman," and opened her season with that company on Monday night in Yonkers.

E. Zimmermann has been engaged by Mr. P. Harris of Baltimore to take the general management of his various enterprises. Mr. Zimmerman weighs 250 pounds.

The failure of Sophie Eyre's play, "The Witch," in San Francisco, has changed her plans on the Slope, and instead of making a tour she will return East immediately.

Wilson Barrett has just finished the first act of the new play with which he will open his new theater in London next September. It is founded on the story of "The Bondman," an English novel.

Hattie Schell Carden, who left the stage to marry Lieut. G. L. Carden, sails for Europe on the Steamer La Gascogne on the 25th inst. She goes with a number of ladies, and will spend the winter with friends in Italy.

Louis James has added "Ingomar" to his repertory for this season. He has just purchased a new romantic play founded on Spanish history, which he proposes to give an elaborate production next year.

E. H. Vanderfelt, the star of the Ferncliff company, mourns the loss of his wife, who died on Friday last of heart failure. It is only a little while ago that Mr. Vanderfelt was called upon to bury one of his children.

In the thirty-two theaters and halls in New York which gave entertainments last week were employed 384 artists, 217 of whom were English (not over six months in the country), and 29 Germans, who do not speak a word of English.

Joe Emmett has the largest dog in the profession, a St. Bernard, and Lizzie Evans the smallest, a tiny Chihuahua, called Chip, and scarcely weighing over a pound. Chip, like its mistress, has been all over the United States from Maine to California.

Sarah Jewett, once the leading lady of the Madison Square Theater, and her mother left their cottage at Pigeon Cove, Gloucester, Mass., last week for New York. Miss Jewett has been in Boston for some time, confined to her house by illness. She is still in a precarious condition.

David Wambold, the well-known negro minstrel, died on Sunday at his home, the Continental Hotel, New York, of locomotor ataxia. He was 54 years of age, and began as a burnt-cork clog dancer when a mere boy. He was a member of the original George Christy troupe.

Webster C. Fulton, a Chicago newspaper man and dramatist, has written a musical comedietta entitled "Crazed; or, Queen of the Varieties," which is being played by Mrs. George S. Knight. It affords Mrs. Knight good opportunities for introducing her excellent singing and dancing.

A New York friend of Henrik Ibsen is in receipt of a postcard from that gentleman dated Munich, November 1, announcing that he will not be able to pay this country a visit for some time, owing to his numerous literary engagements, but that he looks forward with pleasure to such a visit in the future.

Musical Director Julian Edwards of the "Paola" Co. is only 32 years of age, has conducted thirty-two operas, composed five grand and one comic opera, besides numerous songs, overtures, symphonies, etc. He has also sung in grand opera when sudden emergencies have arisen which required him to do so.

During the summer tour which A. M. Palmer's company will make next year under the direction of Al Hayman, the original casts of "Aunt Jack," "Captain Swift," "Jim, the Penman," and "Saints and Sinners" will be seen. The tour will begin on June 23, at Portland, Ore., and terminate October 13 at Philadelphia.

Manager D. De Vivo announces the coming appearance in this country of Sig. Giovanni Emanuel, supported by Signora Virginia Reiter and a powerful cast. His repertory for this tour comprises "King Lear," "Othello," "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," "Le Demi Monde," "Le Nozze di Figaro" and a new play called "Nerone."

The local firm of scenic artists, Noxon & Toomey, have secured the contract to paint the scenery for the new and grand Lincoln Opera-house at Washington, and Mr. Toomey goes to Washington this week to push the work. The opera-house which will be the finest in the capital when finished, will be opened by the Boston Ideals, December 20.

W. J. Scanlan will shortly give a matinee performance of "Myles Aroon" at the Star Theater, New York City, for the benefit of Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, the mother of the Irish patriot. It is reported that on Saturday last Mr. Scanlan sent that lady a check for $563 to pay the arrears of taxes on her historical homestead, Ironsides, at Bordentown, N. J.

The receipts of Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah" at McVicker's Theater the past week were the largest in the history of that house. The great artistic success of the piece has been magnificently emphasized by a big money triumph. In New York, where it is still being presented at the Twenty-third Street Theater, the receipts have never been below $9,500.

If "Shenandoah" should not run out the season at the Twenty-third Street Theater—a contingency that does not at present seem at all likely to arise—Elsie Leslie will probably appear there in "Prince and Pauper." This play is from the pen of Abby Sage Richardson, who receives a royalty from the Lyceum Theater for its use and pays Mark Twain for the privilege of having made a play from his story.

Daniel E. Ralton, a veteran actor, died at Lawrence, Mass., last week, of cancer, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Ralton made his debut as an actor in the Boston Museum in 1850: and was the original Marks in Uncle Tom's Cabin. During his career he traveled over the globe, acting as support to Edwin Forrest, Dion Boucicault, E. A. Sothern, Lola Montez, Adah Jeaves Menken, and many other stars.

MARRYING FOR MONEY.

Hypocrisy, Meanness and Deceit Necessary to Gain the Desideratum.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The man who seeks a wife for the purpose of securing the means of living without working does not merit the respect of the meanest person that walks about the earth. His intentions are so manifest that they deceive no one. He plans his attack with the ingenuity of a general. His is an aggressive courtship, and a hypocritical one as well. He cannot afford to let the flame flicker for a moment. He must act the role of deception continually.

If there should ever come a moment when a feeling of self-independence and self-respect enters the young woman's mind, his hopes in that instant may be shattered beyond redemption. There is the necessity of ever-present caution and a constant recourse to hypocrisy.

Rewards of Ingenuity.

From the Inventor.

The rubber tip at the end of lead pencils has yielded $100,000 in England.

A large fortune has been reaped by a miner who invented a metal rivet or eyelet at each end of the mouth of coat or trousers pockets to resist the strain caused by the carriage of pieces of ore or heavy tools.

In a recent legal action it transpired in evidence that the inventor of the metal plates used to protect soles and heels from wear sold upward of 12,000,000 plates in 1879, and in 1887 the number reached 143,000,000, producing realized profits of £1,250,000.

As large a sum as was ever obtained for any invention was enjoyed by the inventor of the inverted glass bell to hang over gas to protect ceilings from being blackened, and a scarcely less lucrative patent was that for simply putting emery powder on cloth.

Frequently time and circumstances are wanted before an invention is appreciated; but it will be seen that patience is well rewarded, for the inventor of the roller skate made over $1,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that his patent had nearly expired before its value was ascertained.

The gimlet-pointed screw has produced more wealth than most silver mines, and the American who first thought of putting copper tips to children's shoes is as well off as if his father had left him $2,000,000 in United States bonds.

Upward of $10,000 a year was made by the inventor of the common needle threader. To the foregoing might be added thousands of trifling but useful articles from which handsome incomes are derived or for which large sums have been paid.

Few inventions pay better than popular patented toys. A clergyman realized $2,000 a week by the invention of a strange little plaything to be seen for a long time in every toy shop window and even in the streets of London.

That favorite American toy, a "return ball"—a wooden ball with an elastic attached—yielded the patentee an income equal to $50,000 a year, and an income of no less than $75,000 per annum to the inventor of "dancing Jim Crow." The invention of "Pharaoh's serpents," a toy much in vogue some years ago, was the outcome of some chemical experiments and brought the inventor more than $50,000.

The sale of the little wooden figure, "John Gilpin," was incredibly large for many years and a very ingenious toy, known as the "wheel of life," is said to have produced upward of $500,000 profits to its inventor.

One of the most successful of modern toys has been the "champion top," the sale of which has been enormous. The field of invention is not only vast and varied, but it is open to everybody without respect or favor of any kind to sex or age, station or means. The merest trifle may be the key to a fortune, if it be an article that the public actually wants in great numbers.

DAMNATION OF "FAUST."

HOW GOUNOD WROTE THE DRAMATIC LEGEND WHILE TRAVELING.

The Composition Made During the Interruptions of a Concert Tour—An Interesting Analysis of the Work—The Libretto and the Music—What the Composer Said About It.

THE Choral Society w produce on Mond evening, Decembe 2, at Music Hall, the greatest work of the celebrated French composer, Hector Berlioz. This work, "The Damnation of Faust," a "Dramatic Legend," as the author calls it, was begun when Berlioz was travelling on a concert tour through the Austrian Empire in 1846; although he had the plan of the work in his min for many years. A he says: "I wrote when I could an where I could; in the coach, on the railroad in steamboats, and even in towns, notwit standing the various cares entailed by m concerts."

"The first number written was Faust's sublime invocation to nature, which was completed in my old German post chaise." His plan of working is shown in the following extract from his memoirs: "I have already mentioned my writing a march at Vienna in one night, on the Hungarian air of Rakoczy. The extraordinary effect it produced at Pesth made me resolve to introduce it in 'Faust' by taking the liberty of placing my hero in Hungary at the opening of the act, and making him present at the march of a Hungarian army across the plain. A German critic considered it extraordinary in me to have made Faust travel in such a place. I do not see why, and I should not have hesitated in the least to bring him in any other direction if it would have benefited the piece. I had not bound myself to follow Goethe's plot, and the most eccentric travels may be attributed to Faust without transgressing the bounds of possibility."

STUDENTS OF GOETHE'S IMMORTAL DRAMA while finding many of the poet's words used in the construction of the libretto must expect to see a French Faust, and not a solid creation of Teutonic thought. The character of the piece is accounted for by the way in which it was written. The Peasant Song was written in a shop in Pesth one night, when the composer had lost his way in the tortuous streets of the old Hungarian town, and at Prague he got out of bed in the middle of the night to write down the "Angels' Chorus." "The rest was written at Paris, but always improvised, either at my own house, or at the cafe, or in the Tuilleries Gardens and even on a stone in the Boulevard du Temple. I did not search for ideas. I let them come, and they presented themselves in a most unforeseen manner."

The work is divided into four parts. The first containing three, the second four, the third six and the last five scenes. The first introduces Faust alone on the Hungarian pla He sings a tender calm solo, "The Winter Departed; Spring Is Here," which is follow by the jovial chorus of peasants "The Sh herd Donned His Best Array," the stirring measures of his brill setting of the "Rakoczy Marc The second part, scene 1, is remarkable Faust's soliloquy. When he is about to e his life by poison he is interrupted by th suburb Easter chorus, "Christ Is Risen from the Dead," in which the repentant Faust joins. This is one of the most inspiring numbers in the cantata.

At its close Mephistopheles appears and the contract is made and signed. Then follows the famous scene in Auerbach's Cellar in Leipsig, with the uproarious drinking songs of the carousing students, their irreverent fugue on the word "Amen" and Mephistophelo's characteristic and one might even say realistic song, "There Was a King Once Reigning Who Had a Big Black Flea." The next scene changes to the flowery meadows of the Elba, where Mephisto lulls Faust to sleep to the song "In the Fair Bower," followed by the fascinating chorus of sylphs, "Sleep, Happy Faust," ending in a delicious "Ballet des Sylphes" in waltz time. This is the original of the well-known picture by Falero known as the vision of Faust. Faust awakes and tells Mephisto of his dream of the "angel in human form," and Mephisto promises to take him to "his beauty's dwelling." They then join a party of soldiers and students who are going in the same direction. The finale of this scene is made by a stirring soldiers' song followed by a characteristic students' song in Latin, the two themes being then joined together with the greatest skill and happiest effect.

THE THIRD PART

leads us to Marguerite's chamber. Faust sings a passionate love song, "Thou Sweet Twilight be Welcome;" then Mephisto warns him of the damsel's approach and hides him behind a curtain. Marguerite enters, tells of her love for Faust, whom she has seen in a dream and while disrobing sings the old ballad, "There Was a King in Thule." As the delicious notes die away Mephisto summons the "will-o'-the-wisps" to bewilder the young girl. The minuet of the will-o'-the-wisps which follows is one of the most characteristic pieces of this exceedingly original composer. The maiden loses self-control. Mephisto sings a mocking serenade; then comes a wonderful trio, "Angel Adored," full of the most intense and sensuous utterances of passionate love, and closing with a chorus of neighbors, which, in its mocking phrases, foretells the coming tragedy.

A very melancholy and yet fascinating romance, "Thy Heart With Grief is Heavy," sung by Marguerite, opens the first scene of the fourth part and tells that the tragic consequences have already begun. The distant songs of the soldiers and students increase the sombre effect. In the next scene occurs Faust's wonderful "Invocation to Nature" and Mephisto's tale of Marguerite's crime and imprisonment. Faust is delivered to the evil one and the celebrated "Ride to Hell" begins, when the composer exhausts every known musical device to make a perfect pandemonium, and calls on Swedenborg for the cheerful words "Has! has! Is imiru Karabras," etc., which the mystic sage states is "the ordinary language of the damned." Such an uproar would be a bad ending for a great work, so after a brief epilogue, "On Earth," when Faust's fate is told, and another, "In Heaven," when the seraphs plead for Marguerite, the cantata closes with an elevating and jubilant double chorus announcing her pardon and reception among the saints in glory everlasting.

Play Grounds on the Tops of Houses.

A plan for school play grounds, which has obtained in London for some years, has been mooted in New York in connection with new school buildings in the crowded tenement district of the East Side. In these regions space is limited and dear, and the play rooms are usually in dark and damp basements. Now it is proposed to try the experiment of having play-grounds on the roof. The plan is to carry the walls up another story, but to have roof. In wet weather a canvas top would spread over the room, but at all other times the children would have full benefit of the air and sun. The experiment has been tried London, and has been found to work satisfactorily, and in one case a glass roof—forming a "crystal room"—was set up, to great delight and comfort of the little ones. The *Sanitary News* assures us that the experiment in play grounds will certainly tried in connection with one of the New Y schools.

Paul Du Chaillu an American.

From the Pall Mall Budget.

Mr. Paul Du Chaillu was born not in Fran but in Louisiana, and calls America home. How he came to be an African plorer was in this wise: His father wa trader at the French colony of Gambia, the west coast, and Paul went there child, picked up native languages and the birds and beasts. Central Afr as the unknown land beyond, acquired a cination over the young naturalist, who on the brink of the vast continent, an two explorations were the result.

THREE KINDS OF ART.

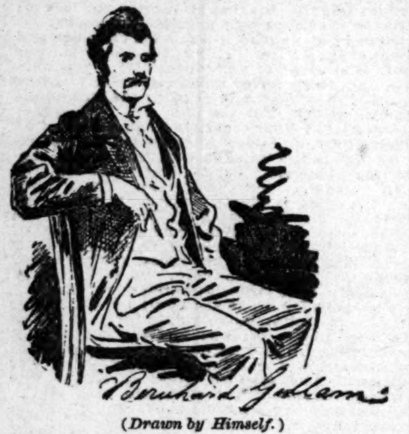
GILLAM, GIBSON AND W. M. CHASE TELL OF THEIR SPECIALTIES.

The Caricaturist Relates Some Good Stories About Public Men—Gibson Discusses the Influence of Photo-Engraving on American Art—W. M. Chases Gives His Opinion of the Art Outlook.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]
[Copyright.]

THE aim of the caricaturist is to lay hold of ideas and to put them in pictorial form with all the strength at his command. The caricaturist, therefore, does not read news as he finds it printed in the papers; he turns to the editorials and gets the drift of public opinion from what the editors say. He does not care for the speeches of politicians who have their own purposes to serve, their own axes to grind. He looks to the editorial page for an expression of public opinion, and, catching the drift of the public mind, seeks to follow as well as to lead.

Simple pictures strangely enough, however, always seem to be the most popular. For instance, a cartoon with an elephant representing the Republican party, as its central idea and figure, or, on the other hand, a cartoon with a tiger representing the Democracy, "takes" with the people where an elaborate allegorical and historical caricature would fail to accomplish its purpose. The cartoon was formerly a very complex thing. Hogarth, the greatest caricaturist that England ever produced, was fond of making a series of half a dozen or a dozen pictures illustrating the truth that he wished to present. While there was no doubt strength and power in this work, still the artist of to-day who can condense the strong effects of a dozen pictures into one is most striking in his originality and most powerful with his pencil.



Bernhard Gillam

(*Drawn by Himself.*)

There has been a decided change in the last twenty or twenty-five years, perhaps I might say the last eighteen years, in the character of the

POLITICAL CARTOONS

that have "taken" with the American people. Formerly, it seemed that the public wanted a public man cartooned with all the brutality that the ingenuity of the artist could suggest. He was pictured as hanging or wearing a striped suit, or in some other condition of public humiliation. To-day party feeling appears to be mellowed down, and the public wants humor in a cartoon rather than spite, ridicule rather than spleen. Gov. Hill once remarked to me that he did not care how much he was caricatured, provided it was done without a manifestation of spite and an apparent desire to offend.

Some public men, are particularly offended if they are presented in the garb of anything but a gentleman. Senator Evarts, in discussing the subject in his pleasant way, with me, objected to the ancient style of hat that the caricaturists always pictured him as wearing. He declared that as a matter of fact he bought more new hats, he thought, than any other man in Washington. Usually the feelings of public men are not hurt because they are caricatured. Great politicians, themselves, in more than one instance, sent me scores of photographs taken in their favorite attitudes. I remember that when the late Congressman Cox was making a spirited canvass for the speakership, I pictured him as the clown of the house, and he straightway sent me not only very excellent photographs of himself so that I might do justice to his face in the future, but also with his compliments a full set of his interesting works bound in morocco.

What the artist seeks for is ideas.

THE DRAWING OF A PICTURE

consumes comparatively little time. It is the never-ending search for satisfactory and suitable ideas that gives him the most trouble and draws most upon his resources. Men with ideas adapted for cartoons are scarce. Most of the literary men I meet are fluent talkers, but they are not prolific in ideas that the cartoonist can utilize. One thing let me observe that no cartoonist, I think, here or in England ever undertakes to caricature a pretty woman, or, in fact, any woman. The caricaturing of a woman offends both sexes, and is always unpopular. Most caricaturists like to draw pretty women and it is the drawback of political pictures that they seldom permit the artist to give the ladies a chance.

It occurs to me as I write hastily that three things are necessary to make a successful cartoonist: First, he must be an artist, that is obvious; second, he must comprehend not a little of politics and a great deal of changing political conditions; third, he must have the reporter's gift of condensation. Webster's success as an orator, it is said, was due to the fact that he was able largely to dispense with the use of adjectives. He had the faculty of putting his thoughts in plain strong Anglo-Saxon. So the successful caricaturist must be able to eliminate from his thoughts and from his pictures all the nonessential elements and get into the small compass of a page or two everything that is striking and unique.

The colored cartoon has almost entirely taken the place of the caricature in black and white. The displacement must be permanent. This is evidenced by the growth in popularity of the colored pictures and by the steady improvement of publications that make them a special feature. In nothing pertaining to the printing business has there been a more decided development of talent than in the publication of

POLITICAL PICTURES.

Hogarth etched on copper and painted in oil, and Leech etched on steel and drew on wood. Now wood is entirely abandoned. Lithographing stone has taken its place, and by its use the caricaturist of to-day obtains those soft and delicate effects which were impossible to secure in other days, and which make the political cartoon in the weekly paper as handsome, in color effects at least, as the chromos that were deemed so very attractive a few years ago.

I need not waste a word in analyzing the reason for the popularity of colored pictures. Every one who recalls the black and white show-bills of twenty years ago and who now sees the artistic work that is put into the displays of the bill-poster will comprehend the public appreciation of colored work. In everything nowadays, so far as my observation goes, the tendency is to finer work, more delicate colors, and better paper and printing. Fortunately there cannot be in this line of work, under existing circumstances, that destructive competition which we see in other branches of the publishing business. In the first place, artists are few and in other branches of the business, such as lithography, engraving, etc., the best men are already under contract. The field is thus narrowed down and those who are in it can only compete as to which can do the best work, not which can cheapen and thus degrade the handiwork of the cartoonist.

In conclusion, I may say, that a political or other cartoon is utterly useless unless it teaches a moral. Its strength lies mainly in this fact. It is not the touch of the artist, it is not the softness and exquisite harmony of the coloring, not the fine printing or the general effect. The caricature is strong only when it has strength of intellect behind it, so that it appeals not only to the eye but also to the intelligence of the beholder. I may sum up the aim of the best cariacturists in the familiar couplet of a well-kown poet and dramatist:

In every scene some lesson strive to teach,
And, if you can, at once both please and preach.

BERNHARD GILLAM.

THE PHOTO-ENGRAVING PROCESS.

I think it is generally conceded that in no branch of art has America shown such notable development as in the field of illustration. The supremacy of the American illustrated magazine is undisputed.

Space is too short for me to consider the influences that have conspired to this proud consummation, and which have been set forth in our critical columns. But there are a few important accessories to the fact, which perhaps have not won the consideration they deserve. I would not invite the finger of scorn or the deadly burin of any one of my esteemed brethren of the graver, but I am firmly of the opinion that in the advent of the various art processes, we may find the crucible which has tried their metal and refined their gold—the winnowing process which came as a natural consequence in this unnatural competition, leaving only the chiefs masters of the field. I do not say, of course, that this has been the sole incentive toward progress, but that it is a more important factor than is generally credited; alike to artist and engraver, for any condition of illustrative art implies the recognition of the minds of the designer and translator.

(*Drawn by William Hamilton Gibson.*)

The photo-engraving line process came first, and an unwelcome herald it was. What a terrible sweep it made! Those amazingly patient souls that toiled by the month digging out wood between the criscross pencil lines on a box-wood block! What a swath the photo-engraving process cut in their ranks! No matter how the artist meshed the lines, nobody's eyes to consider! the camera wouldn't worry over them, nor omit them.

THE PRINTED PROOF

came back to the designer an absolute facsimile of his drawing, at a few cents an inch as against the costly hand engraving, and a host of artistic mechanics found their occupation gone.

On the heels of this process, followed another chemical innovation which brought untold advantage alike to artist as well as engraver—art photography on wood. Previous to its introduction drawing on wood was a distinct profession and the main dependence of illustrative art. To-day it is practically one of the lost arts with us. The box-wood no longer goes to the studio, but to the dark room of the photographer. Illustrative art was revolutionized. No longer did the hair of the artist stand on end as he saw his actual drawing chipped off and annihilated in silvers under the gouge of a bad engraver, or, later, its sculptured face with the ghastly remains of his design sponged off and supplanted with printer's ink, whereof the outcome was like unto a lottery with many blanks! No longer now was such a by no means hypothetical three-cornered dialogue as the following, a possible spice to his daily walk and conversation:

Artist: "I don't like it; it's all wrong. It is not as I drew it."

Engraver: "I say it is an absolute reproduction of your drawing."

Artist: "Fiend! Don't you suppose I know what I drew?"

Artful Engraver: "No, evidently not. By-the-way, how long were you in making that drawing?"

Truthful Artist: "One day."

Engraver: "Well, I had the thing under my nose three weeks, and I guess I remember how it looked better than you."

Publisher: "Gibson, that's a clincher."

Fact! But we have changed all that by the intervention of the photograph.

In a double sense did it prove a benefit to the engraver, giving him the absolute

ORIGINAL DRAWING

continually before him for guidance as he engraved the photograph, all necessity of reliance on his fallible memory done away with in finally bringing up his mitred block to a satisfactory proof, to say nothing of the potent spur of that confronting indestructible original as a witness to his fidelity and a discourager of three-cornered dialogues. And what a boom to the artist! No longer must he draw thus and so to please the engraver—with just so much tint and so much pencil line: with precisely so much surface preparation on the block, etc., etc. No longer need he walk the plank, as it were, at the bidding of the engraver's limitations. Yes, the illustrator took a new lease of life, refreshed his soul in green pastures of inviting canvass or torchon, revelled in oil or water color or India ink or body colors, bas-relievo, thick if he choose, charcoal, crayon, pencil or what not at his sweet will, knowing that all things were now possible, or that his drawing in any event would still speak for him if the proof did not and with him the engraver went hand in hand. The designer essayed new flights and the accustomed wail that "he expected impossibilities" became a memory of the primitive past, for the "impossibilities" have been realized until the artist now looks upon a proof which gives him back in printers' ink the most subtle effects wrought with most delicate tone washes, and even the technical textures of his original.

(*A Study by Wm. M. Chase.*)

As with the photo-engraving process, so with the introduction of the later half-tone processes. The swath was still further widened now among the tint-cutters, previously unaffected. Thousands of illustrations are now intrusted to the Ives process that formerly must needs have been engraved by hand, and the marvelous tone resources of this process introduced the element of quality into mechanical reproductive art, before unknown—an element which many of the engravers noted with solicitude.

In short,

THE INNOVATION

of the art processes, while a terrible expense to the engravers, has had a direct influence upon the engravers' art. The competition against such odds of quality and cost have stimulated and developed the art resources of the victors until many of the more famed among them show the significant token of their prestige, being artists in color or pencil or chisel or clay, as well as with the graver.

As to the influence of illustrative art, space will permit me only to say that it has assuredly and admittedly proven an immense factor in the education and refinement of the people. Not only through the intermediary of the engraver, but in the widespread multiplication of pictorial art, made possible only by the various reproductive processes, it has been the medium of the dissemination of useful knowledge, art, culture, and inspiration, and a consequent beneficence to humanity else unrealized.

But the title "Illustrator" no longer possesses its wonted significance. To-day all artist are practically illustrators. The painter, the etcher, the sculptor, all reach the great public which was formerly the sole clientele of the draughtsman on wood—each in his own sphere, each carrying the good message with which he has been intrusted—and let us hope each consciously as far short of his ideal as yours sincerely,

W. HAMILTON GIBSON,

THE ART OUTLOOK.

Never in the history of art in this country has the outlook been more encouraging than at the present moment. That is to say, for painters producing pictures of real worth. The situation, also is no longer an embarrassing one as regards the character of the works produced, and there is a steady increase in the demand for meritorious works by American artists. These facts are patent, despite the outcry made in some quarters that the pictures of foreign painters are driving out the works of our own artists and militating against home advancement.

Perhaps the first and best reason for this satisfactory condition of affairs lies in the fact that the artists of to-day are, with rare exceptions, men who have received liberal educations in the best art schools of Europe. The result of this is that a picture exhibited now is found to be good only when it reaches the standard established by the fine foreign work that comes to us. The placing of this standard urges our men to harder work and more carefully and intelligently directed endeavor.

Fortunately, too, there is no cause for complaint in regard to the privilege of seeing examples of the best masters. Societies and schools are being established all over the country and sound principles are being taught. These societies and schools are not being confined to the large cities only, but they and their

INFLUENCE ARE SPREADING

out into the smaller towns as well, and we are becoming a much more art loving, and, which is equally as good, art understanding people than we were, say twenty years ago. A single one of these schools in New York, the Art Students' League, has done wonders in the short time it has been established. One of the principal causes for this is that it has been an inflexible rule of the school to employ as instructors men of unquestioned ability.

The matter of the choice of subjects is something that causes a good deal of anxiety to some of our painters, but, it seems to me, needlessly. I consider that the subject material for picture making in this country is unusually fine, and I firmly believe that all artists who have given the matter serious consideration will agree with me that it is not necessary to cross the Atlantic Ocean for subjects. We have a life right here in our midst that is rich in color and palpitating with interest and incident. The one thing needful is to train the eye and the intelligence to the possibilities that present themselves.

I do think that many artists make a serious mistake in attempting subjects which are at once inartistic and unpaintable. And it is just here that the matter of discrimination comes in. I confess there was a time when I felt that if I could only reach the Rocky Mountains I might produce something grand. I no longer feel this necessity. And so it is, doubtless, with some others who have aspired in the same way, but have learned by experience the difference between aspiration and reality.

WM. M. CHASE.

PARIS Exposition has made the test,
And proved Guerin's photos the best.

NEW FAD IN FEET.

Pedomancy the Latest New York Fashionable Craze.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
[Copyrighted.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Every season brings with it some new fad or "wrinkle" from across the Atlantic to amuse society and help enliven the recreations of the winter. The latest importation of this sort is pedomancy, the art of reading character in the curves, angles and general contour of the foot. It has entertained the fashionable of Berlin and Vienna for many months past, amounting almost to a craze in these mystery-loving capitals, and there is every prospect that it will shortly become a mild form of mania here as well.

Among the artists and sculptors the new fad is making rapid headway. In one studio on Seventeenth street recently a group of artists were discussing the outlines of the plaster cast of an exceedingly graceful foot.

"It is the foot of a Southern girl," said an enthusiast. "Observe the delicate tracery of the veins beside the small ankle, the trim, rising instep, curved like a bow, and the narrow, slender shape generally. That woman could readily wear a No. 2 shoe.

"American ladies take greater pride in their feet than do those of any other country," he added. "Spanish and Cuban women—in fact all of the Spanish or semi-Spanish-blood—have almost perfect feet, with high insteps, and a beautiful shape. I learned in Vienna to read character by the feet. In every variety of disposition and every style of dress and manner they play a very important part. Small feet indicate liveliness and always belong to some one who wants you to stand around: such persons do their business in a short time, and are quick and snappy in all they do. A small-footed woman is apt to be coquettish and a bit of a flirt. One who has a long foot is quiet and reserved, with æsthetic tendencies. Others have feet of a flat form and a very low instep, in which the whole pressure comes on the toes, so that corns are developed, especially when the high-heeled shoe is worn. This makes a person of an irritable disposition. Unless one's feet are comfortable one is sure to be ill-tempered, you know."

"What do large feet indicate?"

"When well-formed and of good proportions they indicate breadth of mind, firmness of character and purpose. One of the largest footed men I know is Lawyer Henry L. Clinton of the famous historical Clinton family. His foot is solid and broad, but not ungainly. The same may be said of Senator Mascey of Texas, Don Cameron of Pennsylvania and Secretary Sam Fessenden of the Republican National Committee. Clinton and Mascey each wear a No. 11 shoe. William Pitt Kellogg of Pennsylvania, is another possessor of large understanding. Large men very rarely have small feet. Berry Wall has a long, slim foot. Banker John Bloodgood is one of the best-footed men in this country. His are as neat as possible, very stylish and he wears a No. 6 shoe.

"Spaniards as a rule have feet of feminine smallness and delicacy. Senor Del Monte, the rich banker, has a foot with a high instep, and so has Banker Bareda. Such feet indicate quick, impetuous temperaments."

"And as to American feet ——?"

"The American foot is almost incomprehensible in its variety, just like the American character. Now, the New York girl's foot is a composite affair; pink and white and beautiful as to flesh, but firm and really strong, although it looks delicate enough. It is long and narrow, and is the delight of the chiropodists—at least so some of them have told me. The male foot is well formed also. The ladies of Washington, as I have observed have a broad-soled, flat-heeled foot, one that should be very serviceable in climbing stairs. It is built a good deal on the center board principle, while the New York foot is more on the cutter pattern. The Western foot is a distinct species, with a suggestion of prehensile qualities in some sections of the country. It is a foot that grows up with the country. When once the Western foot catches anything it can hold on. Its idealized form is found in the Chicago foot which has developed grasping qualities that are wonderful. I have seen a Chicago girl, while bathing at Newport, pick up clams with her toes.

The biggest foot in New York is that of Commissioner of Charities Thomas A. Brennan, who wears a No. 12 shoe, the smallest and neatest belongs to District Attorney Fellows, who has an extra high instep and wears a small No. 5 shoe.

Throat Diseases commence with a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Price, 25 cents.

How an Emperor Goes Shooting.

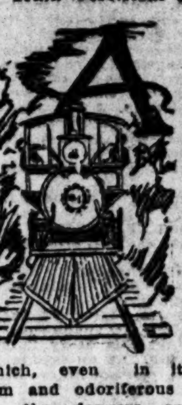
From the London Daily Telegraph.

The Emperor's hunting party in Styria is now favored by splendid weather. The royal hunters went out singly the other day, and Prince Leopold of Bavaria made the largest bag. Yesterday morning the entire party, after having gone out to hunt early, returned for mass at 9:30, it being the Emperor's fete day. The life led in the little hunting box is of the simplest, a game of cards being the greatest gayety ever indulged in after the day's laborious and fatiguing sport. At 9 the imperial huntsman and his guests retire to rest. The house contains a large number of rare works of art, the finest being a collection of carvings in wood. The entrance hall is decorated with a wealth of trophies of the hunt, and beneath every pair of stag's horns is the name of the huntsman who killed the animal and the date. On the Emperor's writing table is a portrait of the Crown Prince Rudolph at the age of 10. The room used by the Crown Prince whenever he went to Muerzsteg remains unoccupied and in exactly the state he left it in a year ago. The stables belonging to the hunting box hold a large number of horses, and the party always drives in carriages to the wild district where the chamois are to be found. While it was not possible for the late Crown Prince of Austria and the Prince of Wales to kill a single bear this time last year, a great number of bears have recently shown themselves in the Carpathians. At one place some bears were discovered in a field of oats, and a mother with two young cubs killed. In another place a bear which had been wounded attacked the huntsman and tore his flesh off.

DYNAMOS ON THE RAIL.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLANTING OIL FOR ILLUMINATING RAILWAY CARS.

The Different Methods Employed to Supply Trains With Incandescent Lights—Advantages of Each—General Adoption of the System—What It Costs to Light a Train—Electrical Gossip.



AMONG the many applications of electricity made within the last two years, few are of more importance to the comfort of the traveling public than its growing use as a means of illuminating railroad trains. Everybody is familiar with the inconveniences incident to the use of, and the very insufficient light afforded by the old-fashioned lamp, which, even in its best form, was dim and odoriferous and added largely to the dangers entailed by derailment or collision. The incandescent light is open to none of these objections, and a number of attempts have been made to substitute it for the oil lamp, but the mechanical difficulties in the way for a long time proved insuperable. These have finally been overcome. Many roads use the electric light only, while many more are preparing to introduce it.

THERE ARE THREE SYSTEMS

of lighting railroad trains by electricity. Firstly by the joint use of the dynamo and the storage battery, secondly by means of a direct current from the dynamo, and thirdly by means of charged storage batteries. The first system is the most expensive, presenting all the advantages of the second and third, and has been found to yield the best results. When a car is to be equipped on this system, the first work is that of wiring. Experience has proved that it is best to carry the wires on the roof of the car. A molding is run from end to end, with branches extending to the panels between the ventilators when side illumination is desired, the branches being dispensed with where only central illumination is intended to be used. In the latter case the wires are dropped through the air tube of the ordinary lamp, in the former are led through the side panels of the coach. The molding containing the wire is tinned over and soldered, fully protecting the wires and preventing leakage into the car. The wires so placed are very little affected by oscillation and the chances of abrasion, two of the greatest difficulties formerly to be overcome, are reduced to a minimum. The average cost of wiring a car is $100.

THE POWER IS FURNISHED

by a Brotherhood engine and an Eickemeyer dynamo, which are placed in the forward end of the baggage-car inclosed in an iron lattice measuring three and a half by five and a half feet. The engine is fed by steam from the locomotive, the gauge usually showing a pressure of about sixty pounds. The dynamo has an electro-motive force of sixty-eight volts, and develops sixty amperes at a revolution of 800 to the minute. A dynamo of this size furnishes 120 lamps of sixteen candle power, more than enough for a long train. A connecting device for joining cars not unlike the air-brake is used.

Each car carries a storage battery, fastened to the bottom, containing thirty-two cells, and as this is partly in use at all times, furnishing 30 per cent of the power when the dynamo is running, and all of it when for any reason it is stopped. Thirty-two cells are used, because the lamps are of a high voltage. The box and battery weigh 1,300 pounds to a car. During the day or when the lights are not in use the dynamo is run a number of hours to charge the batteries, so that it is not necessary to remove them until disabled by accident or worn out. The principal part of the electro-motive power is furnished by the dynamo, but in case of a failure of steam or an accident the storage batteries can be relied upon. This reduces the chance of a failure of light to a minimum, experience having proved that the lamps are ineffective during only a fraction of 1 per cent of the time during which they are in use. This system is in successful operation upon the limited trains between New York and Chicago, upon the vestibuled trains of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and upon some other roads.

SOME CHEAPER METHODS.

Another system of train lighting which finds favor, principally on account of cheapness combined with effectiveness under ordinary circumstances, is that by means of a dynamo similar to the one described above, without the aid of the storage battery. Where this system is employed auxiliary oil lamps are always carried to be lighted should there be a failure in the dynamo.

A third system, and one in use by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Boston & Albany and a few others, is that of movable storage batteries. The cars lighted by this system carry a number of storage-battery cells on each car, which are changed for a single trip and removed and recharged at its end. This system is said to be the cheapest of all, but many doubts as to its efficiency have been expressed. The light furnished is said to be a little more expensive than oil and a little less expensive than gas.

WHAT IT COSTS.

The cost of an electrical equipment for a train consisting of a baggage car, mail car, smoking car, day car, three sleepers and a dining car on the system of dynamo and storage battery is very heavy. The baggage car will cost $1,840, the mail car $427, the smoking and day cars $461 each, the sleepers $504 each and the dining car $486, a total of $4,187. There is a large depreciation in the value of equipment through wear and tear, and an expert electrician is allotted to each train. This makes the running expenses large. It has been calculated that a train consisting of a baggage car, two day cars, and the sleepers costs to supply for a year with electric lighting $2,057. This would be $5.64 per day.

Humors of an English Telegraph Office.

The American who goes into a telegraph office in England for the first time to send a cable message usually undergoes an experience that confirms him in his opinion as to the superiority of the institutions of his native land. He has just arrived and is anxious to inform the folks at home, so he stops on his way to the railway station or hotel. Telling the "cabby" to wait, he grasps a blank, fills in the necessary words, lays down his shillings and prepares to go. "Wrong form!" says the clerk, politely but firmly. The traveler looks around helplessly until some one, seeing his embarrassment, hands him the white sheet required for cable messages. He gives it to the clerk with a sigh of relief. "Must be stamped!" replies that official, pointing to a sign of "Stamps sold here." The traveler hands his message to the bright-faced girl who presides behind the iron-railed counter. "You must get it rated, sir!" she says. Half in despair, anxious, maybe, to catch a train or join some waiting friends, he finds the rating clerk, buys the stamps from the interesting young lady, and at last, ten minutes or more having passed, has his message accepted and started via a pneumatic tube to some more central station, at which the operating room is located.

Telegraphing the Temperature.

A late French invention consists of a thermometer with a scale about eight inches long, reading from 0 deg. to 30 degs. centigrade. The bulb holds mercury as usual. A platinum wire of about .0008 inches in diameter runs from end to end of the tube, being connected with platinum terminals fused through the glass. The length of wire between the above-mentioned scale of degrees has a resistance of 200 ohms. The resistance of the whole thermometer, therefore, will vary considerably as the mercury rises and falls in the tube, and it is on this that the arrangement for telegraphing the temperature to a distant point depends. The receiving instrument consists of a low resistance galvanometer and an auxiliary resistance of about 200 ohms. Two cells connected in parallel are employed to send a current through the thermometer, resistance and galvanometer, the deflection of the latter indicating the height of the mercury in the thermometer tube.

Robbing the Sea of Its Terrors.

John P. Walker, who was formerly connected with the United States Navy, has devised a scheme which he thinks will rob the sea of many of its terrors. Briefly he outlines his plan as follows, which if adopted would be a boom for cable manufacturers: "My idea is to secure land on the south beach of Staten Island and start a hotel to be called the Neptune Hotel No. 1; this for a basis of operations, and from that point establish a line of deep sea lighthouses and hotels, or houses of refuge, across the ocean, connected by telegraphic cables and supplied with boats, tugs, launches, steamers and sailing craft, constituting, with their crews, a deep sea messenger telegraph and life-saving service which would constantly patrol the ocean and afford communication with all passing vessels and assistance in case of need, which would pick up boats from shipwrecked or abandoned vessels, giving all vessels the latest information, daily or hourly, from sea and shore, so that the navigator, sailor, or traveler at sea could have his daily papers, with all their multifarious information and news, almost as perfect and complete as if on shore."

The New French Cable.

The French cable now connecting at North Eastman will be landed at Rockport, Mass., in a few weeks. It will be run into the cable house at Cape Hedge, and new instruments will be put into the Commercial Cable Co.'s office, the companies having combined.

PARIS Exposition has made the test,
And proved Guerin's photos the best.

STREET LAMPS ONCE MORE.

Gas Bidding Again for Public Favor—New York Experiments.

From the New York Times.

One of the most attractive sights in the city during the past few weeks to people travelling up town on the elevated trains on the west side has been the illumination of Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets from Sixth avenue eastward. The illumination is especially noticeable since the electric light companies quit lighting the city. On both of these streets it seems to extend as far as the eye can reach from the elevated trains. When it was noticed that the streets were lighted with the same brilliancy night after night, the contrast was so sharply defined against the prevailing darkness elsewhere that people began to talk about it and to investigate.

The experiments now in operations on these two streets are made for the purpose of demonstrating to the city authorities and the public at large that an agreeable and satisfactory substitute for the electric lighting can be furnished by the gas companies at a cost certainly no greater than the city has been paying for electric light. Work in this line began about two years ago, when the Consolidated Co. applied the new burners to lamps on Fifth avenue from Fourteenth street to Twenty-third street. Such general satisfaction resulted from this trial that when the burners were withdrawn from the lamps many of those who had enjoyed their light arranged to have them placed in the stores and dwellings of that section.

The burners were next tried in Madison avenue, from Thirtieth street to Thirty-third street. At that time the electric lighting apparatus had somehow got out of gear and these lights were put in as a substitute. Again, upon their withdrawal, many of the residents in that neighborhood secured some of the burners for private use. A few weeks ago it was decided to light blocks on Forty-ninth and Fortieth streets, from Madison avenue to Sixth avenue. The city authorities by this time had become interested in the experiments, and last week the Commissioner of Public Works directed the gas company to place the new burners in lamps on Lenox avenue over a distance of about a mile. This will be done within a few days, and the burners will thereby receive a much better test than has been possible in the narrower streets and avenues in which they have been tried down town. At the same time the gas company will put a burner in a lamp at the junction of Twenty-third street and Broadway, and will also supply the lamps surrounding the Worth Monument, and perhaps some lamps on Union Square, with the new burners.

The burner in question is an adaptation of what is known everywhere as the Siemens regenerative gas-burner. By this device the gas on its way to an outlet passes close to the flame, and, being heated, thereby rushes like a blast to combustion. When the city was formerly lighted by gas the burners in the street-lamps consumed three feet per hour. The new burners consume about fourteen feet. It was estimated that the old burners gave a light equal to fifteen candles. The candle power of the new burners is 105 candles. While a burner of the new style is several times as expensive as an old burner, it is claimed for it that it has sufficient lighting capacity to satisfy in every way the needs of street lighting. As compared with the electric arc light, although no tests have yet been made, it is estimated that for a given distance as good lighting can be furnished as by the arc light, at a cost considerably less.

It is proposed to charge $60 per year for each street lamp containing one of these burners. An arc light costs the city 35 cents per night, or $127.75 per year. While it is not said that one of the new burners will furnish as much illumination as an arc light, it is said that for a given distance as many as two burners will not be required to do the work of one arc light, and that accordingly the burners will be the cheaper mode of lighting.

It is not claimed that the new burner, with its candle power of 105 candles, is equal in itself to one-half the arc light, whose actual measurement by the same standard shows a lighting capacity of from 800 to 1,000 candles, but that all the light from the burner being utilized in illuminating the sidewalks and streets, and much of the electric light being wasted upon the upper stories of houses, two burners will do better practical service than one arc light. The experiments do not seem to aim so much, however, at displacing light as at furnishing a means of safe and adequate street lighting which may be utilized as required.

How to be Happy Though You Have

COLD IN THE HEAD.
Inject POND'S EXTRACT into the nostrils.

A SORE THROAT.
Gargle with POND'S EXTRACT. Wrap the neck in compress moistened with POND'S EXTRACT and cold water.

CHILBLAINS.
Bathe affected parts with POND'S EXTRACT.

HOARSENESS.
Gargle with POND'S EXTRACT. Take teaspoonful internally three times a day.

FROST BITES.
Wrap parts affected in soft bandage wet with POND'S EXTRACT.

BUT BE SURE TO GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE. SEE LANDSCAPE TRADE-MARK ON BOTTLE WRAPPER. AVOID WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. MADE ONLY BY POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York.

Do not Endure the Horrible Agony of PILES but be relieved by POND'S EXTRACT.

Dr. A. M. COLLINS, Cameron, Mo.: "I have long known its value in bleeding piles. It is the prince of remedies in ALL FORMS of HEMORRHOIDS, especially those attended with BLEEDING."

Mrs. EMMA HILL, Indianapolis, Ind.: "I have suffered so intensely (from PILES) that I have wanted to commit suicide, but thanks to your medicine I am cured, sound and well, and only used two 50-cent bottles of POND'S EXTRACT and one box of Pond's Extract Ointment."

Beware of Imitations. Be sure to get the Genuine.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
76 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

Some Things That Parents Should Bear in Mind.

From the New York Mail and Express.

There are two ways of training children in vogue, and a third way of letting them grow up without any training whatever. The two ways are training by precept and training by example. The former is good in its kind, the latter better, but the best is by both combined. Training by precept is, of course, far better than no training at all; but the reason it usually fails is that children generally do just as mother does, or father, too, for that matter. Therefore, a careless, slovenly housekeeper, and one who gives no evidence of a sense of responsibility to God or her neighbor, can hardly expect to see her sons or her daughters grow up into careful, wise and noble manhood and womanhood.

If a newly married woman knows her education in these matters has been neglected it is her solemn duty to make up at once for that lack of training, so that when she becomes the mother of children, and because she is a wife, and much of her husband's prosperity will depend upon her co-operation, she shall not make others suffer for her shortcomings, but will be able, both by precept and example, to train up her children in the way they should go.

On reflection, a sensible, newly married woman will realize the importance of the position she has assumed, and of its probable, or at least possible, future solemn responsibilities, the rearing of young children, and the molding of their lives, temporal and spiritual. There is hardly a sadder sight than that of a family of little children growing up without moral or mental training, and consequently devoid of any special sense of duty toward God or man.

The woman who is satisfied with simply giving her children good food, good clothing and sleeping accommodation, and has no other anxiety for her offspring, is scarcely a good and wise mother; indeed, to use plain language, she is on but a little higher plane than the brute mother, who bestows as much care on her young as this implies, and who even goes further, for that matter, for she will most certainly instruct them in the best methods of food getting and shelter and defense of their lives, taking visible pains to do her best in thus equipping them for their future battle of life.

No, the good and the wise mother is she who, besides caring for their physical needs, insures their mental and moral well-being by proper training. If a woman finds herself lacking, and hence personally unfitted for such training, she can most assuredly teach herself, and certainly any woman should be an apt pupil to so interested a teacher as herself. If her shortcomings on self-examination prove to be carelessness, extravagance, idleness, lack of system, untidiness, love of gossip, proneness to speak thoughtlessly and unkindly of her friends and neighbors, and to listen to scandal, unmindfulness of the comforts and interests of others, and a general lack of responsibility, self-study and self-discipline will be the remedy.

The greatest aid to bringing about a personal reform will first be to establish a methodical system of housekeeping. This will give leisure for thought and self-study, and self-study will lead to self-training, which will gradually overcome all these failings, or any of them, by which she is afflicted. When this is accomplished, and it may be a work of time, and not till then, will the woman be, in every sense of the word, a good wife and fit to assume the solemn responsibilities of motherhood. From a home blessed with such a mother will go forth wise and good men and women to plant other blessed homes and families.

SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

BIG G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Trade Mark
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

FOR MEN ONLY!
A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of [illegible]

TIME TABLE

Of Trains Running Into Union Depot—St. Louis Time.

*Except Sunday; †Daily; ‡Except Saturday; §Except Monday; ¶Monday.

	Depart.	Arrive.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line.)		
Day Express	*8:40 am	*7:00 pm
Chicago Express	†8:00 pm	†7:00 am
OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.		
10 hours to Cin. & Lou.; 4 Solid trains. Sleepers to Cin., Lou., Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York.		
Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	* 6:50 am	* 7:30 pm
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	† 8:00 am	† 6:55 pm
Cincinnati Express	† 7:00 pm	† 7:05 am
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	† 8:00 pm	† 7:45 am
Salem Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	* 8:40 am
CAIRO SHORT LINE RAILROAD.		
New Orleans & Memp's Fast L.	† 7:40 pm	† 7:55 pm
Cairo & Memphis Express	† 7:40 pm	† 7:50 am
Cairo & Paducah Express	† 7:40 am	† 1:50 pm
Sparta, Murphysboro & Carbondale Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 1:50pm
CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.		
Kansas City Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 am
Chicago Express Mail	* 8:30 am	† 7:30 am
Alton Express ex. Saturday and Sunday	*10:00 am	* 8:00 am
Alton Express, Saturday only		1:20 pm
Through Chicago Express	† 4:40 pm	†10:40 am
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:50 pm	*10:40 am
Chicago Lightning Express	† 7:55 pm	† 7:30 pm
Kansas City Night Express	† 8:20 pm	† 7:00 pm
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—"BIG FOUR ROUTE." Only line landing passengers in Grand Central Depot, New York, via Lake Shore Railway. No change of cars.		
Day Express	† 7:15 am	† 5:45 pm
Southwestern Limited	† 8:05 am	† 6:30 pm
Alton Express Daily	10:40 am	8:10 am
Mattoon Accommodation	* 4:20 pm	*10:30 am
Southwestern Express	† 7:25 pm	† 7:30 am
Alton Express Daily	5:55 pm	1:45 pm
Ticket office cor. 5th and Chestnut sts.		
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.		
Mt. Vernon Accommodation		† 9:10 am
Southern Fast Mail	† 7:50 am	† 7:45 pm
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	
Belleville Accommodation	† 10:45 am	† 1:50 pm
Southern Fast Line	† 7:35 pm	† 7:25 am
LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS "AIR LINE." (L. E. & ST. L. CON. R. R.)		
Louisville Day Express	† 7:50 am	† 7:45 pm
Louisville Night Fast Line	† 7:35 pm	† 7:25 am
ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS DIVISION.		
Belleville Accommodation (b)	† 8:25 am	† 7:55 am
Belleville Accommodation	*11:00 am	*10:30 am
Belleville Accommodation	* 2:50 pm	* 2:00 pm
Belleville Accommodation (b)	† 5:35 pm	† 5:10 pm
(On Sundays trains marked (b) will run thirty minutes later.)		
MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.		
New Orleans Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:25 am
Cairo & Jackson Express	* 8:20 am	* 7:00 pm
Mobile & Florida Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:00 am
Murphysboro & Chester Acc'n.	* 5:20 pm	*10:55 am
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.		
Windsor Spring Acc'modat'n.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 am
Windsor Spring Acc'modat'n.	* 8:30 am	* 8:50 am
Through Mail	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
Windsor Spring Acc'modat'n.	*12:30 pm	*10:45 am
Windsor Spring Acc. Sun. only	1:00 pm	10:20 am
Windsor Spring Acc'modat'n.	* 4:00 pm	* 3:15 pm
Pacific Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	* 7:50 am
Windsor Spring Acc'modat'n.	* 6:30 pm	* 6:10 pm
Through Express	† 8:15 pm	† 6:30 am
WABASH RAILROAD.		
LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.		
Chicago & Peoria Express	* 7:05 am	* 7:25 pm
Chicago & Peoria Fast Express	* 7:55 am	* 6:15 pm
New York Fast Express	* 7:55 am	* 6:15 pm
Decatur & Jacksonville Accom.	* 4:45 pm	*10:35 am
New York & Boston Fast Exp.	† 6:55 pm	† 7:45 am
Chicago Night Express	† 8:10 pm	† 7:25 am
LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.		
Through Mail and Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe & Ottumwa Fast Line	† 9:00 am	* 6:30 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 11:55 am
Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver & Salt Lake Short Line	† 8:35 pm	† 7:00 am
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 8:20 am	* 8:10 am
Belt Line (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	11:10 am
Ferguson Accommodation	*12:40 pm	*12:30 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	* 5:45 pm
FROM VINE STREET STATION.		
Belt Line (Sunday only)	9:45 am	9:40 am
Ferguson Accommodation	*10:25 am	*10:15 am
Belt Line (Sunday only)	4:10 pm	2:10 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 2:00 pm
St. Charles Accommodation	* 5:40 pm	* 8:00 am
ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL. Via Wabash Railroad.		
Bowling Green and Hannibal Mail and Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:55 am
Through Express	* 9:00 am	6:30 pm
VANDALIA LINE.		
Pennsylvania Special, daily	8:10 am	7:40 pm
Day Express, daily	8:40 am	7:00 pm
N. Y., Balt. & Wash. Exp., daily	8:00 pm	7:00 pm
Cincinnati Express, daily	7:25 pm	7:00 am
Chicago Night Express, daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Chicago Express, exc. Sunday	8:40 am	7:00 pm
Indianapolis Accom., exc. Sun.	11:35 am	5:00 pm
Cincin. Day Express, daily	8:10 am	7:00 pm
Effingham Accom, daily	5:30 pm	7:55 a
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.		
Fast Mail	† 3:00 am	
Local Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:25
Washington Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 8:00
Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Southern and Galveston Ex.	† 9:00 am	† 6:45
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Wichita Fast Line	† 8:20 pm	† 6:40
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Colorado and Texas Express	† 9:15 pm	† 6:40
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN		
Columbus Accommodation	† 7:55 am	† 6:45
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas and Fort Worth Express	† 8:30 am	† 5:50
Hot Springs, Gal., San Antonio, Laredo and City of Mexico Fast Line	† 8:10 pm	† 7:30
Memphis, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas, Fort Worth, El Paso and California Express	† 8:20 pm	† 7:20
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY		
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:25
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Austin and San Antonio Express	† 9:15 pm	†
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R. R.		
DayExpress	8:35 am	4:3
Ramsey Accommodation	5:10 pm	8:3
ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS RAILWA		
Arkansas & Texas Express	† 8:20 pm	
Texas & St. Louis Express		† 7
ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD R. R. (Bluff Line)		
Grafton Express	* 7:15 am	* 4:4
Jerseyville Ex., Sunday only	7:15 am	5:4
Jerseyville and Springfield Ex.	* 4:20 pm	† 1:4
J'ville & Spg. Ex., Sun. only	5:55 pm	

BURLINGTON ROU
Burlington Route.
Through Chair and Sl
Cars to Kansas City.
Solid through trains
Paul, Minneapolis, St. J
Denver, with no change
of any class from St. L
these points.

	Depart.	Arrive.
BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. & NW.		
St. Paul, Cedar Rapids and Burlington Express	* 9:20 am	*
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph and California Express	† 8:15 pm	
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cedar Rapids and Des Moines Exp.	† 8:45 pm	
BURLINGTON ROUTE—C., B. & Q. R.		
St. Paul, Dubuque, Omaha and Denver Express	† 9:15 am	† 6
La Crosse, Omaha, Lincoln and Denver Express	† 8:15 pm	‡ 5

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

ST. LOUIS & PADUCAH Semi-Weekly P
Str. NEW SOUTH.
Leaves Tuesdays and Fridays
At 5 p. m. Round trip to
only $5, including meals and
fine music in attendance. For particulars in
wharfboat, foot Olive st.
CHAS. QUINETTE.

St. Louis and Cape Girardeau Tri-Weekly I
Str. IDLEWILD.
GEO. G. KEITH, Master. ROBT. TAYL
Leaves MONDAYS, WED
and FRIDAYS at 4 p. m.,
Girardeau and all way landings. Lowest r
cursions only $4. TOM PENIST

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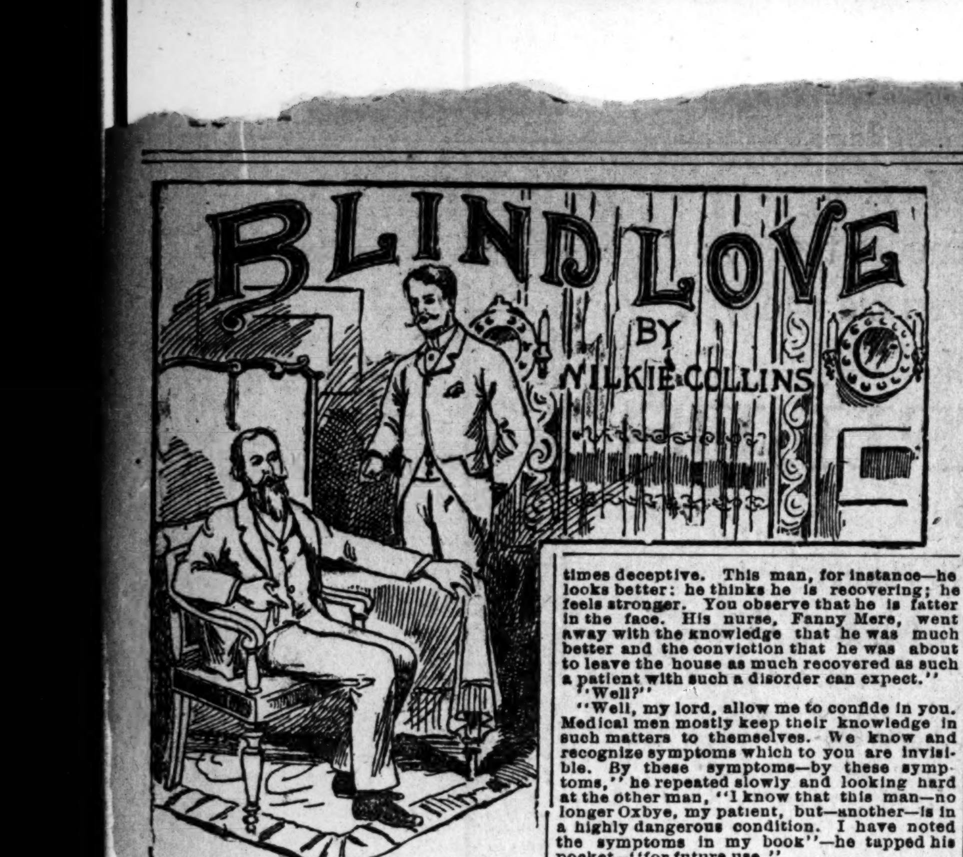
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACK
EXPRESS SERVICE between New Y
ampton and Hamburg by the new t
steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 ho
Fast time to London and the Continent,
unexcelled for safety, speed and comfort.
REGULAR SERVICE: Every Thursday
York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg
Hamburg. Through tickets to London
Excellent fare. Rates extremely low. A
General Office, Ham- | General Passa
burg-American Packet | C. B. RICHARD
Co., 37 Broadway, N. Y. | 61 Broadway, N
THE INTERNATIONAL

Manhood



BLIND LOVE

BY WILKIE COLLINS

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The Right of Translation Reserved.]

CHAPTER L.

IN THE ALCOVE.

The doctor was wrong. Fanny Mere did return, though he did not discover the fact.

She went away in a state of mind which is dangerous when it possesses a woman of determination. The feminine mind loves to understand motives and intentions; it hates to be puzzled. Fanny was puzzled. Fanny could not understand what had been intended and what was now meant. For, first, a man, apparently dying, had been brought into the house—why? Then the man began slowly to recover, and the doctor, whose attentions had always been of the most slender character, grew more morose every day. Then he suddenly, on the very day when he sent her away, became cheerful, congratulated the patient on his prospect of recovery, and assisted in getting him out of bed for a change. The cook having been sent away, there was now no one in the house but he Dane, the doctor and Lord Harry.

Man hunts wild creatures; woman hunts man. Fanny was impelled by the hunting instinct. She was sent out of the home to prevent her hunting; she began to consider next, how, without discovery, she could return and carry on the hunt.

Everything conspired to drive her back; he mystery of the thing; the desire to baffle, or at least to discover, a dark design; the vish to be of service to her mistress; and the iope of finding out something which would eep Iris from going back to her husband. 'anny was unable to comprehend the depth f her mistress' affection for Lord Harry; but iat she was foolishly, weakly in love with im, and that she would certainly return to im unless plain proofs of real villainy were repared—so much Fanny understood very ell. When the omnibus set her down, she und a quiet hotel near the terminus for ieppe. She spent the day walking about—to e the shops and streets, she would have exained; to consider the situation she should ve explained. She bought a new dress, a w hat, and a thick veil, so as to be disguised a distance. As for escaping the doctor's uteness by any disguise should he meet her e to face, that was impossible. But her nd was made up—she would run any risk, et any danger, in order to discover the aning of all this.

'ext morning she returned by an omnibus vice which would allow her to reach the tage at about a quarter past eleven. She se this time for two reasons: first, because akfast was sent in from the restaurant at ven, and the two gentlemen would certaine in the salle a manger over that meal; and, t, because the doctor always visited his ent after breakfast. She could therefore e to get in unseen, which was the first g.

ie spare bed-room—that assigned to the ent—was on the ground floor, next to the ng-room. It communicated with the len by French windows and by a small it of steps.

nny walked cautiously along the road the garden gate; a rapid glance assured that no one was there; she hastily opened rate and slipped in. She knew that the lows of the sick-room were closed on the r side, and the blinds were still down. patient, therefore, had not yet been disd or visited. The windows of the dining- were on the other side of the house. woman therefore slipped round to the , where she found, as she expected, the wide open. In the hall she heard the s of the doctor and Lord Harry and the ing of knives and forks. They were at cfast.

thing more—What should she say to Ox- What excuse should she make for comack? How should she persuade him to silence about her presence? His passion sted a plan and a reason. She had come she would tell him, for love of him, to over him, unseen by the doctor, to go with him when he was strong enough to . He was a simple and a candid soul, would fall into such a little innocent iracy. Meantime, it would be quite easy r to remain in the house perfectly unbed and unknown to either of the gen-

pened the door and looked in.

r no reason would be wanted. The paas sleeping peacefully. But not in the He was lying partly dressed and covered blanket, on the sofa. With the rests of convalescence he had changed his in the morning after a wakeful night, as now sleeping far into the morning.

bed, as is common in French houses, in an alcove. A heavy curtain hung rod, also in the French manner. Part curtain lay over the head of the bed. woman perceived the possibility of he curtain as a means of concealment. was a space of a foot between the bed wall. She placed herself, therefore, the bed in this space at the head, the curtain entirely concealed her. was more unlikely than that the should look behind the bed in that Then with her scissors she pierced a the curtain large enough for her to see ly without the least danger of being ad she waited to see what would hap-

aited for half an hour, during which ping man slept on without movement, voices of the two men in the salle a rose and fell in conversation. Presere was silence, broken only by an al remark. "They have lit their Fanny murmured; "they will take ee and in a few minutes they will be

hey came in a few minutes later, they cigars, and Lord Harry's face was lushed, perhaps with the wine he n at breakfast—perhaps with the randy after his coffee.

ctor threw himself in a chair and is legs, looking thoughtfully at his Lord Harry stood over him.

day," he said, "the man gets bet-

s got better every day, so far," said r.

day his face grows fatter and he s like me."

ie," said the doctor.

what the devil are we to do?"

little longer," said the doctor.

man in her hiding-place hardly dared e.

?" asked Lord Harry. "You mean nan, af[illegible]all"——

r," the doctor repeated

y bent over the sick "——

said. "Which of education—you or

ou, as a some-

times deceptive. This man, for instance—he looks better: he thinks he is recovering; he feels stronger. You observe that he is fatter in the face. His nurse, Fanny Mere, went away with the knowledge that he was much better and the conviction that he was about to leave the house as much recovered as such a patient with such a disorder can expect."

"Well?"

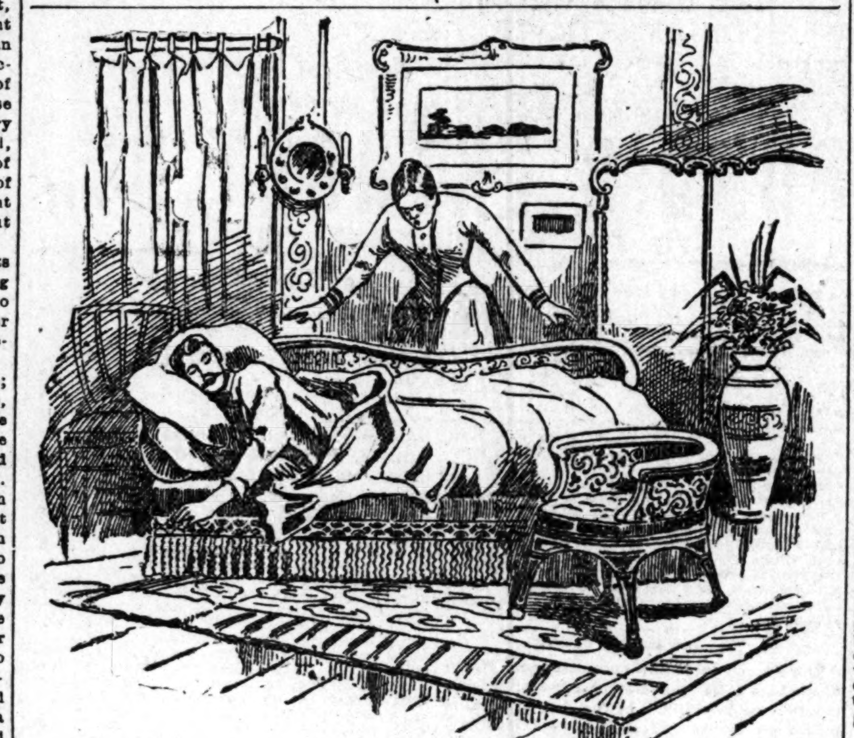
"Well, my lord, allow me to confide in you. Medical men mostly keep their knowledge in such matters to themselves. We know and recognize symptoms which to you are invisible. By these symptoms—by these symptoms," he repeated slowly and looking hard at the other man, "I know that this man—no longer Oxbye, my patient, but—another—is in a highly dangerous condition. I have noted the symptoms in my book"—he tapped his pocket—"for future use."

"And when—when—"—— Lord Harry was frightfully pale. His lips moved, but he could not finish the sentence. The thing he had agreed to was terribly near, and it looked uglier than he had expected.

"Oh! when!" the doctor replied carelessly. "Perhaps to-day—perhaps in a week. Here, you see, science is sometimes baffled. I cannot say."

Lord Harry breathed deeply. "If the man is in so serious a condition," he said, "is it safe or prudent for us to be alone in the house without a servant and without a nurse?"

"I was not born yesterday, my lord, I assure you," said the doctor in his jocular way. "They have found me a nurse. She will come to-day. My patient's life is, humanly



THE PATIENT WAS SLEEPING PEACEFULLY.

speaking"—Lord Harry shuddered—"perfectly safe until her arrival."

"Well—but she is a stranger. She must know whom she is nursing."

"Certainly. She will be told—I have already told her—that she is going to nurse Lord Harry Norland, a young Irish gentleman. She is a stranger. That is the most valuable quality she possesses. She is a complete stranger. As for you, what are you? Anything you please. An English gentlemen staying with me under the melancholy circumstances of his lordship's illness. What more natural. The English doctor is staying with his patient and the English friend is staying with the doctor. When the insurance officer makes inquiries, as he is very likely to do, the nurse will be invaluable for the evidence she will give."

He rose, pulled up the blinds noiselessly, and opened the windows. Neither the fresh air nor the light awoke the sleeping man.

Vimpany looked at his watch. "Time for the medicine," he said. "Wake him up while I get it ready."

"Would you not—at least—suffer him to have his sleep out?" asked Lord Harry, again turning pale.

"Wake him up. Shake him by the shoulder. Do as I tell you," said the doctor, roughly. He will go to sleep again. It is one of the finer qualities of my medicine that it sends people to sleep. It is a most soothing medicine. It causes a deep—a profound sleep. Wake him up, I say." He went to to the cupboard in which the medicines were kept. Lord Harry with some difficulty aroused the sick man, who awoke dull and heavy, asking why he was disturbed.

"Time for your medicine, my good fellow," said the doctor. "Take it, and you shall not be disturbed again—I promise you that."

The door of the cupboard prevented the spy from seeing what the doctor was doing, but he took longer than usual in filling the glass. Lord Harry seemed to observe this, for he left the Dane and looked over the doctor's shoulder.

"What are you doing?" he asked in a whisper.

"Better not inquire, my lord," said the doctor. "What do you know about the mysteries of medicine?"

"Why must I not inquire?"

Vimpany turned, closing the cupboard behind him. In his hand was a glass full of the stuff he was about to administer.

"If you look in the glass," he said, "you will understand why."

Lord Harry obeyed. He saw a face ghastly in pallor; he shrank back and fell into a chair, saying no more.

"Now, my good friend," said the doctor, "drink this and you'll be better—ever so much better—ever so much better. Why—that is brave——" He looked at him strangely. "How do you like the medicine?"

Oxbye shook his head as a man who has taken something nauseous. "I don't like it at all, he said. "It doesn't taste like the other physic."

"No; I have been changing it—improving it."

The Dane shook his head again. "There's a pain in my throat," he said; "it stings—it burns!"

"Patience—patience, It will pass away directly, and you will lie down again and fall asleep comfortably."

Oxbye sank back upon the sofa. His eyes closed. Then he opened them again, looking about him strangely, as one who is suffering some new experience. Again he shook his head, again he closed his eyes, and he opened them no more. He was asleep.

The doctor stood at his head watching gravely. Lord Harry, in his chair, leaned forward, also watching, but with white face and trembling hands.

As they watched the man's head rolled a little to the side, turning his face more towards the room. Then a curious and terrifying thing happened. His mouth began slowly to fall open.

"Is he—is he—fainting?" Lord Harry whispered.

"No; he is asleep. Did you never see a man sleep with his mouth wide open?"

They were silent for a space.

The doctor broke the silence.

"There's a good light this morning," he said carelessly. "I think I will try a photograph. Stop! Let me tie up his mouth with a handkerchief—so." The patient was not disturbed by the operation, though the doctor tied up the handkerchief with vigor enough to awaken a sound sleeper. "Now, we'll see if he looks like a post-mortem portrait."

He went into the next room, and returned with his camera. In a few minutes he had taken the picture, and was holding the glass negative against the dark sleeve of his coat, so as to make it visible. "We shall see how it looks," he said, "when it is printed. At present I don't think it is good enough as an imitation of you to be sent to the insurance offices. Nobody, I am afraid, who knew [illegible] would ever take this for a post-mortem portrait of Lord Harry. Well, we shall see. Perhaps by and by—to-morrow—we may be able to take a better photograph. Eh?" Lord Harry followed his movements, watching closely, but said nothing. His face remained pale and his fingers still trembled. There was now no doubt at all in his mind, not only as to Vimpany's intentions, but as to the crime itself. He dared not speak or move.

A ring at the door pealed through the house. Lord Harry started in his chair with a cry of terror.

"That," said the doctor, quietly, "is the nurse—the new nurse—the stranger." He took off the handkerchief from Oxbye's face, looked about the room as if careful that everything should be in its right place, and went out to admit the woman. Lord Harry sprang to his feet and passed his hand over the sick man's face.

"Is it done?" he whispered. "Can the man be poisoned? Is he already dead?—already? Before my eyes?"

He laid his finger on the sick man's pulse. But the doctor's step and voice stopped him. Then the nurse came in, following Vimpany. She was an elderly, quiet-looking French woman.

Lord Harry remained standing at the side of the sofa, hoping to see the man revive.

"Now," said Vimpany, cheerfully, "here is your patient, nurse. He is asleep now. Let him have his sleep out—he has taken his medicine, and will want nothing more yet awhile. If you want anything let me know. We shall be in the next room or in the garden—somewhere about the house. Come, my friend." He drew away Lord Harry gently by the arm, and they left the room.

Behind the curtain Fanny Mere began to wonder how she was to get off unseen.

The nurse, left alone, looked at her patient, who lay with his head turned partly round, his eyes closed, his mouth open: "A strange sleep," she murmured; "but the doctor knows, I suppose. He is to have his sleep out."

"A strange sleep, indeed," thought the watcher. She was tempted at this moment to disclose herself and to reveal what she had seen, but the thought of Lord Harry's complicity stopped her. With what face could she return to her mistress and tell her that she herself was the means of her husband being charged with murder? She stayed herself, therefore, and waited.

Chance helped her at last to escape.

The nurse took off her bonnet and shawl and began to look about the room. She stepped to the bed and examined the sheets and pillow-case, as a good French housewife should. Would she throw back the curtain? If so—what would happen next? Then it would become necessary to take the new nurse into confidence, otherwise—— Fanny did not put the remainder of the sentence into words. It remained a terror: it meant that if Vimpany found out where she had been and what she had seen and heard, there would be two, instead of one, cast into a deep slumber.

The nurse turned from the bed, however, attracted by the half-open door of the cupboard. Here were the medicine bottles. She took them out one by one, looked at them with professional curiosity, pulled out the corks, smelt the contents, replaced the bottles. Then she went to the window, which stood open, she stepped out upon the stone steps which led into the garden, looking about her, to breathe the soft air of noon among the flowers.

She came back, and it again seemed as if she would examine the bed, but her attention was attracted by a small bookcase. She began to pull down the books one after the other and to turn them over, as a half-educated person does, in the hope of finding something amusing. She found a book with pictures. Then she sat down in the armchair beside the sofa and began to turn over the leaves slowly. How long was this going to last?

It lasted about half an hour. The nurse laid down the volume with a yawn, stretched herself, yawned again, crossed her hands and closed her eyes. She was going to sleep. If she would only fall so fast asleep that the woman behind the curtain could creep away!

But sometimes at the sleepiest moment sleep is driven away by an accident. The accident in this case was that the nurse before finally dropping off remembered that she was nursing a sick man, and sat up to look at him before she allowed herself to drop off.

Stung with sudden inspiration she sprang to her feet and bent over the man. "Does he breath?" she asked. She bent lower. "His pulse! does it beat?" She caught his wrist.

"Doctor!" she shrieked, running into the garden. Doctor! Come—come quick! He is dead!"

Fanny Mere stepped from her hiding-place and ran out of the back door and by the garden gate into the road.

She had escaped. She had seen the crime committed. She knew now at least what was intended and why she was sent away. The motive for the crime she could not guess.

CHAPTER LI.

WHAT NEXT.

What should she do with the terrible secret? She ought to inform the police. But there were two objections. First, the nurse may have been mistaken in supposing her patient to be dead. She herself had no choice but to escape as she did. Next, the dreadful thought occurred to her that she herself until the previous day had been the man's nurse—his only nurse, day and night. What was to prevent the doctor from fixing the guilt of poisoning upon herself? Nay, it would be his most obvious line of action. The man was left alone all the morning; the day before he had shown every sign of returning strength; she would have to confess that she was in hiding. How long had she been there? Why was she in hiding? Was it not after she had poisoned the man and when she heard the doctor's footsteps? Naturally ignorant of poisons and their symptoms, it seemed to her as if these facts so put together would be conclusive against her. Therefore she determined to keep quiet in Paris that day and to cross over by the night boat from Dieppe in the evening. She would at first disclose everything to Mrs. Vimpany and to Mountjoy. As to what she would tell her mistress she would be guided by the advice of others.

She got to London in safety and drove straight to Mr. Mountjoy's hotel, proposing first to communicate the whole business to him. But she found in his sitting-room Mrs. Vimpany herself.

"We must not awake him," she said, "whatever news you bring. His perfect recovery depends entirely on rest and quiet. There"—she pointed to the chimneypiece—"is a letter in my lady's handwriting. I am afraid I know only too well what it tells him."

"What does it tell?"

"This very morning," Mrs. Vimpany went on, "I called at her lodging. She has gone away."

"Gone away? My lady gone away? Where is she gone?"

"Where do you think she is most likely to have gone?"

"Not?—oh!—not to her husband? Not to him!—oh! this is more terrible—far more terrible—than you can imagine."

"You will tell me why it is now so much more terrible. Meantime I find that the cabman was told to drive to Victoria. That is all I know. I have no doubt, however, but that she has gone back to her husband. She has been in a disturbed, despondent condition ever since she arrived in London. Mr. Mountjoy has been as kind as usual, but he has not been able to chase away her sadness. Whether she was fretting after her husband or whether—but this I hardly think—she was comparing the man she had lost with the man she had taken—but I do not know. All I do know is that she has been uneasy ever since she came from France, and what I believe is that she has been reproaching herself for leaving her husband without good cause."

"Good cause!" echoed Fanny. "Oh! good gracious! If she only knew, there's cause enough to leave a hundred husbands!"

"Nothing seemed to rouse her," Mrs. Vimpany continued, without regarding the interruption. "I went with her to the farm to see her former maid, Rhoda. The girl's health is re-established; she is engaged to marry the farmer's brother. Lady Harry was kind, and said the most pleasant things; she even pulled off one of her prettiest rings and gave it to the girl. But I could see that it was an effort for her to appear interested—her thoughts were with her husband all the time. I was sure it would end in this way, and I am not in the least surprised. But what will Mr. Mountjoy say when he opens the letter?"

"Back to her husband!" Fanny repeated. "Oh, what shall we do?"

"Tell me what you mean. What has happened?"

"I must tell you. I thought I would tell Mr. Mountjoy first; but I must tell you, although"—— She stopped.

"Although it concerns my husband. Never mind that consideration—go on." Fanny told the story from the beginning.

When she had finished Mrs. Vimpany looked towards the bedroom door. "Thank God!" she said, "that you told this story to me instead of to Mr. Mountjoy. At all events it gives me time to warn you not to tell him what you have told me. We can do nothing. Meantime there is one thing you must do—go away. Do not let Mr. Mountjoy find you here. He must not learn your story. If he hears what has happened and reads her letter nothing will keep him from following her to Passy. He will see that there is every prospect of her being entangled in this vile conspiracy, and he will run any risk in the useless attempt to save her. He is too weak to bear the journey—far too weak for the violent emotions that will follow; and oh, how much too weak to cope with my husband—as strong and as crafty as he is unprincipled!"

"Then what, in heaven's name, are we to do?"

"Anything—anything—rather than suffer Mr. Mountjoy, in his weak state, to interfere between man and wife."

"Yes—yes—but such a man! Mrs. Vimpany, he was present when the Dane was poisoned. He knew that the man was poisoned. He sat in the chair, his face white, and he said nothing. Oh! It was as much as I could do not to rush out and dash the glass from his hands. Lord Harry said nothing."

"My dear, do you not understand what you have got to do?"

Fanny made no reply.

"Consider—my husband—Lord Harry—neither of them knows that you were present. You can return with the greatest safety; and then, whatever happens, you will be at hand to protect my lady. Consider, again, as her maid, you can be with her always—in her own room; at night; everywhere and at all times; while Mr. Mountjoy could only be with her now and then, and at the price of not quarreling with her husband."

"Yes," said Fanny.

"And you are strong, and Mr. Mountjoy is weak and ill."

"You think that I should go back to Passy?"

"At once, without the delay of an hour. Lady Harry started last night. Do you start this evening. She will thus have you with her twenty-four hours after her arrival."

Fanny rose.

"I will go," she said. "It terrifies me even to think of going back to that awful cottage with that dreadful man. Yet I will go. Mrs. Vimpany, I know that it will be of no use. Whatever is going to happen now will happen without any power of mine to advance or to prevent. I am certain that my journey will prove useless. But I will go. Yes, I will go this evening."

Then, with a final promise to write as soon as possible—as soon as there should be anything to communicate—Fanny went away.

Mrs. Vimpany, alone, listened. From the bedroom came no sound at all. Mr. Mountjoy slept still. When he should be strong enough it would be time to let him know what had been done. But she sat thinking—thinking—even when one has the worst husband in the world, and very well knows his character, it is disagreeable to hear such a story as Fanny had told that wife this morning.

[*Continued in the next* SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

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COLD SORES.

What They Are and What to Do for Them.

From the Youth's Companion.

So-called fever sores, otherwise known as herpes, and as cold sores, appear frequently on the lips at the junction of the mucous membrane and the skin. They commence as small vesicles, containing a clear fluid. This fluid afterward becomes thicker, until finally a crust is formed, which falls off in from eight to fourteen days, and recovery is then complete. In some persons these cold sores recur again and again, and without any assignable cause. Sometimes they appear during the course of certain acute diseases, such as malaria or pneumonia.

No part of the body is free from the eruption of herpes, since, rather curiously, it is an affection due directly to some disturbance in the nerves of the region. Any nerve trunk may be affected and there will then appear along the course of its branches crops of vesicles similar to those met with on the lips and accompanied usually by severe neuralgic pains.

The eruption is commonly met with directly above the eyes, on the neck, about the body and on the limbs. Usually when it occurs upon the trunk it passes halfway round the body, from the spinal column forward, in the form of a half-girdle and in that case constitutes what is known as "shingles."

If the vesicles form within the mouth their upper surface is quickly worn away, and small, ulcerated surfaces remain, producing the so-called "canker sores." The different varieties of herpes are generally classed as separate diseases, and yet there is evidently some relationship among them all.

Herpes is not contagious, and the form which follows the course of the nerve distribution rarely recurs in the same individual. Perhaps it may yet be proven that this is one of the diseases caused by a specific germ, but at present the question must remain in doubt. Since it is a limited disease, getting well of itself generally within two weeks, there is little to be done except to relieve the disagreeable sensations produced by the presence of the eruption.

If the crust which has formed is removed too early an ulcerated surface is left and recovery is delayed. For protecting the parts from irritation vaseline or simple salves afford considerable relief. No method of shortening the course of the affection is known, and those cases which are supposed to have been cut short by some special mode of treatment were probably not typical cases of the disease, but underwent a spontaneous cure.

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The Process of Cleaning Clothes.

The mystery to many people how the scourers of old clothes can make them almost as good as new is explained in the *American Analyist* , as follows: Take, for instance, a shiny old coat, vest or pair of pants of broadcloth, cassimere or diagonal. The scourer makes a strong, warm soapsuds and plunges the garment into it, souses it up and down, rubs the dirty places; if necessary, puts it through a second time; then rinses it through several waters and hangs it to dry on the line. When nearly dry he takes it in, rolls it up for an hour or two, and then presses it. An old cotton cloth is laid on the outside of the coat and the iron passed over that until the wrinkles are out; but the iron is removed before the steam ceases to rise from the goods, else they would be shiny. Wrinkles that are obstinate are removed by laying a wet cloth over them and passing the iron over that. If any shiny places are seen they are treated as the wrinkles are—the iron is lifted while the full cloud of steam rises and brings the nap up with it. Cloths should always have a suds made specially for them, as in that which has been used for white cotton or woolen clothes lint will be left in the water and cling to the cloth. In this manner we have known the same coat and pantaloons to be renewed time and time again, and have all the look and feel of new garments. Good broadcloth and its fellow cloths will bear many washings, and look better every time because of them. The same treatment may be applied to women's dress goods. If all wool they may be renovated to look like new.

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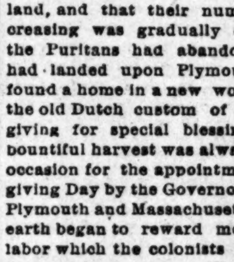
PURITAN DAY.

Our National Day of Thanks and Interesting Facts Connected With It.

The First American Thanksgiving and the Feast of Five Deers.

A Thanksgiving the Most Remarkable on Record—The Day Not Original With the American People—President Lincoln's Special Thanksgivings—Some Old Puritan Customs—Games and Amusements for Children and Older People as Well for Thanksgiving Evening—Recipes for Dishes That Belong Especially to the Day.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]



FOR our great American holiday Thanksgiving we are indebted to the Puritan Pilgrims of New England, though the idea of setting apart a day of general thanksgiving was far from being original with them.

Those familiar with the history of this long suffering people are aware that the persecutions which they endured in England under Mary, Elizabeth and James I. caused a number of them to emigrate in 1602 to Holland, where they established themselves in the city of Layden and where they were joined by their remaining brethren in 1608. The appointment of a thansgiving day for some special blessing had long been a custom among the Dutch as well as among other nations of Europe, and the general gratitude to heaven for some great war victory, proclamation of peace or for deliverance from pestilence or famine, often found expression in this way.

When, after fully satisfying themselves that their principles could never take root in Holland, and that their number instead of increasing was gradually diminishing there, the Puritans had abandoned that country, had landed upon Plymouth Rock, and had found a home in a new world, they retained the old Dutch custom of a general thanksgiving for special blessings. An unusually bountiful harvest was always deemed a fitting occasion for the appointment of a Thanksgiving Day by the Governor of the Colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, and as the earth began to reward more abundantly the labor which the colonists bestowed upon it, harvests became so uniformly plentiful that an annual Thanksgiving Day followed as a natural sequence.

This observance has always been both a religious and a social one. The early Puritans attended "meeting" as they called their church service, twice on every Thanksgiving Day, and this pious system has been continued in many parts of rural New England down to the present time, though the most pious dwellers in the cities and larger towns now deem attendance upon one service a sufficient opportunity for

OFFERING THEIR THANKS.

What a quaint appearance a rural New England "meeting-house" presented at a Thanksgiving service seventy-five years ago! The pulpit towered high and was surmounted by a huge sounding board which seemed liable to fall and crush the minister at any moment. Upon an elevated seat in front of the sacred desk sat the ruling elder facing the congregation. Upon another seat, less elevated than his, sat the deacons, while the plain seats in the body of the house were occupied by the fathers and mothers of families with their children and hired help.

The pastor opened the service with a prayer of at least fifteen minutes' length, and followed it with the reading and exposition of a chapter of holy writ. Then the ruling elder gave out a psalm in which all the congregation joined, and when it had been sung the minister preached for one hour, measuring the time by means of an hour-glass. Prior to the contribution which followed, one of the deacons would rise and say, "Brethren of the congregation, now there is a time remaining for thanksgiving and contribution to the Lord, wherefore, as the Lord hath prospered you, freely offer." Collection plates or baskets were not passed from seat to seat, but a box of wood was placed upon a stand or table near the pulpit. When the deacon had resumed his seat, the whole congregation arose and proceeded to the contribution box. First came the magistrates and "chief gentlemen," then the elders, then the deacons and after them the entire assembly. They deposited their offerings one by one and then passed to their seats again. These contributions consisted not only of money, but of notes of hand and any article which could be sold or otherwise profitably appropriated to the benefit of the church, thus making up a strange, miscellaneous collection of goods and chattels of various descriptions.

It was the custom in the old

PURITAN CHURCHES

to endeavor to reconcile upon Thanksgiving Day any disputes which might have occurred among the members, whether arising from the affairs of the church itself or from private transactions. In the former case, when there was a decision upon any question of doctrine, church policy or discipline, it was often customary to call in as arbitrator some wise and good man—usually a clergyman or elder—from another church. The Rev. Mr. Buckley of Colchester, Conn., a distinguished Puritan ancestor of mine, was famous in his day as a casuist and sage counselor. A church in his neighborhood had fallen into unhappy divisions and contentions which they were unable to adjust among themselves. There was appointed a committee whose members laid the case before Mr. Buckley and desired him to communicate his judgment in writing, that it might be read to the assembled congregation at the close of the morning service on Thanksgiving Day.

Now, it happened that on the outskirts of the town Mr. Buckley owned a farm, which he had entrusted to the care of a hired man. In dispatching a letter to his farmer, at the same time with his letter of advice to the church upon the question submitted to him, the papers were inadvertently mixed and the document intended for the good elders and deacons was sent to the hired man, while the letter intended for him was handed to the pastor at the termination of the morning service on Thanksgiving Day. Imagine the amazement of the good man and his congregation when he read as follows: "You will see to the repair of the fences, that they be built high and strong, and you will take especial care of the old black bull."

For several minutes a most profound silence reigned among the good brethren. All were completely

PUZZLED BY THIS MYSTICAL

advice. But at length there was found among the more discerning ones an interpreter, who arose and said: "Brethren, this is the very advice we most need. The direction to repair the fences is to admonish us to take good heed in the admission and government of our members. We must rule the church by our master's laws, and keep out strange cattle from the fold. And we must in a particular manner set a watchful guard over the devil, that old black bull that has done so much damage among us."

All now perceived the wisdom and fitness of Mr. Buckley's advice, and resolved to be governed by it. As a consequence, all animosities subsided, and perfect harmony was restored to the long dissentient church. What was contained in the church letter, sent to the farmer, and what effect it had upon him, I am unable to say.

Strict as the old Puritans were, they were not opposed to certain games—particularly those of an outdoor character. Prowls and backgammon were permitted, and the young men and maidens were not restricted, in the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, at least from participating in them upon Thanksgiving day after they had devoutly attended two meetings. Some of the old English fireside games were also permited, and many a bevy of Puritan lads and lassies participated in snap dragon, or blind man's buff, on Thanksgiving night. This custom of making the occasion one for family and social reunion and devoting it largely to innocent amusement is still one of the most honored in connection with Thanksgiving Day, and nowhere more so than

IN NEW ENGLAND.

The Puritans and their descendants for many years after them were strongly opposed to the introduction of any musical instrument at divine worship. But in 1799 a member of the choir connected with Hingham (Mass.) meeting-house—the oldest church in the country, having been built in 1681—had learned to play upon the violoncello, was anxious to exhibit his skill, and accordingly brought his big fiddle into the singing gallery on Thanksgiving morning. While the hymn was being read, he ventured to try his strings to ascertain if the instrument were in tune, and thereby attracted the attention of the pastor. The good man paused, laid down his hymn book, and proceeded with his sermon as though singing formed no part of public worship, and finally dismissed the congregation without note or comment. The members of the choir were indignant. The young men and girls resolved not to go into the "singing seats" at all in the afternoon, and the elders who did go there wore a look of stern resolution. The pastor read a psalm and sat down. No sound followed. After a long silence he read the psalm again with flushed face and stern manner, looking interrogatively at the gallery. The choir-leader, my great-grandfather, by the way, from whom the story has been handed down to succeeding generations, could bear it no longer and called out decisively, "There'll be no singing here this Thanksgiving."

"Then there'll be no preaching," said the pastor, and, taking his cocked hat from its peg, he marched out of church, leaving his congregation paralyzed with astonishment. The big fiddle did not again appear in the "singing seats."

The general observance of an annual Thanksgiving day spread very slowly outside of New England. An American edition of the Episcopalian Prayer Book, dated 1789, strongly advised it, but the recommendation was not then acted upon. Thanksgiving Day was not regularly proclaimed by any State governor outside of New England till 1817, and it is only within twenty-four years past that it has been customary for the President of the United States to proclaim it.

The first American Thanksgiving was in 1621. The Puritans agreed among themselves that since their prudence and forethought had been so wonderfully blessed of God, they would send out four men hunting that they might rejoice together in a special manner after the fruit of their labors had been gathered. According to the historian barley and Indian corn were their only crops, the "peas were not worth gathering, for, as we feared, they were too late sown." This was under the good Gov. Bradford. The four men who went hunting brought in as much game as served the company for a week. The recreations of the day consisted of the exercise of their arms, Massasoit, the Indian chief, and ninety of his men coming among them for three days, during which time they were entertained and feasted by the colonists, the Indians killing and bringing to

THE FEAST FIVE DEER.

The next New England Thanksgiving Day was in July, 1623, which had been appointed as a day of fasting and prayer on account of drought. While they were praying rain fell abundantly, and the Governor appointed it instead a day of thanksgiving. In June, 1632, Gov. Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony invited the Governor of the Plymouth Colony to unite with him in a day of public thanksgiving because the action of the British Privy Council had been favorable to the colonies. In Massachusetts Bay Colony, old records show that days of thanksgiving were appointed in 1632, 1634, 1637, 1638 and 1639, and sometimes of more than one day in the same year. In Plymouth we find mention of one in 1651 and again in 1668. In 1680 it seems to have become an annual custom.

During the Revolution it was annually recommended by Congress; then there was a thanksgiving for peace in 1784, and in 1789 President Washington recommended a day of thanksgiving for the adoption of the constitution. In 1795 there was one for the suppression of insurrection, and in April, 1815, the President appointed a day of thanksgiving for peace. In New England during all this time, however, annual proclamations were issued by the Governors of the various States, officially recommending the religious observance of the day, where indeed it became the principal social and home festival of the year.

During the war of the rebellion, President Lincoln appointed special thanksgiving in 1862 and 1863, and a national proclamation of annual thanksgiving was issued in 1863 and 1864. Since that time the President, as well as Governors and Mayors, have issued such a proclamation annually.

One of the most remarkable thanksgivings on record was the custom in Southampton and Easthampton, L. I. Montauk Point, consisting of about nine thousand acres, was owned by numerous proprietors in those two towns. They used it as a common pasturage for their stock. The time of driving the flocks home for the winter was fixed at a meeting by the town Council, "and it came," says the historian, "to be a rule from the period beyond which the memory of man runneth not, that the Thursday of the week following the return of the cattle from Montauk should be observed as a day of thanksgiving."

But Thanksgiving is older even than the United States. In many countries there have been from time to time thankful hearts. In Holland the first anniversary of the deliverance of the city of Leyden from the siege, October 3, 1575, was kept as a religious festival of thanksgiving and praise. In the English church service, the 5th of November is so celebrated in commemoration of the discovery of the gunpowder plot.

THANKSGIVING EVENING.

Games and Amusements for the Children to Celebrate It.

If you can't make "the children's hour" happy every night, let something go by the board and do so on holiday nights. Let Thanksgiving be a night of rollicking fun for the children, little and big. In after years when they are away from home, its influences will linger around them still. Your son or your daughter may be kept in the "straight and narrow way" by the remembrance of just one happy home night.

A simple game that even the baby can almost take part in is called "Fish, flesh or fowl." The leader must stand and say to one, "Fish, flesh or fowl;" then, if before he has counted five, that one does not give the name of some fowl, he must pay a forfeit. There is lots of fun in this game, for, in his effort to think of some fowl quickly, one is likely to get confused and cry out "eels," or "elephants," forgetting that these are unlikely fowls. The leader must talk rapidly for the older folk, but more slowly for the little ones. It will incite the latter to look up all the available names of fowl when they know this game is to be played.

If there is a large party of boys and girls, if cousins or neighbors have been asked in, "The Jolly Mariners" is an enjoyable game. Have the parlor doors opened so as to pass through one door and out at the other. The boys all march around, the one who takes the lead with a handkerchief over his shoulder, and all singing:

> We are a set of jolly, jolly lads,
> Who have just arrived on shore;
> We spend our days in many merry ways,
> As we have done before.
> And we will turn around and 'round,
> And we will turn around,
> And he who finds a very pretty girl
> Must kiss her kneeling down.

Having chosen his "very pretty girl," and saluted her, he spreads his handkerchief for her to kneel upon, while the girls sing:

> It's a bargain, a bargain for you, young man.
> It's a bargain, a bargain for you;
> You've given your word, now keep it true,
> And love her all you can.

Then another lad takes the lead, and the song is repeated until all the girls have been chosen.

There isn't much to be said for the meter or rhyme of these verses, but the boys and girls will not be too critical about that, and those who object to boys and girls of tender years kissing each other may teach the former to make a courtly bow instead.

"My father's got home from India" is a game that never fails to bring down the house. Seat the children on three sides of the room, and let the leader sit so that he can be seen by all. He must then say, "My father's got home from India." "What did he bring you?" one must be instructed to ask. You reply, "A fan," and then begin to fan yourself with your hand, which all must imitate. Then you repeat the remark about the return of your father, and another asks, "What did he bring you?" "Two fans," fanning with both hands, which all must imitate. To the next question the answer is, "Two fans, a boot and a shoe," which necessitates that both hands go through the motion of fanning, while the feet tap the floor. To the next you reply, "Two fans, a boot, a shoe, and a hat," and then the head must be nodded. The first one who misses any motion must pay a forfeit, and it is needless to say that the forfeits are many. It is really good exercise, and after the little ones have been thoroughly instructed in games of this kind, they will relieve you of their care through many a busy hour by playing them among themselves.

An impressive ceremony that can scarcely be called a game, is to ask each one what he has had to be thankful for through the past year, beginning with the youngest. I do not need to dilate on this. It will harm none of us to recount our mercies. That yours may have been, and may ever be many, is my sincere wish.

THANKSGIVING RECIPES.

How to Make Dishes That Especially Belong to the Day.

The following are some of the regular Thanksgiving Day dishes and no family should be without at least one of them:

A roast sparerib, with apple butter, was never absent from the bountifully spread tables of the old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner. Aside from the fact that roast meats (which now-a-days are baked meats), do not taste as they used, few modern cooks know exactly how to prepare a sparerib. Cover the meat with a greased brown paper until about half done, then remove, and dredge with flour. It must be basted frequently. About ten minutes before it is done, sprinkle fine bread crumbs seasoned with powdered sage, pepper, salt, and a very finely minced onion, over the surface. Baste once during the ten minutes that it must remain in the oven. Lift out the meat to a hot dish, free the gravy from fat, thicken with browned flour, season to taste, and send to the table in a gravy boat.

Apple butter always accompanied this dish. Reduce by boiling sweet cider until you have a thick syrup; add apples, and about one-quarter their bulk in quinces. "Stew all day," said the old New England lady who gave us this recipe. "How do you keep it from burning?" we asked innocently. "Stir it almost constantly," was the matter-of-fact reply. Under the circumstances prudence would suggest making a supply to last all winter. It keeps well in self-sealing jars.

Baked Chicken-Pie.—Take six chickens and joint as for a fricassee. Put them over the fire with thin slices of salt pork, half a pound in all, and barely cover with cold water. Bring quickly to a boil, and draw to the side of the fire where they will just simmer. When tender roll out your crust about a quarter of an inch thick, and line a large tin or earthen dish; lay in the chicken with butter and seasoning between each layer; put on the top crust, but add no juice until the pie is done. Then through the hole in the top, using a funnel, pour the juice, properly thickened and seasoned, until the pie is full. This pie is delicious hot or cold. There is no soaked crust, and the gravy turns to jelly when cold. It is a famous standby for the larder at holiday seasons.

Pumpkin Pie.—The secret of the excellence of the old-fashioned pumpkin pies lies in the fact that plenty of eggs and the richest milk was used. They were made very sweet with molasses alone, and the only spice used was ginger. The modern cook destroys the natural flavor of the pumpkin with all the spices and condiments that would go to flavor, and rightly too, a mince pie, but which in pumpkin pie are quite out of place.

Indian Pudding.—The real New England pudding requires first of all a large dish. Take five tablespoonfuls of meal rounded, not heaped, to each quart of milk. Bring the milk to the scalding point; pour over the meal. Make very sweet with molasses, add a pound of fruit for four quarts of milk, and a generous and rich mingling of many spices with a tablespoonful of salt. Bake slowly many hours.

Oranges with Jelly.—This is a very pretty modern invention for decorating the holiday dinner table. It is just as good to eat as it is to look at. Take large, fine oranges and cut a small round piece from the stem end, then with your finger or a small bone mustard spoon, gradually loosen the skin from the pulp, drawing the latter out through the opening. Lay the skins in cold water until wanted. Make an orange jelly with the juice of the oranges and enough lemon juice to give the right flavor; drain the skins, fill with the jelly, stand them on little egg or custard cups, if necessary to keep them upright, and stand away until cold and firm. Then cut into halves and arrange on a dish with some pretty green leaves. In making the jelly be careful to get it firm enough. The rule is, the juice of four or five lemons, two quarts of water, a package of gelatine and a pound and a half of sugar. Put the gelatine to soak with orange juice instead of cold water, then add the sugar, the balance in boiling water, and as much lemon juice as you need. You can put glace fruits cut in bits in these by partially filling the orange rind with jelly, letting it stand until firm, putting in a layer of the fruits, and then more of the jelly.

Cranberry Sauce.—There is a wide difference between cranberry sauce and cranberry jelly. For the former pick over a quart of the best berries and put them in a porcelain kettle with a pint of boiling water. As soon as they begin to "pop,"—keeping the kettle covered meanwhile—take from the fire, press through a colander and stir in while hot one pound of granulated sugar.

Buy Your Shoes at the Globe.

Men's Seamless Button Bal and Congress, worth $2.50 at $1.50; men's button Bal Congress worth $3.50 at $2.50; men's hand-sewed Bal button and Congress in French calf or Kangaroo at $4, worth $6.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av.

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

That Is What Miss Amelia B. Edwards Is Most Interested In.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Miss Amelia B. Edwarks has accepted very few social courtesies since her arrival in this country by reason of an obstinate cold contracted on the voyage, which threatened to result in serious bronchial difficulties. She did, however, suffer before leaving Brooklyn one reception to be given in her honor and another, which was tendered by the Woman's Club, a sister organization to Sorosis, was postponed and not abandoned. Miss Edwards is quite slender in figure and wears heavy black silks, folding herself when not engaged in animated conversation in a voluminous wrap made from a costly India shawl. Her eyes are gray and rather deep set, and her face is all intellect above and all sensibility below, the broad high forehead, made yet broader and higher by the brushing back of the silvery hair, scarcely seeming at first to harmonize with the mouth, which is unusually mobile and expressive, softening in a world of points and curves. Then the upper part of the face is masculine in its strength and clear-cut definition; the lower part is extremely feminine. The forehead belongs to the Egyptologist and traveler, the mouth to the artist whom Cruikshank wished to take as an apprentice and the musician whose compositions began to attract attention at 18. Miss Edwards is above medium height, yet without a "tall" appearance; her complexion is fresh, kept so by outdoor exercise, and she is easy of approach and straight forward and interested in conversation. Her Egyptian enthusiasm is so genuine and absorbing—I had almost written so naive—as to affect the most indifferent by its contagion. When she begins to describe to you the uncovering of the first mound opened by the Egyptian Exploration Society, the one supposed by Lepsius to be the remains of one of the two treasure cities mentioned in Genesis as built by the Children of Israel for the Egyptian kings, your heart goes down like a lead plummet as she solemnly announces, "It—was—not—Rameses," and then rebounds like a rubber ball or a gas balloon as she triumphantly concludes, "but it was Pithom!" First movement adagio, second allegro. Miss Edwards is a godsend to this ennuied generation, for she can positively make you hate the Pharaoh of the Oppression, not indeed because he oppressed anybody but because he effaced inscriptions and put in the hieroglyphics of his own name. But consider the gift in this day of worn-out sensations possessed by anybody who can inspire so robust a sentiment as hate for anything or any person in any bosom.

"What interests you most in this country?" I asked her.

"The American girl. What a future of free and harmonious development opens before the coming generation of American women. You ought to produce here the noblest specimens of womanhood this world has yet seen."

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